Official Report

George P. Rowell & Co., the leading authority on newspaper information says: "The Fort Wayne Sentinel, published at Fort Wayne, has the largest circulation accorded to any daily in Indiana, outside of Indianapolis.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

RIGHT IN IT

Is the advertiser who uses the

WEEKLY SENTINEL.

He is put in communication with the people of the country—becomes one of them. What he says through it is received as spoken to each reader individually.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896. —PART FIRST— PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

"The Nearer the Bone, the Sweeter the Meat."

It's an old and homely adage and finds an application here.

The maker of merchandise has reached the end of his Summer "tether."

His season is about over: yours has just begun.

He's anxious to sell what is left of his made up product at almost any reasonable sacrifice.

We're watching your interests in this matter, and as a result have made purchases that will surprise you by their price cheapness.

Makers of Shirt Waists

Are straining every nerve to get rid of the balance of their season's product. It's a big chance for the consumer to buy these dainty Summer garments at a big drop from early season's prices. At least we thought so when we cornered these lots. It's a case of quick sale, and first come, first served.

75 cent Waists

For 21 Cents.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Loans on Furniture!

$10, $15, $20, $30, $50,

Or any amount you may wish, on your household goods, pianos, organs, cows, horses, wagons, store fixtures, machinery in use; bicycles or any other available security.

Everything left in your possession, and you have the use of both money and goods. You can pay it back weekly or monthly as you may find it most convenient. All business or inquiries private and confidential. The lowest rates and easiest terms.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,

Rooms 5 and 6 Foellinger Block.

36 Calhoun Street.

Don't Run the Risk

Of having Winter clothing ruined by Moths when it costs but a few cents to be safe.

Moth Balls (napthaline,) Camphor and Insect Powder.

We also have a good supply of Poison and Sticky Fly Paper, White Hellebore, Paris Green, Etc.

FREESE & RANKE,

DRUGGISTS.

88 Calhoun St.

TRICYCLES

FOR INVALIDS AND AGED PERSONS

Made to Order, Either Hand or Foot Power.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

AGENTS.

22 Calhoun Street,

GERMAN....

Insurance Company

Of Freeport, Illinois.

Insures against Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Windstorms.

Capital Stock	$200,000.00
Surplus as regards Policy Holders	976,387.78
Total Assets	3,012,602.16
Book Value Stock	488.00

—Represented By—

Neireiter & Gumpper,

76 Calhoun Street,

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Summer Outing Fancy Work.

You will want some light work for the long summer days at seaside, lake or mountain resort. What could be pleasanter than embroidering on cool linen? Call and see our new materials and patterns for linen, sofa and porch pillows, lunch cloths, centre pieces doilies, etc.

Embroidery lessons 25c an hour; all the late stitches and shadings taught.

Art Needlework Co.,

22 West Berry St.

(Miss Lowry's China Store.)

$50 to $50,000 to loan on farm and city property or personal security.

The J. F. SCHELL Loan and Investment Co.,

24-25-26-27 Pixley Block.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Telephone 485.

SEWALL

Is Bryan's Running Mate.

The Maine Man Reaches Goal

In the Fifth Heat of the Race.

It Was a Fierce Battle, But It Ended Wisely.

"Free Coinage" the Slogan and Bryan and Sewall the Standard Bearers.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Although the convention crowd had the first touch of heat yesterday, yet the mercury never went above the eighties, and the day opened in the lower seventies. The exodus from the city has already begun and the normal quiet of hotel corridors and other political centers is gradually being restored. The regular trains last night and today were crowded to their utmost capacity and most of the special trains which had brought marching clubs with their bands and shouters have gone. There was a noticeably falling off in the throngs moving toward the convention hall early in the day, for the great dramatic incident had passed.

Mr. Bryan is carefully refraining from all active participation in the choice of his associate on the ticket. An effort was made last night to induce him to attend the meeting of leaders who sought to secure an agreement on the nomination, but he declined, saying it was the duty of the delegates to settle this question without the advice which his influence might bring. His quarters at the Clifton house rival the convention hall as a center of attraction for great throngs. They beseige the entrances and corridors and keep up a continuous demonstration.

The nominee is proving himself truly democratic. He shows himself frequently, has his doors open not only to the leaders, but to the crowd in general and talks without any of the restraint which political candidates usually impose. There is the possibility that his presence here may lead to immediate action by the committee on notification, so that the formality of proceeding in a body to his home and there exchanging the notification of nomination, and the candidate's acceptance may be avoided. His speeches to the "plain people" from the balcony of his hotel last night are taken to indicate the general line of his campaign.

The talk of an independent ticket is still in embryo form and lacks the powerful influence which New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and other strongholds can give to it. The only definite steps in that direction has been taken at a meeting of a number of Illinois men, including Comptroller Eckels, ex-Congressman Ben T. Cable, Franklin McVeagh and John P. Hopkins, at which resolutions were passed favoring the nomination of independent candidates on a gold platform. It was assented to by those members of the Texas gold delegation who failed to secure seats in the convention and by scattered representatives from other states. Until New York and the other large centers have spoken, however, the independent movement will not take definite form.

Nobody doubts that the real cause of the nomination of Bryan was the stampede inaugurated in his favor at the close of his great speech Thursday. He had scarcely left the platform, when amidst the applause of the multitude Judge Gatewood, of the Texas delegation, an original Bryan man, grabbed the standard of Texas and, bearing it high over the great audience, bore it in triumph over to the Nebraska delegation and placed it upon the standard of Nebraska. As quick as a flash this was followed by Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and other states, until full two-thirds of the standards of all the states clustered around those of Nebraska and Texas. The vast audience went wild with excitement and enthusiasm and from that moment the nomination of Bryan was assured.

After a conference between the gold democrats of Illinois and a committee sent from Texas to represent the gold sentiment in that state, the following signed card was issued: "The undersigned, elected by the democratic convention of Texas to attend the convention at Chicago, to there co-operate with the democrats there met together for the preservation of the integrity of the democratic party and the perpetuation of its principles, hereby heartily indorse the action of the Illinois democracy in calling for a democratic national convention to nominate a candidate for president and vice president and adopt a platform of democratic principles.

"RUFUS HARDY.
"GEORGE CLARK.
"E. S. CONNOR.
"W. T. HEPLEY.
"D. C. BOLINGER

Convention Meets

CONVENTION HALL, July 11.—The convention was very slow in assembling this morning. Although 10 o'clock was the hour fixed for assembling at twenty minutes after that hour there were not more than 100 delegates in the pit and the galleries were not half filled. The delegates had been worn out by the exciting struggles of the past week and public interest seemed to have culminated yesterday in the nomination of the presidential candidate.

The news that John R. McLean, of Ohio, who was the most foremidable candidate last night, had finally and positively decided not to allow his name to be presented for the vice presidency nomination had left an open field for the second honor. The silver leaders stood about with their heads together discussing the availability of the various candidates.

Ex-Congressman Ben Shively, of Indiana, who has recently been nominated for governor of that state, was strongly talked of by the leaders despite the disposition of the Indiana delegation that his nomination would confuse the program in their own state. The fact that he was from a doubtful state in the middle states greatly strengthened him. Arthur Sewall, of Maine; Boies, of Iowa; Sibley, of Pennsylvania; Fithian, of Illinois, each had earnest advocates and there was a warm sentimental regard for George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts. The leaders were disposed to look strictly to political consideration in the selection of Mr. Bryan's running mate. It was understood to be Mr. Bryan's wish that a man of wealth should not be placed on the ticket with him.

As the hands of the clock pointed at 11 o'clock Chairman White called the convention to order. There were only about 4,000 people in the coliseum. More than half of the delegates were absent.

Contrary to the usual custom the proceedings were not opened with prayer. A few routine announcements were made before the names of the vice presidential candidates were presented. Chairman Harrity, of the national committee, announced the last meeting of the old national committee and W. Finley, of Ohio, moved the ratification of delegations, selections for national committeemen. Indiana and Missouri had not yet made selections. Gil Shanklin and Governor Stone were named respectively from those states.

Nominations for the vice presidency were then called for after a motion offered by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, had been adopted limiting the nominating speeches to five minutes each.

J. T. O'Sullivan, the firey young delegate from Massachusetts, who has often attracted the eye of the convention by his outbreaks of enthusiasm, walked to the platform to place in nomination George Fred Williams, of the same state. Although Mr. O'Sullivan was not a graceful orator his sentences were so well turned and ringing that they held the close attention of the delegates. He referred to the sullen delegation from New York sitting silent in the hall and urged the convention to prove that it had turned down New York's leader, referring to Hill, not because he came from the east, but because he was for gold.

He told how Williams had fought the corporations in Massachusetts and, therefore, "had been antagonized," the speaker said, "by Henry Whitney, a Standard Oil magnate, and brother of the Whitney who sat silent in yonder," pointing to the New York standard.

Mr. O'Sullivan exhorted the convention to choose a man from the Atlantic coast that east and west might join hands on the ticket, and ended:

"We don't want a man with a barrel to inaugurate this peaceful revolution."

MARSTON NAMES M'LEAN.

Cries of "Water, water," were shouted in chorus, when Marston, of Louisiana, the planter, who has so often appeared before the convention, came to the front. Mr. Marston was not in his humorous mood, and said, "I assure you, gentlemen, that I have not tasted a drop of water today." He wanted to place in nomination John R. McLean, of Ohio, and he said that he did so on his own authority. He assured the convention that, although his state delegation had repudiated him (Marston), on the day before, he represented the people of Louisiana, and in conclusion he paid a well worded tribute to the Cincinnati editor.

Delegate Maloney, of Washington, without making a nominating speech, named James Hamilton Lewis, of Washington.

JUDGE CLARK PUT FORWARD.

J. C. Curry, of North Carolina, took the stage. He kept the convention for some time in suspense as to the name of his candidate. He spoke of him as a man whose name was known from ocean to ocean. He congratulated the convention upon the fact that it had been subjected to a baptism of patriotism and upon the fact that the banner of silver in the states had not been trailed in the dust. "Not a standard," said he, "has been lowered or placed in jeopardy." There were cries of "name your candidate" from several parts of the hall. He concluded by placing in nomination "the man, honored by all the people, that just judge and high minded democrat, Judge Walter Clark, of the supreme court of North Carolina." The North Carolina state delegates vociferated, but the applause died after a single volley.

FITHIAN NAMED.

A round, smooth faced man with bright eyes and close cropped brown hair then mounted the stage. As he turned to the audience he was recognized as ex Congressman Tom Johnson, the free trade millionaire of Cleveland, and there was a cordial demonstration, which was repeated when Congressman Richardson, of Tennessee, in introducing him, referred to their service in the house together and to the fact that Mr. Johnson, though a steel rail manufacturer, advocated placing rails on the free list. Mr. Johnson nominated ex-Congressman Geo. F. Fithian, of Illinois. He has seen service in the cause, Mr. Johnson said, and he had proved true. He was not wealthy, but Mr. Johnson maintained that the cause was one of the common people and that a rich man was not desirable. It was the cause of humanity. If the fight was to be money against men, money would be all on one side. "I do not believe in free silver," said Mr. Johnson, in his frank, impulsive way, "but I believe that this is a great movement in the interest of humanity and, therefore, I am with you."

OREGON NAMES HER MAN.

M. A. Miller, of Oregon, a spectacled, scholarly looking gentleman, presented the name of Governor Pennoyer, of Oregon, as one who could secure for the ticket the united vote of the laboring men because of his course during the railroad troubles in his state.

The convention broke loose at this utterance. The nomination of a rich man, he proceeded to argue, would chill the country. Mr. Fithian was a poor man, but a strong pleader, and he came from a pivotal state.

SIBLEY'S NAME PUT UP.

J. J. Showalter told the convention that it should go to the east and select "that statesman most profound and orator indeed," who carried the banner of the masses and who, in a republican, district, had been sent to congress by an overwhelming majority. This man is Joseph Sibley, of Pennsylvania.

SEWALL OF MAINE.

Another western man, C. S. Thomas, of Colorado, advised the convention to go to the east and select "the solid, conservative, sound, business man, the sails of whose vessels whiten the seas of the world," Sewall of Maine.

RICHARD P. BLAND.

Governor Culbertson, of Texas, mounted a chair to tell the convention that when the name of that state was called she would cast her vote for Richard P. Bland.

DANIELS' INNING.

"The democracy has parted the cloud and behold there is a silver lining," was a metaphor with which O. W. Powers, of Utah, caught the attention of the assembly. The democracy had been borne when God said, "let there be light," the democracy pointed to the doorway of prosperity, he continued, and invited the people to enter into the old halcyon days when gold and silver were the twin metals of the world. He dwelt in eloquent sentences upon the valor, the statesmanship, the chivalry of a man concerning whose identity he kept the convention in suspense. It developed that his candidate was from the south. "You say the south is not ready for recognition, but I say to you, she has risen from the ashes and is leading the country in this great fight," Mr. Powers said, and he added: "Without his request, without his knowledge, without the knowledge of his state, I present the name of the Hon. John Daniels, of Virginia."

The First Ballot.

Dozen of other names, including Harrity and Williams, were placed in nomination and the convention then proceeded to ballot. The first vote resulted as follows:

Harrity, 21.
Teller, 1.
White, 1.
Pattison, 21.
Williams, Massachusetts, 76.
McLean, 111.
Clark, 50
Sewall, 100.
Sibley, 163.
Fithian, 1.
Daniels, 11.
Bland, 62
Blackburn, 20
Williams, Illinois, 22
Boies, 20.
Not voting, 258.

Second Ballot.

Sibley, 113
Sewall, 37.
McLean, 164.
Williams, Massachusetts, 16.
Bland, 288
Clark, 22.
Harrity, 21.
Williams, Illinois, 13.
Pattison, 1.
Not voting, 255.
Total, 930.

Third Ballot.

Bland, 255.
McLean, 210.
Sibley, 50.
Sewall, 97.
Williams, Massachusetts, 15.
Harrity, 19.
Clark, 22
Pattison, 1.
Daniels, 6.
Not voting, 255

Fourth Ballot.

McLean, 298.
Sewall, 261.
Harrity, 11.
Williams, Mass., 9.
Clarke, 46.
Pattison, 1.
Daniels, 54.
Not voting, 250.

Total, 930.

Fifth Ballot.

Alabama, Sewall 22.
Arkansas, Sewall 16.
California, Sewall, 16.
Colorado, Sewall 8.
Connecticut, not voting.
Delaware, Harrity, 3; Sewall 1; not voting 2.
Florida, Sewall 8.
Georgia, Sewall 26.
Idaho, Sewall 6.
Illinois, Sewall 48
Indiana, Sewall 30.
Iowa, Sewall 26
Kansas, Sewall 20
Kentucky, Sewall 26
Louisiana, Sewall 16.
Maine, Sewall 12
Maryland, McLean 5; Sewall 4; not voting 7.
Massachusetts, Williams, Mass., 9; not voting, 21.
Michigan, Sewall 28.
Minnesota, Sewall 11; not voting 7.
Mississippi, McLean 18.
Missouri, Sewall 34
Montana, Sewall 6
Nebraska, Sewall 16.
Nevada, Sewall 6.
New Hampshire, not voting.
New Jersey, not voting.
New York, not voting.
North Carolina, Clark 22
North Dakota, Sewall 6.
Ohio, Sewall 46
Oregon, Sewall 8.
Pennsylvania, Sewall 5; Pattison 1; McLean 1; not voting 57.
Rhode Island, Harrity 8
South Carolina, Sewall 18.
South Dakota, Sewall 8.
Tennessee, Sewall 26.
Texas, Daniel 3.
Utah, Daniel 6.
Vermont, McLean 4.
Virginia, Sewall 24
Washington, Sewall 8
West Virginia, Sewall 12.
Wisconsin, Sewall 4; McLean 1; not voting 19.
Wyoming—Sewall 6
Alaska, not voting.
Arizona, Sewall 6.
District of Columbia, McLean 6.
New Mexico, Sewall 6.
Oklahoma, Sewall 6.
Indian Territory, Sewall 6
Sewall's nomination was made unanimous.

Band is playing "Dixie" and a procession is marching around the hall amidst great cheering.

At 3:12 p. m. the convention adjourned sine die.

Whitney-Hill Party.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 11.—The Whitney-Hill party arrived in Buffalo about 8 o'clock this morning and proceeded on their journey eastward. They were quite as non-committal as last night on the proposition as to whether they would bolt the ticket and platform of the Chicago convention. It is believed that their silence on this matter is caused by a desire to first know whether the populists will endorse the platform and ticket. If they do there is some likelihood of a gold convention, which will proclaim itself the democratic national convention on the ground that the last so-called one was a populistic convention, controlled by populists and declaring for their tenets. On the other hand, if the populists do not join the democrats in endorsing their ticket, then Senator Hill and Mr. Whitney believe that it will be wise through a manifesto to say to the people just what the eastern gold leaders believe will be the outcome of the election of the democratic candidates. The tone of this manifesto will be gauged by the sentiment of the various states, as it will be expressed through the medium of the leaders in each.

Lieutenant Governor Sheehan, who left the train at Buffalo, said: "I believe that the headquarters of the national committee will be changed from New York to Chicago. It would be useless to maintain headquarters in New York for a silver campaign, and the national committeemen realize it. In voicing their relization the silver men practically admit that they expect little or no help from the eastern states in the election of a ticket. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, will probably be selected as chairman of the national committee."

LOCAL LINES

Ed Sterling will ride his wheel to Bryan, Ohio, tomorrow, weather permitting.

Max Hoffman, of the gas company, went to Woodburn this morning on business for the corporation.

Miss Cumberson, bookkeeper in the Foster Furniture store, has returned from a visit with relatives at Lafayette, Ind.

Mrs. L. Stegmayer and daughter will return home this evening after a few weeks' visit with her daughter in Chicago.

The Evangelical congregation has purchased the furniture for their new church of the Church Furniture company.

Mrs. C. W. Lynch, wife of the Methodist pastor at Red Key, Ind., is visiting the family of Phillip Harter, 202 Washington boulevard.

The following party of young ladies and chaperon will leave next Thursday morning for an outing at Sylvan lake, Rome City: Misses Bergie Conners, Margaret Hogan, Mollie Loughlin, Wayne Nolan, Nellie Lynch, Catherine O'Ryan, Rose and Nellie Nolan. They will occupy the Hubbard cottage for two weeks.

STRAIGHT HEATS.

Robert J. Won in the Races at Elkhart,

Defeating John R. Gentry and Frank Agan—Thousands Witness the Race.

ELKHART, Ind., July 11.—Thousands came from all parts of the state to see the great pacing race between Robert J., John R. Gentry, Badge and Frank Agan yesterday. The track was in excellent condition owing to the heavy rain of the day before and its record was brought down to 2:05. In the 2.27 trot Pushtel put his foot through the sulky drawn by Valence, and Ed Geers, the driver of Valence, was thrown to the ground. This caused great excitement, as it was thought Geers was hurt and would be unable to handle Robert J. in the free-for-all pace. Fortunately he was unhurt. The summaries:

Free-for-all Pace, $3,000—Robert J., first; Badge, second; Frank Agan, third; John R. Gentry, fourth. Best time—First heat: First quarter, 0:31¼, half, 1:02¾; third quarter, 1:34½; mile, 2:06 Second heat: First quarter, 0:32½; half, 1:02½; third quarter, 1:34½; mile, 2:05. In the first heat Frank Agan broke badly and had to be brought to a standstill.

2:27 Trot, Purse $1,000—Valquce, won; Pocket, second; Philandes, third. Best time, 2:14¼.

2:27 Pace, Purse $1,000—Hubert Wilkes, won; Warren C., second; Sandy Boy, third. Best time, 2:14.

GOVERNOR MATTHEWS.

He Approves of the Nomination of Bryan.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 11.—While the balloting was in progress yesterday Governor Matthews received the Western Union bulletins in his office, where he was surrounded by a number of personal friends. The reports from Chicago had prepared him for defeat and it was admitted that he believed Bryan to be the coming man since the demonstration that attended his speech on the Michigan contest two days ago.

The governor had been advised by friends who returned from Chicago that he could not hope to enter the convention with a large vote, but he had received promises from some of the southern states, and when these failed to come to his support he manifested some surprise, though he said nothing. After Bryan was nominated he was asked what he thought of the nomination and replied:

"I think the nomination is a good one. The nominee is in harmony with the platform and with western and southern democrats, and, besides, has many qualities that will appeal to the voters of the country. Being a young man, his nomination will appeal particularly to that class of voters and I expect him to prove an exceptionally popular candidate. The sound money men no doubt feel sore over the result of the convention, but time will soften the asperity of their resentment and when the alternative is presented of voting for a high protectionist, a man that has been nominated upon his record as an extreme exponent of a doctrine that is repugnant to them, or supporting the nominee of their own party, I doubt not they will be found in the democratic column. Here and there a democrat may refuse to support the ticket, but the party will gain more from the republicans than it will lose and the election will be a triumph for the people. I have the fullest confidence in the ability of the party to carry this state on the platform and with the ticket nominated today. The people are alive to the necessity of a change in the monetary system and this interest is by no means confined to the democrats."

NEW PAPER FOR CHICAGO.

Gossip That Mr. Lease Will Back the Enterprise.

CHICAGO, July 11.—It was gossip in the convention hall yesterday that John R. McLean, of Cincinnati, intends to start a free silver paper in Chicago within a short time.

A considerable sum of money has been pledged to such an enterprise by some of the wealthy democrats of Chicago who have made the fight for free silver, and they will co-operate, it is said, with Mr. McLean in establishing here a newspaper advocating the most pronounced free silver views and supporting the nominee and platform of the Chicago convention.

It was said yesterday that the name of the proposed paper is to be the Chicago Enquirer, and that among the men back of it will be A. S. Trude, Thomas Gahan, Joseph S. Martin, Thomas Cusak and John P. Altgeld. Mr. McLean will be the controlling man in the new enterprise and will conduct the policy of the publication.

Rev. Brown.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—Rev. C. O. Brown departed for Chicago last night with his family and will probably not return to the scene of his troubles. He may make Dubuque, Iowa, his old home, his headquarters in the future.

Mill Collapsed.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 11.—The mill of Sharp & Co., in Lincoln county, collapsed. Tom Pullen and Thomas Sharp were fatally injured. James Skeens, Fred Alberts and a son of Sharp are dangerously wounded.

Cabinet Resigns.

ROME, July 11.—It is officially announced that the cabinet, having decided to postpone the discussion of the military measures until November, the minister for war, General Ricotti, resigned, whereupon the premier, the Marquis Di Rudini, submitted to King Humbert the resignation of the whole cabinet. The king charged the Marquis Di Rudini to reform the ministry. This cabinet was formed after the fall of Signor Crispi, as a result of the Italian disasters in Absinnia in March last.

BLAND'S REFUSAL.

Turns a Deaf Ear to All Entreaties.

Prefers to Fight the Free Silver Battle in the Halls of Congress.

LEBANON, Mo., July 11.—Hon. R. P. Bland has, during the past twelve hours, been overwhelmed with appeals from friends in Chicago and other places to accept the nomination for the vice presidency. This proposition was finally and positively declined this forenoon. In an interview with an Associated Press reporter as to his reasons for declining, Mr. Bland said that he preferred to go to congress and there fight for free coinage.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Will Bates Was Nearly Drowned in Lakeside.

Son of Frank Meyer Has His Arm Broken—Accident to Miss Carr, of Chicago.

Last evening Will Bates, the city circulator of the Gazette, had a narrow escape from drowning. With "Moxey" Gerdes, a boy who is in his employ, he was washing his buggy in the lake in Lakeside. They had backed the buggy into the lake and then Will jumped out. The water was deeper than he supposed and having rubber boots on, he sank out of sight twice. "Moxey" went to his rescue but was unable to help him. Finally Will struggled to the shore, but he was nearly exhausted.

The eight year old son of Frank Meyer, of Maumee avenue, was pushed from a fence by a playmate, the force the fall fracturing his arm.

Dr. Gavin was called to attend a young man named Louis Travers at one of the hotels last night. The young man's cheek was laid open, exposing the teeth, and the wound looked as though it was the result of a fracas.

Miss Carr, of Chicago, who is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. H. Hibler, on South Lafayette street, fell last night and fractured her right arm. Dr. Ruhl attended her.

WORK OF CYCLISTS

Aided Materially in Carrying Convention News.

Took the Copy From Correspondents at the Hall and by the Relay System Delivered It at the Offices.

CHICAGO, July 11.—One of the features of the newspaper work of the national convention was the manner in which the bicycle service was employed by the Associated Press for the delivering of the verbatim reports of the convention during the night sessions, to the main office of the Western Union Telegraph company down town. It was thought by the management of the Associated Press that bicycles could be employed to do faster work and more reliable service than the express trains on the Illinois Central railroad.

For the purpose of performing this service, three expert bicycle riders were employed to convey these reports from the convention hall down town. The names of the men so employed were Alfred H. Shuglue, M. H. Beebe and W. W. Phelps. These men rode in relays similar to that of the pony express employed to deliver the United States mail over the plains in former times. The first rider conveyed the report as far as Fifty-fifth street and Michigan avenue, where it was delivered to a fresh rider, who proceeded with it to Thirty first street; there it was delivered to a third rider who conveyed it to the Western union building, where, through pneumatic tubes, it was delivered to the various newspaper offices of the city. A practical test of this system proved its great efficiency and the young gentlemen so employed won enconiums for the promptness with which they performed their work.

NOW, LOOK OUT!

The Police Put Their Crack Ball Players in Harness.

Superintendent Gorsline, of the police force, has sanctioned the organization of a base ball club composed of members of the force, and the club is announced to be as follows:

Coling, pitcher; Daseler, first base; Thomms, second base; Langard, short stop; Elliott, catcher; Doyle, third base; Strodel, right field; Pappert, left field; Stevens, center field; Harkenrider, Palmer and Paul on the bench

The knights of the star seldom let anything get ahead of them. On the base ball diamond they are to be feared as well as on the boulevard. The boys wish to announce that they are open to all comers, their challenge having no strings to it. They bar only the newspaper men, whose base ball victories they have heard so much o'.

Mr and Mrs. John Wessel, sr., of South Lafayette street, leave for New York city tomorrow evening, and on the 13th inst will sail from that city for Europe. They will be absent four months and will take an extended continental tour. This is the third European trip that Mr. and Mrs Wessel have taken.

ARMY WORM.

The Dreaded Pest Doing Deadly Work.

Visits the Fields in the Vicinity of Fort Wayne and Destroys the Grain Crops.

Farmers in the vicinity of Fort Wayne are in a state of consternation over the appearance of the dreaded army worm, a pest said to appear once in every seventeen years in the same locality. The army worm can work incalculable damage to the farmer, who must depend upon his crops for his living, and the situation is, therefore, sufficiently alarming as to arouse them to a state of anxiety not felt for many years. William Treece, of Pleasant township, this morning stated to W. H Dreier and a SENTINEL reporter that in Jefferson township the devastation worked by the army worm in fields of oats is great beyond parallel. Among others a field of forty acres belonging to Jacob Revent was destroyed in a night. Earl Palmer, of the lumber firm of Ferguson & Palmer, whose business takes him into the country a good deal, has heard numerous reports of the devastation of the pest and has seen the damaged fields, but he is of the opinion that the oat crop is so far along as to be beyond great liability to damage, although it must naturally suffer some. This is also true of the hay crop. The army worm is an insect, which in larval state often travels in great multitudes from field to field, destroying grass, grain and other crops.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Proposals for the Jefferson Street Pavement and Other Work.

The board of public works held a meeting last evening to open bids for the Jefferson street pavement and other work and for the transaction of other business. A lively interest was shown in the competition.

The following petitions were received and filed: For sidewalk on the north side of Purman street; for sidewalks on both sides of Jones street, from Rockhill street to first alley west.

The following declaratory resolutions were confirmed: For paving the alley between Main and Columbia streets, from Calhoun to Clinton street; for a sidewalk on the south side of Belle avenue, from Shawnee avenue to first alley west; for a sidewalk on Sherman street, from Huffman street to Putnam street.

For paving Jefferson street, from Broadway to Garden street, the following proposals were received:

R. L. Romy—For Canton brick, $6 73; Mack, $6 80.

C. E. Moellering & Co—Metropolitan, $6 03; Shale paver, $5.83.

Herman W. Tapp — Metropolitan, $6 24; Mack, $6.40.

Julius Remus—Metropolitan, $6 69; Mack, $6 80.

Thomas B. Empie — Metropolitan, $5.99; Mack, $6.05.

For grading Winch street from Maumee road to Wayne trace — Julius Remus, 24 cents per lineal foot; William Horstman, 23 cents; William Oetting, 20 cents; John Draker, 26 cents; George Wilhelm, 29 cents.

For sidewalks on the east side of Holton avenue, from Creighton avenue to Green street—Henry A. Gerberding, 34 cents; William Horstman, 35 cents; William H. Oetting, 29 cents; George Wilhelmn, 38 cents.

For paving the alley between Berry and Wayne streets, from Clinton street east 182½ feet—R. L. Romy, Canton block, $2.53; Mack, $2 60. Julius Remus, Metropolitan, $2 41; Mack, $2 47. C. E. Moellering & Co., Metropolitan, $2 24. T. B. Empie, Metropolitan, $2 79; Mack, $2 85

For a sewer in the first alley south of Hayden street, from Winter street to Gay street—Julius Remus, 67 cents; C. E. Moellering & Co., 58 cents; William Horstman, 75 cents; William H. Oetting, 74 cents; Michael Singleton, 80 cents; E. Vanmeter, 66½ cents; Anton Rieg, 75 cents.

The bids on all work were filed for future consideration and the board adjourned.

TRUE AND TRIED.

Miss Mary Irwin, After Many Years of Public School Service, Resigns.

It is given on good authority that Miss Mary Irwin, for many years librarian in the public schools and private secretary to her father, Supt. J. S. Irwin, has declined a reappointment to the position she has so long held. It is known that Miss Irwin has had another and better position in view, none less than secretary to President J. H. Smart, at Purdue university, Lafayette, Ind., which position she will undoubtedly accept. Miss Irwin began her connection with the Fort Wayne public schools under Professor Smart when he was superintendent and has uninterruptedly filled the position ever since. While teachers and scholars alike will regret to part with this most estimable lady, they cannot help but congratulate her upon her advancement.

DR. DRAYER AND PURE MILK.

The City Bacteriologist Will Inaugurate a Crusade Next Week.

Dr. L. P. Drayer, the city bacteriologist, returned last night from a trip to Chicago and Madison, Wis. His visit was significant of some radical measures in the direction of protecting consumers from impure milk. Dr. Drayer visited the United States experimental stations at the above mentioned cities, his observations at Madison being of especial value to him in his operations here. The station there is noted for its record of raising the standard of dairy products. Dr. Drayer will begin his investigations next week.

CAME SUDDENLY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Miller Stricken Down Without Warning.

J. H. Liademann, Veteran Pittsburg Shopman, Succumbs to Pneumonia—Other Deaths.

Elizabeth Miller, wife of John A. Miller, of 222 West Creighton avenue, died unexpectedly last night at 11:30 o'clock. Although Mrs. Miller had been suffering with stomach trouble there was no premonition of the approaching end up to the time of her going to bed at night. Her husband was at Avills, Ind., on business, at the time of her death and returned this afternoon. Two children, son and daughter, both grown up, survive her. Deceased was seventy-one years of age.

LINDEMANN.

J. H. Lindemann, a car builder at the east yard car shops, died of pneumonia at 9 o'clock this morning, at his residence, No. 106 Wilt street. The deceased had long been in the employ of the Pennsylvania company and had been ailing for the past three months, being unable to work most of the time. The surviving members of the family are the widow and five children, as follows: Henry, formerly with Root & Co. and Bursley & Co.; Marie, who stays at home; William, a machinist; Fred, prescription clerk in Schultz's Fairfield avenue drug store, and Gottlieb, apprentice machinist. Deceased was well and favorably known, and in his own ward always took an active part in politics. His age was fifty-nine years.

GUIBELER.

Miss Tildia Guibeler, aged thirty-three years, died of consumption July 9, at Hoagland, Ind. She was born at Arcola, November 26, 1863, and since 1892 made her home with H. A. Miller, at Hoagland, where her mother also resides. She was an amiable and loving young woman and her death will be deeply mourned. Funeral services were held at Monroeville this morning, after which her remains were taken to Arcola for interment.

DIDIER.

Howard Didier, aged five months, died of summer complaint yesterday afternoon at the residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Didier, 21 Richardson street. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from the Cathedral.

KNIFFEN.

Melvin Kniffen, aged four years, died yesterday at the residence of his father, Ambrose Kniffen, 69 Smith street. The remains will be shipped to Pierceton Monday for burial.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of Teles D. Gerow will take place Sunday at 1:30 p. m, under the auspices of St. Bernard branch, C. K. of A. The pall bearers will be Col. J. H. Rohan, James Deagon, Gus Fox, Frank Schuler, John McNulty and Dennis Monahan.

DEATHS OF THE WEEK.

The following is the list of deaths, as reported by the city undertakers, for the week ending July 11:

Tobias Fike, 85 year old, old age.

T. J. Gerow, 43 years old, heart and kidneys.

Melvern Kniffin, 4 years old, bronchitis.

Laura Schmidt, 11 years old, brain fever.

Elizabeth Eiller, 72 years old, inflammation of stomach.

Howard Didier, 5 months old, summer complaint.

J. H. Lindemann, 54 years old, pneumonia.

CITY ENJOINED

From Paving West Jefferson Street With Brick.

The Case Will be Heard—John Lefevre Fined—Mental Condition of Mrs. Gearhart.

Suit has been brought in the circuit court by Morris, Bell, Barrett & Morris, as attorneys for the plaintiff, the Citizens' Loan and Improvement company, against the city of Fort Wayne and Peter Eggeman; Patrick Kane and James K. McCracken, members of the board of public works, to enjoin the city from paving with brick West Jefferson street from Broadway to Swinney park. They also ask for a temporary injunction. The case is set for hearing on September 7. The board of public works are not ready to state whether they will proceed with the laying of the pavement, as they had intended, until they consult with City Attorney Shambaugh, who is at present out of the city.

The action is one that was brought by the asphalt men and they allege that the order passed by the board of works making the improvement is faulty in that it does not state the full specifications.

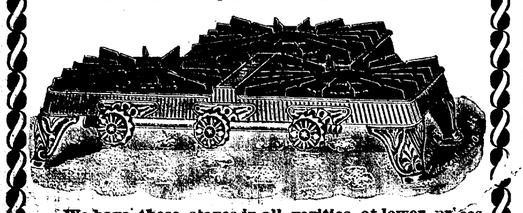
John Lefevre was fined $1 and costs by Justice Huser yesterday for allowing his daughter, twelve years of age, to sing at a roadhouse where liquor was sold. The justice suspended sentence, as Lefevre is a hard working man and claimed to be ignorant of the law in such cases.

Justices France and Huser, with Drs. McOscar and Harrod, are engaged this afternoon in hearing evidence in the case of Mrs. Mary Gearhart, of Wayne township, who is not in her right mind, on account of mental worry and trouble. It is not believed that the lady will be adjudged insane.

THREE MONTHS

Or more of hot weather before you. As the expense is very small, it will pay you to invest in a.....

SUMMER GAS STOVE.



We have these stoves in all varities, at lower prices than ever before.

One Burner, 65c.
Two Burners, from $1.35 up.
Three Burners, from $2.50 up.

PICKARD BROS.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Furniture and Stoves.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. M HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

State Ticket.

Governor—B. F. Shively, of St. Joseph county.
Lieutenant Governor—John C. Lawler, of Washington county.
Appellate Judges—First district, Edwin Taylor, of Vanderburg county; Second district, F. E. Gavin; Third district, Theodore Davis; Fourth district, Orlando Lotz; Fifth district, G. R. Ross.
Secretary of State—S. M. Ralston, of Boone county.
Auditor of State—Joseph T. Fanning, of Marion county.
Treasurer of State—Morgan Chandler, of Hancock county.
Attorney General—J. G. McNutt, of Terre Haute.
Reporter of the Supreme Court—Henry Warrum, of Marion county.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Prof. W. B. Sinclair, of Pulaski county.
State Statistician—O. H. Downey, of Noble county.

Congressional.

For Congress—Hon. James M. Robinson.

Joint Senatorial.

For Joint Senator—Hon. L. J. Bobilya.

County Ticket.

For Representatives—George V. Kell and H. I. Smith.
For Prosecuting Attorney—N. D. Doughman.
For Treasurer—L. C. Hunter.
For Sheriff—Albert Melching.
For Surveyor—Charles W. Branstrator.
For Coroner—Dr. J. H. Kappel.
For Assessor—Thomas Greer, sr.
For Commissioners—Second District—M. A. Ferguson; Third District—John Orff.

THE fight is for the free coinage of silver.

How does it sound? Hurrah for Bryan!

THE political campaign is now on in earnest.

THE dark horse won in the democratic presidential race.

IT HAS been a week that has been full of politics and the news gatherer in other fields has had a hard row to hoe.

THE democratic campaign cry is "The boy orator of the Platte for president."

THERE are two Williams in the presidential race—William J. Bryan and William McKinley.

AND now you will have to post yourself on the silver question if you want to know how to vote right.

BOTH political parties are trying now to determine which one of them has the most bolters. It is six of one and a half dozen of the other.

THE Chicago Chronicle, the democratic daily newspaper of that city, refuses to support the national democratic ticket and favors the calling of another national convention.

IT WAS a convention of oratory, and brilliant oratory, too. Those who took part in the silver debate at the democratic national convention were among the ablest speakers in the nation.

THE Indiana Democratic Editorial association will hold its summer meeting at Mazinkuckee, beginning July 31. The Indiana Republican Editorial association will hold its summer meeting July 23, but the place of meeting has not yet been selected.

Our Presidential Nominee.

The nomination of William Jennings Bryan by the democracy at the Chicago convention as the candidate of the party for president meets general approval and is perhaps the strongest that could have been made. For the first time since 1860 the party has come west for its presidential nominee and this fact will add much to his strength in this section of the nation which has been clamoring for years that it should be recognized. He was the dark horse in the convention and it was his brilliant speech during the silver debate that secured for him the nomination. Although young, Mr Bryan has had a notable career and is possessed of those qualities of mind and heart which fit him for the high office for which the democrats of the nation have named him.

He was born in Salem, Marion county, Illinois, March 19, 1860. He received his education in the public schools of Salem and at Illinois college in Jacksonville, where he was graduated in 1881. He next pursued the study of law in Chicago, where he was a student in the office of Judge Trumbull, after being graduated at the Union College of Law.

Admitted to the bar in 1884, he commenced practice in Jacksonville, where he remained three years. Meantime he married Miss Mary E. Baird, the daughter of a merchant in Perry, Ill. She had been a student in the Annex to Illinois college, had graduated the same year with Mr. Bryan, and, like him, had carried off the highest honors of her class.

In 1887 the young couple moved to Lincoln, Neb., and there Mr. Bryan entered upon his profession and also engaged in politics. At a bound he sprang into prominence and his silver tongue was an incalculable re-enforcement to the democratic party, long accustomed to defeat. He gave life and force to the tenets of democracy and he was recognized as a leader of men.

It was his good fortune to be nominated for congress in 1890, the year of tidal wave democracy, and after a contest of unparalleled brilliancy he was elected over his republican opponent in a district normally and heavily republican by a majority of 6,700.

In congress his reputation as a debater preceded him, and he was appointed by Speaker Crisp to a place on the ways and means committee. This gave him a splendid opportunity to be heard on the tariff question, and he soon gained the ear as well as the applause of the house as an orator and debater.

In 1892 he was again elected and in the Fifty-third congress made his reputation national as an orator, thinker and statesman.

In 1894 he refused the nomination for the lower house, but aspired to the senate, and was nominated at the democratic state convention in Nebraska for that office. He canvassed the state and had two joint debates—one at Omaha and one at Lincoln—with John M. Thurston, the republican candidate, which attracted attention beyond the limits of the state, for in Mr. Thurston he found an adversary worthy of all his powers. But 1894 was not a propitious year for the democrats anywhere, and least of all in Nebraska. The republicans carried the legislature, and Mr. Thurston was elected senator.

Since that time Mr. Bryan has been lecturing on his favorite themes of the tariff and the free coinage of silver in almost every state of the union, and he has thus added to his reputation as an orator. For a time he was editor of the Omaha World-Herald, but the editorial tripod was not as congenial to him as the stump and the platform, and he did not long remain in the sanctum.

Mr. Bryan is sprung from Virginia ancestry. His father, Silas L. Bryan, was born at Culpepper Court House, but removed to and was long a resident of Illinois. He was a judge of the circuit court when William was born. He served as judge for twelve years, when he resigned. In 1872 the elder Bryan ran for congress on the Greeley ticket, but was defeated by the narrow plurality of 240 votes. He died in 1880.

Mr. Bryan's mother was Maria Elizabeth Jennings. She was born in Marion county, Ill., where she lived all her life. She died last Saturday after a protracted illness.

Mr. Bryan's wife studied law through sheer love of companionship for her husband, and was admitted to the Nebraska bar soon after they arrived there. She has a great fondness for politics, and accompanies her husband on his political campaigns. Her literary tastes are highly cultivated, and she has written much and well. She is a charming woman, and is a great favorite in Lincoln, where she is a leading member of Sorosis and other women's clubs. They have three children, Ruth, aged eleven; William, aged six, and Grace, aged 5.

Mr. Bryan is a member of the Presbyterian church, having joined that communion at the age of fourteen.

C. H. Gumpper, the insurance agent, and H. C. Keplinger, cashier of the White National bank, have opened a meat market at the corner of Calhoun and Brackenridge streets. Mr. Gumpper will manage the business, assisted by William Meyers as cutter. The firm will be known as C. H. Gumpper & Co.

W. A. Croxton's handsome new brick residence at the corner of Wayne and Van Buren streets, will have the most improved private electric lighting system yet placed in the city.

A CRY OF WARNING.

"I suffered for years and years with womb and kidney trouble in their worst forms.

"I had terrible pains in my abdomen and back could hardly drag myself around; had the 'blues' all the time, was cross to every one; but Lydia E Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has entirely cured me of all my pains.

"I cannot praise it enough, and cry aloud to all women that their suffering is unnecessary; go to your druggist and get a bottle that you may try it anyway. You owe this chance of recovery to yourself."—MRS. J. STENARD, 2218 Amber St., Kensington, Phila., Pa.

DROP POLITICS.

Turn From the Discussion of Political Affairs

To the Consideration of Your Soul's Eternal Welfare—Make no Mistake in Regard to That.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

St. Paul's, on Barr Street—Sunday services, 10 a. m., Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, Corner Huffman and Oakland, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Zion Lutheran—Corner Creighton avenue and Hanna, Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson Street, Rev. Charles Gross, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren, Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m. (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. Paul's (German), Rev. Edward Koenig, Pastor, Corner Griffith and West Washington Streets—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital)—Rev. Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), Corner East DeWald and Warsaw, Rev. A. Messman. Pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's—Corner DeWald and Harrison, Rev. Joseph F. Delmaey, pastor; Rev. E. F. Barrett, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass 8 and 10 a. m; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German) — Corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, the Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Rudolph Denk. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception—Cathedral square, Calhoun street, the Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, V. G., bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, Rev. J. R. Quinlan and Rev. Charles B. Guendling. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

OTHER SERVICES.

St. Andrews Mission, on South Wayne avenue. Sunday school, 3 p. m.

South Congregational church.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m; C. E. at 7:30 p. m.

At Westminster church.—Communion service will follow the sermon at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.; Sr. Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.

Christ's Lutheran church at the city Y. M. C. A. Sunday school at 9:30; preaching at 10:45 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45. A. A. Hundley, pastor.

Services at the Grace Reformed church tomorrow at 10:30 a. m; evening service at 8 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9:30. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

Wayne street M. E. church, Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bennett, pastor—All services as usual. Entrance on Broadway. All meetings in new Sunday school room.

Third Presbyterian church, Rev. J. M. Boggs, pastor—Preaching at 10:45 a. m.; no evening service; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; junior C. E. society, 3:45 p. m; senior C. E. society, 7 p. m.

Trinity Episcopal church, corner West Berry and Fulton streets, Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector. Holy Communion, 8 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon, 10:45. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets, A. W. Ballinger, pastor—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Y. P. C. U. at 7 p. m. All are very invited.

City Y. M. C. A. Mr. W. F. Baxter will address the young men at 3:30. The meeting will be held in the coolest place in the building which is the gynasium. Boy's meeting at 2:15 led by Mr. Hirons.

Railroad Department, Y. M. C. A. Bible study, 3 p. m. Mr. Tieman McCormick will address the men's meeting at 3 30 p. m. A cordial welcome is extended to all young men. There will be good music.

Free Methodist Church, 268 East Creighton avenue—Sunday general class at 10 a. m; Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited to come. N. L. Stambaugh, pastor.

Bethany Church, Nebraska, Rev. Geo. E. Davies, Pastor—Morning service at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school 3 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 4 p. m; evening services at 8 p. m., subject, "Christ's Silences." A very cordial welcome to all.

We welcome you to the Bethel church services, corner Clinton and Holman streets. German preaching at 10:30 a. m; English preaching at 7:45 p. m.; Young People's alliance at 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. S. H. Baumgartner, pastor.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor. Quarterly lovefeast at 9:30; preaching by the pastor at 10:30 and 7:45. Sunday school at 12 o'clock. Epworth league meeting at 7 o'clock. Communion at close of evening sermon. A broad invitation is extended to the general public.

Berry Street M. E. church, corner Harrison, C. C. Cissell, pastor. Class meeting, 9:30 a. m. Sermon, 10:30; subject, "The Bible Tested and Found Triumphant." Sunday school, 2:15. Epworth league devotional, 6:45. Sermon, 7:45. An open welcome for all. Strangers in the city especially invited.

German Baptist—Regular preaching services at the Zelt hall, corner Creighton avenue and Gay street, Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. The ordinance of baptism will be administered in the afternoon at 3 o'clock in the river west on Taylor street, at the bridge. Everbody welcome at all these services.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor.—Services, including the Lord's supper, at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.; no other evening service.

Sixth anniversary sermon in Plymouth church at 10:45 a. m., and "Life's Juniper Trees" will be the theme at 7:45 p m; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. sharp. A wide welcome. James S. Ainslie, minister.

Pastor Rice desires to see all the members of the West Jefferson street Church of Christ present at the service at Schroeder's hall tomorrow morning. Special important announcements are to be made and a helpful service for all. Regular services also in the evening. P. J. Rice, pastor.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Harrison street, near Wayne, Rev. S. U. Snyder, pastor—Services as usual; subject for morning sermon, "The Great Cour Mission: Its Grandeur and Inspiration;" evening subject, "Does it Matter so Much in What We Believe or in the Sincerity in That Which We do Believe?" The public is cordially invited.

Quarterly meeting at Simpson M. E church tomorrow. Sunday school at 9 a. m; lovefeast at 10 a. m, and sermon by Rev. C. B. Stemen at 10:45 a. m., this to be followed by the holy sacrament. Epworth league devotional service at 7 p. m. led by Mrs Rev. Paschall At 8 p. m. Rev. F. T. Simpson, presiding elder, will preach. Come and bring a friend with you. Strangers invited and welcome. Rev. J. W. Paschall pastor.

There will be communion services at Trinity M. E church tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. The pastor will preach, and at the close of the service administer the holy sacrament The pastor will speak to the young people at 8 p. m. The railroad Y. M. C. A. orchestra will furnish music for the evening service. A special song service will precede this service. The Sabbath school meets at 9:30 a. m and the Epworth League at 7 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Rev. Edmund F. Albertson, pastor.

Baptist Tabernacle, Rev. Llewellyn L. Henson, pastor—At 10:30 Sunday morning the pastor will preach on "David as God's Soldier;" in the evening he will give the sixth of the series on the Foundation of the Faith. Subject, "The Teachings of Jesus." Baptism at the close of the services. Sunday school at 12:15 p. m; Juniors at 3:30 p. m; B. Y. P. U. at 6:30 p. m.; South Wayne Mission Sunday school at 9 a m; North Side Mission Sunday school at 3 p. m.; East Side Mission Sunday school at 2:30 p. m; Hanna Street Sunday school, Puff's hall, 9 a m.; Bethel Mission, 2:30 p. m; German Mission, 2:30 p. m.

WON TWO GAMES.

Fort Wayne Defeated Jackson Twice Yesterday

By Heavy Batting—Toledo Wins From Saginaw—Wheeling Beats New Castle.

	Played.	Won.	Lost	Per ct.
Fort Wayne	56	42	14	.750
Toledo	62	37	25	.597
Wheeling	56	32	24	.571
Jackson	57	28	29	.491
New Castle	55	27	28	.491
Washington	55	23	32	.418
Saginaw	54	19	35	.352
Youngstown	57	18	39	.316

Fort Wayne carried off the honors in two games at Jackson yesterday, with a patched up team at that. Good, strong batting won the day. Lynch and Tebeau were out of the game, the former being sick at his room and Tebéau having gone to Cleveland. Scores were as follows:

JACKSON, 8; FORT WAYNE, 9.

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Jackson	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	0	0	— 9
Fort Wayne	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	3	— 8

Base Hits—Jackson, 11; Fort Wayne, 11. Errors—Jackson, 6; Fort Wayne, 9. Batteries—Flaherty and Myers; Powell and Criger. Umpire—Hogan.

Second game:

Fort Wayne	6	0	0	3	1	3	1	2	*	—16
Jackson	3	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	—11

Hits—Fort Wayne, 17; Jackson, 14. Errors—Fort Wayne, 6; Jackson, 3. Batteries—Carrick and Criger; Engle, Miller and Myers. Umpires—Swayne and Derrick.

SAGINAW, 4; TOLEDO, 9

Saginaw, Mich., July 11—Ganglesen's curves were too mudh for the locals at Union park yesterday afternoon, while the Toledos, on the other hand, had scored seven runs off Martin at the close of the fourth. Miller was put in the box during the fifth and held the visitors down to two runs. Score:

INNINGS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—R.
Saginaw	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	— 4
Toledo	2	0	3	2	1	0	1	0	*	— 9

Hits—Saginaw, 7; Toledo, 13 Errors—Saginaw, 6; Toledo, 3 Batteries—Martin, Miller and Northwang; Ganglesen and Arthur.

WHEELING, 11; NEW CASTLE 7

Wheeling W. Va., July 11—Wheeling won her third game from New Castle yesterday, but the game was full of errors on both sides. Score:

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Wheeling	0	0	1	1	4	4	0	1	0	—11
New Castle	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	— 7

Hits—Wheeling, 15; New Castle, 10 Errors—Wheeling, 5; New Castle, 5. Batteries—Irwin and Shaw; Daniel and Donahue

WASHINGTON, 14; YOUNGSTOWN, 10.

Washington, Pa., July 11—The game with Youngstown yesterday was a pitcher's battle, in which Spade lost on account of wildness. Dinsmore, for Washington, pitched great ball and batted well. Score:

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Washington	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	8	—14
Youngstown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	— 3

Hits—Washington, 12; Youngstown, 10 Errors—Washington, 0; Youngstown, 9. Batteries—Dinsmore and Mitchell; Spade and Cooper.

MARK HANNA AT CANTON

Had an Important Political Talk With Major McKinley

Milholland, of New York, and Farquhar, of Buffalo, at the Interview.

CANTON, Ohio, July 11.—National Chairman Mark A. Hanna, Hon. John Milholland, of New York, and ex Congressman Farquhar, of Buffalo, reached Canton yesterday afternoon and were met at the station by Governor McKinley's carriage. Arriving at McKinley's house, they found the governor receiving telegraphic reports of the second ballot of the Chicago convention. The men all congratulated Governor McKinley on the splendid health he appeared to be enjoying and passed the compliments of the day before going to the dining room for lunch. It was supposed that matters political might be given consideration before the visitors left the city, although last night it is said no authoritative statements can be made as to any further decision concerning the make up of the executive committee.

Governor McKinley was visibly affected yesterday when he received the news of the death of Frank Hurd, of Toledo, his old associate in the national congress. He sent the following letter to the Blade, Toledo, Ohio:

"I am deeply pained to hear of the death of Hon. Frank Hurd. He was a brave, able, honest man, always having the courage of his convictions, a manly adversary and a steadfast friend. My service with him in the national house of representatives attached me greatly to him, and there I came to know and appreciate the great qualities which distinguished him and for which he will be remembered. I deeply mourn his death and share in the sorrow felt by the people of Toledo and the state over the death of the great citizen, statesman and orator.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

Mr. Hanna declined to make any statement as to the personnel of the committee which he will probably announce next Wednesday. He spoke as if pleased over the Chicago result. Mr Milholland thought after the Chicago convention 300,000 would be a low estimate for New York's majority for McKinley.

The news of Bryan's nomination was received with very little excitement in Canton. This was all the more noticeable from the fact of the scenes of wild enthusiasm which prevailed here during the St. Louis convention and for two weeks afterwards. Governor McKinley was at his home talking with National Chairman Hanna at the time one of the household carried to him a telegraphic bulletin announcing the result. Governor McKinley did not care to make any talk for publication.

Shortly after the news was received he was in receipt of numerous telegrams of congratulation. He entered his surrey and took the reins to drive Messrs. Hanna, Farquhar and Milholland to the station, where they took the train for Cleveland at 4:14 p. m.

HAD A ROW.

Father and Son Accused of an Assault.

Troubles of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Sowers—Jesse McClaren is in Court Again.

The case of the state against Abraham Sowers, sr., and Abraham Sowers jr., his son, for assault and battery on Mrs. Mariah Sowers, wife and mother respectively of the defendants, was on trial this morning before Justice Bullerman. The evidence was partly heard and then the further trial of the case was adjourned until Monday morning.

The evidence showed that Sowers, sr., some time ago brought suit for divorce against his wife, who resided on a farm three miles from the city on the Illinois road, and that since then he has been living in the city with his son.

Yesterday father and son went out to the farm and trouble arose between them, and Mrs. Sowers and her two daughters which ended in the men assaulting Mrs. Sowers and the girls. Mrs. Sowers carries her arm in sling and is badly bruised about the head as the result of the affair.

Chester Holder and P. B. Colerick are the attorneys for the defendants.

There are also three or four provoke cases growing out of the affair.

Mrs. Elizabeth McClaren has filed an affidavit in Justice Bullerman's court against Jesse McClaren for assault and battery. Mrs. Gross also files a similar affidavit. The cases will be heard next Thursday.

LOCAL LINES.

Superintendent of Police Gorsline is issuing notices offering a reward for the return of four bicycles stolen from the Morgan hardware company.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Vordermark have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Lillian Ada, to Sylvester D. Zeis, on Thursday, July 16.

Louis Heilbroner, manager of amusement attractions at Robison park, has engaged a number of clever people for tomorrow and the coming week. There will be two performances daily, consisting of club manipulation by the three Barretts; the serial queens, the three Maretta sisters in their daring trapeze and contortion acts. In addition to these people tomorrow there will be a game of base ball, and military drill by the Rifles and True Blues.

Fifteen Days in Yellowstone Park.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway company desires to call attention to a very completely arranged tour through the Wonderland of America, under the management of the well known tourist manager, Mr. J. J. Grafton. The party will leave Chicago on Tuesday evening, July 21, by electric lighted train, with dining car, to be absent three weeks. The petrified forest and many other attractive features of the park will be included in the itinerary, that the traveler, going through the ordinary way, does not see. A party will also leave Chicago for Alaska via Yellowstone park, the same date.

For full particulars, address Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill. d 11 14 16 w 15

THE workman often eats his lunch on the same bench where he does his work. The office man snatches a few minutes from his occupation and turns his desk into a dining-table. Neither gets the exercise he needs, neither takes the proper time for eating. It is small wonder that the digestion of both gets out of order.

Nature works as hard as she can, but there are some things she cannot stand. If a man gets some foreign substance into the works of his watch, he doesn't expect the watch to run until the impediment is removed. His own digestive system is a much more wonderful and delicate mechanism than that of his watch, and yet he neglects it and abuses it. He lets it get out of order, and refuses to help it. In the end his neglect reacts with terrible force upon himself. The reaction comes on gradually, however, so that sometimes he scarcely suspects the cause.

The cause of nine-tenths of the sickness of the world is constipation—a condition so common that four people out of five take it as a matter of course. From this one cause come indigestion; disorders of the stomach, liver and kidneys; biliousness, headaches, flatulence, heartburn, impurity of the blood and the serious complications that follow. To begin with, constipation is a little thing, and a little thing will cure it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are tiny, sugar-coated granules. They give to nature just the little help she needs. They are as gentle as they are efficient, and will perfectly cure the worst cases of constipation. There is nothing in the world like them, so there can be nothing "just as good." The druggist who tries to sell you something else has his own interest in view and not yours.

For a free sample package of from 4 to 7 doses, address World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Any one sending 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing *only*, will receive free a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. The expense of producing this wonderful book has been paid by the sale of 680,000 copies at the regular price, $1.50. It has now been decided to give away *absolutely free*, an edition of 500,000 copies. Address as above.

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY

IN THE

COURTS OF LOUISIANA

OF EMINENT PHYSICIANS AS TO THE CURATIVE EFFECTS OF A WONDERFUL

Mississippi Mineral Spring.

(FROM THE HARTFORD, CONN., TIMES.)

In an action of law recently instituted by the Stafford Mineral Springs and Hotel Company, limited, of New Orleans, who also have a depot at 256 Broadway, New York, and whose Springs are near Vossburg, Miss., the the suit is against L. J. Hart & Co., wholesale druggists of New Orleans. Deposition regarding the character and medicinal value of the Stafford Mineral Spring Water was taken by order of the Civil District Court in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, of a number of leading physicians of New York, Brooklyn, New Orleans, and elsewhere, which depositions were supplemented by the testimony of numerous physicians in open court at the trial of the case.

Among the physicians testifying as to the curative effects of the water in **Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Cystitus,** and other **Kidney, Bladder,** and **Stomach troubles** were:

Dr. Edward Bradley of New York, formerly demonstrator of anatomy, New York Medical College; Dr. Frank E. Miller of New York; Dr. Job Corbin, medical director, United States Navy, Brooklyn; Dr. J. B. Elliot, professor of the theory and practice of medicine, Tulane University, New Orleans; Professor Metz, state Chemist of Louisiana; Dr. Wm. E. Brickell of New Orleans, and a host of other physicians.

There is no record of any testimony so strong and positive in its nature having ever been given under oath by any physicians in the history of medicine.

It is impossible to ignor the fact that this testimony is that of honorable, *dignified*, and eminent members of the medical profession. To ignor it is to deny the truth, a dangerous thing to do.

This water is for sale by all druggists.

Send for free Pamphlets. Department I.

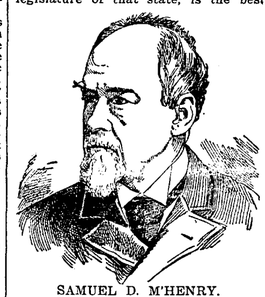
They will astound and convince the most skeptical.

STAFFORD MINERAL SPRINGS & HOTEL CO., LTD.,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

SENATOR M'ENERY.

Lately Chosen to Represent Louisiana in the Upper House.

Ex-Governor Samuel Douglas McEnery, who was elected Senator from Louisiana at the recent meeting of the legislature of that state, is the best



SAMUEL D. M'HENRY.

known man in that state, and by long odds the most prominent in political life. Mr. McEnery is just fifty-nine years of age, his election to the Senate having occurred, by a happy coincidence, on his birthday. The family is of Irish extraction. Senator McEnery was born at Monroe; was educated at the Annapolis Naval Academy, at the University of Virginia, Spring Hill College (Alabama), and the New York State Law School at Poughkeepsie, New York. He served as a lieutenant in the Confederate army. The election of his brother, John McEnery, as Governor, in 1872, threw him into politics. Nominated as Lieutenant Governor in 1879, he succeeded to the Governorship in 1881 by the death of Governor Wiltz. In 1884 he was elected to succeed himself by a large majority. In 1892 he was again nominated for the Governorship, but was defeated by Murphy J. Foster, the candidate of the anti-lottery Democrats. Mr. McEnery was appointed to the Supreme Bench in 1888. He has still four years to serve, and will not resign the judgeship until he takes his seat as Senator in March, 1897. Judge McEnery was not a candidate for the Senate, and entered the field only the night before he was elected, when it became evident that it required the strongest Democrat in the state to beat Mr. Denegre, the independent candidate.

Deaf Mute Mix-Up.

Miss Annie Berliner is suing Jacob Scharlin in the supreme court of Kings county, N. Y., to recover $50,000 for breach of promise of marriage. The circumstances surrounding the case are peculiar, inasmuch as both parties to the suit are deaf mutes and the courtship was conducted in the sign language. Not only that, but the young people were brought together by a deaf and dumb skatchen, or matrimonial agent. The cause assigned for the rupture is that the young lady accepted the attention of other men than her intended at a deaf mute ball.

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Cloth Bound Standard Works, over 150 selected titles; by Eminent Authors.
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TOBACCO POUCHES,
Rubber, self-closing. Convenient and useful.

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POCKET KNIVES,
Jack Knives and Pen Knives, first quality, American manufacture, Razor Steel, hand forged, finely tempered Blades. Stag Handle.

RAZORS,
Highest Grade Steel. Hollow Ground.

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CYCLOMETERS,
1000 Mile Repeating. For any size Bicycle.

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The "Mail Pouch" Watches are made by a leading American Watch Company and *are guaranteed, without qualification.* The "works" contain all improvements up to date. They will wear and perform well for a life time if only ordinarily cared for.

COUPONS EXPLAIN HOW TO SECURE ALL ARTICLES.

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MAIL POUCH TOBACCO IS SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Packages (*now on sale*) containing no coupons will be accepted as coupons, "2 oz." *Empty Bag as one Coupon*, "4 oz." *Empty Bag as two Coupons.*

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE mailed on application, giving complete list and description of all articles and Titles of Books and Pictures; *also tells how to get them.*

The Bloch Bros. Tobacco Co., Wheeling, W. Va.

No coupons exchanged after July 1, 1897.

ORIGINAL DESIGNS FOR PRIZES.

The originality displayed in the Gorham Silver designs for Prizes, Trophies, etc., to be contested for in

Summer Sports

is a matter of the most complimentary comment by all interested in such matters. They are not only original, but strikingly appropriate, artistically beautiful, of Sterling quality, and to be had of any first-class jeweler.

Too good for Dry Goods Stores —Jewelers only.

TRADE MARK STERLING

The Dessert

for to-day? Don't give it a thought—further than to order it from your grocer. Give your husband and the boys a treat after their own hearts—a mince pie, fruit cake, or a fruit pudding. To have the perfection of mince pie or fruit pudding, order

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

Ready for use in twenty minutes. Always fresh, delicious and wholesome. Cleanliness and the best grade of materials are first considerations in its manufacture. Sold everywhere. Take no substitutes. A 10c. package makes two large pies.

Send your address, naming this paper, and we will send you free a book, "Mrs. Popkins' Thanksgiving," by one of the most popular humorous writers of the day.

MERRELL-SOULE CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

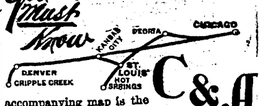
Cheap Meals served to women.

Young Women's Christian Association.

NOON REST,
24 West Washington Street

Breakfast, 6:30 to 8. Dinner, 11 to 2. Supper, 5:30 to 7.

You must know That the best line from Chicago to Cripple Creek, Colo., and all points shown in the



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accompanying map is the Chicago & Alton R. R.

Write or call to-day, for lowest rates and full particulars. R. Somerville, General Agent Passenger Department, 101 Adams Street, Marquette Building, Chicago, Illinois.

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The Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine.

Shuttle never wears out. Bobbin holds 100 yards of Cotton. Rotary Principle Free from Friction. Noiseless. Self-threading. Widest range of work. Attachments the finest made.

BUY A STANDARD.

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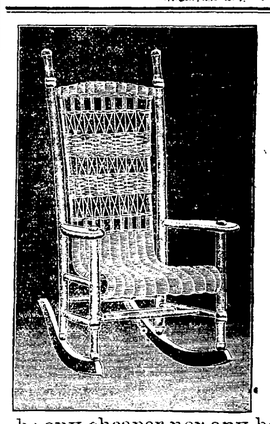

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The 4th

OUR FURNITURE will be the same furniture, but our prices won't be the same prices. They'll have had large pieces burned off between now and Independence day. It will be the chance of your life to buy your Wicker and Bamboo summer furniture that we've talked about so much—CAN NEVER—be any cheaper nor any better. Another carload of those large Wicker Rockers for only

$1.65.

No mail orders filled, none sold to dealers, only one sold to each purchaser.

INDIANA FURNITURE CO.
166 CALHOUN ST.

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Clearance Prices on Men's Suits.
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Lehman's U.S.

34 & 36 Calhoun Street.

PART SECOND. 8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS. PART SECOND.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CITY BOYS AS FARMERS

How Street Waifs Are Trained For the Work.

THE BRACE MEMORIAL FARM.

The Children's Aid Societies of New York and Boston Send Thousands of Boys to the Farms of the West, Where They Usually Turn Out Well.

Every year hundreds of homeless boys are taken from the streets of New York and Boston, given a few months practical instruction in farming and sent west and south to good homes with farmers who are glad to receive them. In this way a small part of the tide that ceaselessly flows cityward is made

CHARLES LORING BRACE.

to ebb toward the agricultural districts, and thousands of youths are reclaimed from leading criminal lives.

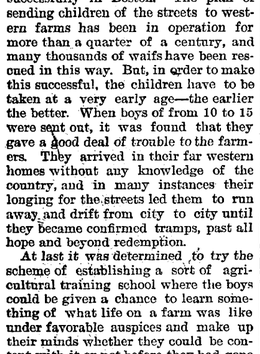
The way in which this is accomplished is most interesting. The street gamin is a hard customer to get hold of, a slippery young rascal to keep and a most difficult character to manage. Less than two years ago the Children's Aid society of New York adopted a method that has been for some years working successfully in Boston. The plan of sending children of the streets to western farms has been in operation for more than a quarter of a century, and many thousands of waifs have been rescued in this way. But, in order to make this successful, the children have to be taken at a very early age—the earlier the better. When boys of from 10 to 15 were sent out, it was found that they gave a good deal of trouble to the farmers. They arrived in their far western homes without any knowledge of the country, and in many instances their longing for the streets led them to run away and drift from city to city until they became confirmed tramps, past all hope and beyond redemption.

At last it was determined to try the scheme of establishing a sort of agricultural training school where the boys could be given a chance to learn something of what life on a farm was like under favorable auspices and make up their minds whether they could be content with it or not before they had gone so far that it would not be practical for them to turn back.

So a little farm of 125 acres was purchased in Westchester county, N. Y., and a big, ample house built on it through the generous charity of Mrs. Joseph M. White. Other philanthropic persons furnished the money to stock it in good shape, and an endowment fund was created to pay the running expenses, for it was not expected that the farm would be self supporting. It was dedicated as the Brace Memorial Farm school in honor of the late Charles Loring Brace, founder of the Children's Aid society in New York.

Then from the various branches of the society boys were sent up to take a two or three months' course. It was a miscellaneous collection of boys that first gathered in the farm school and received a warm welcome from Superintendent Lewis. They were boys who had been earning a living in various ways about the streets. Many of them were bootblacks and newsboys. They had been used to sleeping in out of the way corners, going without meals and despising baths.

The agents of the society find the boys in the lodging houses and invite them to try the farm for awhile. All



A RAW RECRUIT.

the recruits are volunteers, and no boys are committed to the farm. They are not kept prisoners after they get there either, but are at liberty to leave any time.

If they conclude that they would like to exchange an uncertain existence on the streets for life on a farm they are promptly installed as members of the farm school. To most of the boys the country is a new world. For a week or so digging, hoeing, watering the stock, chopping wood and picking up stones seem like a new form of sport. Then the novelty wears off and the critical period begins. It is right here that the usefulness of the farm school comes out. The momentary dissatisfaction, induced perhaps by blistered hands or an aching back, may be kept in check by the friendly counsel of the superintendent until it wears off. But if the boy was thousands of miles away from his familiar haunts he might become so homesick for the pavements that in the absence of kindly advice he might run away.

But on the farm school it is different. He is told that he may go back to the city if he wishes, but he is shown that he is losing a chance to make something of himself if he does go. The boys are set other boys around him who are sticking to their work bravely, and ten chances to one he picks up the hoe and goes to work again with his back turned squarely on the city.

There are from 40 to 50 boys at the farm school all the year round. In the big building there are accommodations for 54 amateur farmers. The boys are quartered in large, airy dormitories, and they live as members of one big family. They are first cleaned up and given some stout, serviceable clothes to work in, for there is plenty of work to be done. The boys are given the true idea of what life on a farm is like. They get up before sunrise and are out in the fields while the dew is still on the grass.

When the breakfast bell rings, they troop into the big dining room and eagerly gather around the long table. The superintendent, with his family and the few teachers who are employed, sits at the table with them, and thus the boys learn some of the rudiments of table etiquette.

Some attempt is even made toward educating the boys, and forenoon sessions are held in the schoolroom for the younger lads and for the older ones who wish to attend. Only the simplest studies are taken up, but Superintendent Lewis tries to have his boys leave with a knowledge of the "three R's" at least. Out in the fields there is work even for the youngest.

Such products as are not consumed on the farm itself are sent to New York to be used in the various lodging houses of the society. Last year, for instance, the boys raised 100 barrels of apples, 10 barrels of pears, 1,500 head of cabbages, 25 cartloads of pumpkins, 34,386 quarts of milk, 450 pounds of butter, 25 bushels of beans and 100 bushels of tomatoes, besides 40 tons of hay, 50 bushels of barley, 100 of rye, 150 of oats and 30 of buckwheat. If all this had been sold at market rates, it would have brought over $2,500.

The discipline on the farm is strict, but not rigorous, and the boys are encouraged to do their best to become valuable farm assistants, because they know that when they are considered competent they will be taken west and installed in new homes. The record of each boy is kept, and when he gets a certain number of credit marks he is graduated. It is not all work and no play, for the boys have their evenings in which to read, and every Saturday they have a half holiday. They seem to enjoy the life greatly, and sometimes a boy does not wish to leave when the time comes.

But generally the prospects of a long railroad journey and the anticipation of

BRACE MEMORIAL FARM SCHOOL.

new and strange scenes are sufficient inducements to make the boys anxious for the time to come when they shall start for the west under the charge of an agent of the society. Kansas, Iowa and Florida are taking lots of New York boys just now, and the demand for graduates of the farm school is generally greater than the supply. The farmers generally agree to furnish the boys with clothes in return for services until the amateur farmers are 18 or 19 years old, when they can command fair wages.

The Children's Aid society always keeps track of its proteges, and the names and records of every one of the more than 100,000 waifs which have been picked up on the city streets and placed in good homes since the work was begun more than 40 years ago have been kept, and today the agents can refer to bulky books and tell just what became of any boy or girl who has ever been helped by them. The graduates of the farm school are just as carefully looked after. They are requested to write back to the secretary just as often as they choose and give as many details of their new life as they can. The farmers who take the boys are also asked to report their progress occasionally.

Although the Brace Memorial farm has been in existence but two years some of the boys who have left it have been so successful in the west that there is a good prospect that a few of them will soon own farms of their own. Good reports have been sent back of all but two, and of these one became insane and the other turned out so badly that he was sent back to the city. This is a much better showing than was made under the old method. The farm school seems to supply the missing link between the city streets and the farm. It is a sort of winnowing machine where the boys who will make good farmers are separated from those who are totally unfit for the country. Few charities can show such immediate and practical results and none is more worthy of support or imitation. CYRUS SYLVESTER.

Of Interest In Warm Weather.

The human system can endure heat of 212 degrees, the boiling point of water, because the skin is a bad conductor, and because the perspiration cools the body. Men have withstood without injury a heat of 300 degrees for several minutes.

Should Have Known Better.

"Papa, dear! Is Queen Victoria still living?"

"Certainly, my boy. Why ask silly questions?"—Brooklyn Life.

The Same Thing.

She—Oh, Jack! Do you know, Mr. Gibson punctuated his tire yesterday?

He—You mean punctured, my dear.

She—Well, anyway, he came to a full stop.—Sketch.

WATSON AND BARRIE.

TWO FAMOUS SCOTCH WRITERS COMING TO AMERICA.

Ian Maclaren Will Read to Us, but Barrie Is Too Shy For That Sort of Thing—Both Are Great Favorites and Will Be Warmly Welcomed.

Two Scottish story writers whose books have been and still are immensely popular in this country are coming over here next fall that we may all take a look at them. They are Ian Maclaren and J. M. Barrie, names which within a few years have become household words on this side of the water.

Of the somewhat numerous Scotch writers whose stories have pleased us so well Ian Maclaren is the latest in the field. We first became acquainted with him through "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," a delightful collection of Scottish character sketches, which, when published in book form, has been sold to the extent of over 250,000 copies in America. This was followed by "In Days of Auld Lang Syne," another group of short stories introducing more characters.

At his home in Liverpool Ian Maclaren is known by the more prosaic name of Rev. Dr. John Watson, for, as he says, his business is preaching, and not writing. He is the pastor of the Sefton Park Presbyterian church, which is one of the leading churches in point of membership, wealth and position in all Liverpool.

His visit to this country will be made during a three months' vacation granted by his church. He sails on Sept. 9 and intends to return before Christmas. In the course of his tour through the

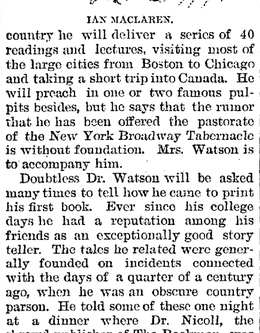
IAN MACLAREN.

country he will deliver a series of 40 readings and lectures, visiting most of the large cities from Boston to Chicago and taking a short trip into Canada. He will preach in one or two famous pulpits besides, but he says that the rumor that he has been offered the pastorate of the New York Broadway Tabernacle is without foundation. Mrs. Watson is to accompany him.

Doubtless Dr. Watson will be asked many times to tell how he came to print his first book. Ever since his college days he had a reputation among his friends as an exceptionally good story teller. The tales he related were generally founded on incidents connected with the days of a quarter of a century ago, when he was an obscure country parson. He told some of these one night at a dinner where Dr. Nicoll, the shrewd publisher of The Bookman, was a guest. Dr. Nicoll was much impressed with the tales and subsequently importuned Dr. Watson to write him some Scotch character sketches. After much urging this was done, "Domsie," which is the first story in "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," being the first one turned out. The others followed and were first printed in The British Weekly.

Dr. Nicoll is coming over, too, but in company with Mr. Barrie, of whom he is also the friend and discoverer. This is Mr. Barrie's first visit to America, as it is Dr. Watson's. He comes over to see the people who have been so enthusiastic over his books and perhaps to tell them something about his ideas of literature and story writing. He is a slender, boyish looking man of 36, with a grave, shy demeanor, and the same horror of being socially lionized that Hall Caine is said to have.

Barrie did not stumble into literature and was not dragged in as was Maclaren. He forced his way in, beginning as a reporter on the Edinburgh newspapers. He soon discovered that fiction was his forte and he stuck to that, producing his "Auld Licht Idylls," which attracted the attention of Dr. Nicoll. His most successful book, "A Window in Thrums," has had an immense sale on both sides of the water. In it he immortalizes the little Scotch manufactur-



J. M. BARRIE.

ing town of Kirrie muir, where he was born, giving it the name of Thrums. Among his other stories which have been widely popular are "When a Man's Single," "An Edinburgh Eleven" and "My Lady Nicotine." Barrie does not use such turgid dialect as does Maclaren and his stories are perhaps more popular. CLARENCE P. SKINNER.

A Faithful Porter.

"Once when I was stopping at a pioneer hotel at Alamosa, Colo.," said the ancient major, "I asked the landlord to have a fire made in my room at 6:30 the next morning. He made a note of my request on a book or slate kept for that purpose and told me the porter would attend to the matter.

"The note read, 'Fire 40 at 6:30.'

"The porter was new to the business. He came at 6:30, and, having knocked at my door, was admitted. Then he told me to get out. I asked him what sort of a fool he was, and he said he was all right, but he obeyed orders just the same. And, don't you think, that fellow tried to throw me down the stairs. He would have succeeded, in fact, had not the landlord appeared in time to save me.

"That was the new porter's interpretation of 'Fire 40 at 6:30.'"—Chicago Times-Herald.

WILL READ HER FATHER'S POEMS.

The Late Eugene Field's Daughter to Take the Platform.

Early next fall Miss Mary French Field, the eldest daughter of the late Eugene Field, will make her first appearance as a public reader and will, in a large measure, carry out the programme which her father had arranged for himself. Miss Field will doubtless be well received, for she is a tall, handsome young woman of 20, possessed of a fine figure, a good stage presence and much of the magnetic personality which made the poet laureate of childhood so universally popular.

Miss Field is known among her friends by the affectionate diminutive

MISS MARY FRENCH FIELD.

of "Trotty," a pet name given to her by her father when she was a baby and which has been applied to her ever since. "Trotty" was fairly idolized by her father, and she was deeply interested in his literary work. One of his most successful books bears the following dedication: "To my severest critic, my most loyal admirer and my only daughter, Mary French Field."

Miss Field has prepared for her work by a year's study under the instruction of a prominent Delsartean teacher. She has been carefully educated, too, having studied in Germany. She will go out under the management of George H. Yenowine, who was the manager for many years of her father's tours as well as his intimate friend. Scores of engagements have already been offered and her success is confidently expected. Her debut will probably be made in Cincinnati.

Miss Field will give readings from her father's works exclusively, and her repertory will include both poetry and prose. She has frequently entertained the members of her family and friends by reciting these selections, which she is said to give with a good deal of sympathy and delicate appreciation. Her object is to add to the family income, for while Mr. Field left a fine home, a magnificent library and almost a fortune in curios, he had accumulated no large amount of money, and the Field family has been dependent upon the royalties from several books which bring in a steady but hardly a sufficient income. Miss Field, with praiseworthy pluck, has determined to make her own way in the world.

CANADA'S NEXT PREMIER.

Career of Wilfrid Laurier, the Successful Liberal Statesman.

The somewhat unexpected victory of the Liberal party in Canada will give the Dominion, for the first time in its history, a French-Canadian premier. Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, who as leader of the Liberals will soon be called upon to form a cabinet, has long been prominent

WILFRID LAURIER.

in his party. He was born at St. Lin, Que., in 1841, and comes from an excellent old French family. He was educated at the college in L'Assomption and afterward took the degree of B. C. L. at McGill university in Toronto. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of lower Canada in 1865. He was appointed queen's counsel in 1880.

Early in his career M. Laurier identified himself with the Liberals and in 1871 he was sent to the Quebec legislature from Drummond and Arthabaska. Four years later he was elected to the Dominion house of commons from the same constituency. For a while he attracted but little attention in parliament, but one midnight during the winter of 1885-6 he startled the members who were half dozing on the benches by delivering a thrilling and eloquent speech on the Riel rebellion. That flood of eloquence made him famous as an orator, and nobly has he sustained the reputation thus won.

From that time on he was in the front rank of the Liberals, and when Edward Blake resigned from the commons the leadership was given to the silver tongued and brilliant young Frenchman. In appearance M. Laurier is tall, slender and graceful. He is always faultlessly dressed, and the Quebec Liberals are very proud of him.

M. Laurier is looked upon as an ardent annexationist, and will probably at once try to put into effect his policy of reciprocity with the United States. His wife is a beautiful woman, who, as Miss Zoe Lafontaine, was the belle of Montreal.

"Jawbett is no good as a fighter," said the sporting editor. "He has no wind."

"No wind?" said the local reporter in a derisive tone. "I guess you never interviewed him."—New York Sunday World.

JUST PLAIN HEALER.

NO HYPNOTISM ABOUT NEWELL, THE VERMONT SCHLATTER.

An Unlearned Blacksmith Said to Possess Great Power as a Healer—Doesn't Know Where His Magnetism Comes From, but Makes Money Out of It.

The Prince of Wales is to have the honor in a few days of being presented to Bradley C. Newell, the Vermont healer, for that interesting individual is now on his way to London. Healer Newell seems to be one of the most acceptable of his class that has yet appeared. He is a big, wholesome, hearty country blacksmith, who makes use of no sort of mysterious mummery and is entirely modest in his claims.

Newell hails from the small village of Jacksonville, which has once before figured in history as the birthplace of Brigham Young. Up to about a year ago he knew nothing about his remarkable powers. One day last August as he was working at his anvil he says he felt a peculiar buzzing sound in his ears and then he felt he could cure people. The next day he dispelled a severe headache from which his wife was suffering. She has never had one since. He next treated his sister-in-law for consumption. She is a well woman today.

Then he extended his practice to his neighbors and his fame began to spread. In a short time he was known as the "Vermont Schlatter." People began to come from other towns to be cured of various diseases. Sometimes he was successful, but not always. His most remarkable cure was that of a little girl who had been dumb since she was 4 years old. He placed his fingers in her ears and she began to talk. She has completely recovered her powers of speech.

So many people began to seek out Newell that he shut up his blacksmith shop and went into the business of healing, charging a regular fee. He was entirely frank about the matter. He was willing to heal people, but he thought that those who could pay for his services should do so. His fame spread all over the state. He was invited to give exhibitions of the peculiar manner in which his power could be manifested and these were attended by

BRADLEY C. NEWELL.

prominent and reputable citizens. He developed powers of hypnotism and did some things that spiritualistic mediums do.

Newell is now a full fledged healer. He has a business manager and a press agent and during the last year he has made more than $25,000. On his recent visit to New York he wore good clothes and stopped at one of the best hotels. He went there to treat two wealthy patients for rheumatism. Newell's press agent said that he was going to Europe to try his healing powers on the Prince of Wales and other members of the nobility. Newell himself denied this. He said that he was going to London with the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, of which organization he is an honorary member. He said that he expected to meet the Prince of Wales because the latter was to be the guest of the Ancient and Honorables. Newell's experience with press agents is limited.

The Vermont healer does not pretend to know anything about his powers beyond the fact that he has them. He says he does not understand it and cannot explain it. He denies that he is either a spiritualist, a hypnotist or a faith curist.

"I am a blacksmith," he says with simple frankness, "and I don't know much about those things. All I know is that I have cured great numbers of people of all sorts of diseases by simply holding their hands in mine. I don't know anything about medicine. I have never taken any myself and I have never had a sick day in my life."

The Vermont healer is a magnificent specimen of physical manhood. He stands over 6 feet in height and weighs 265 pounds and he has the athletic build of a prizefighter. He has a fine black beard, which he now keeps well trimmed, and large, brilliant, black eyes, set wide apart. A grasp from his big, strong hand is something to be remembered, and many have said that the peculiar magnetism which he possesses is strongly felt even in a casual hand shake.

Although not a man of refinement and education, Newell expresses himself readily and in fairly good English, his speech being marked by colloquialisms, but grammatical in the main. He receives the attention which he everywhere attracts with modesty, but he is accepting all the social honors that come his way and is quietly adding to his bank account.

Since Newell's success has become known, a horde of alleged healers has appeared in southern Vermont, and each one has his following of believers, who tell of wonderful cures and strange manifestations. Newell, however, is the only one who has made much money out of the business. He is expected to return in September and resume operations on an extensive scale.

C. J. BOWDEN.

Will It Come to This?

"I understand that there is a revolt among the young women," said the college president.

"There is," replied the professor in male attire.

"What seems to be the trouble?" asked the president.

"They refuse absolutely to wear the university cap and gown."

"Refuse to wear the cap and gown!" exclaim d the president in astonishment.

"Well, I don't understand that they have any particular objection to the cap, but they positively refuse to put [illegible]"

"Do they give any reason?"

"Oh, yes; they say it is too effeminate and entirely out of date. Besides, it hides their bloomers, and is really only fit for men to wear."—Chicago Post.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD.

Went to Chicago Without Money and Made a Fortune In Real Estate.

John P. Altgeld, who has been renominated by the Democrats as governor of Illinois, is a man of such positive character that he is either thoroughly liked or cordially hated by those who know him. His opponents are ever bitterly active and his friends are never lukewarm.

Governor Altgeld was born in Prussia in 1848, but his parents came to this country and settled near Mansfield,

JOHN P. ALTGELD.

O., when he was very young. He was working hard on his father's farm in 1864 when there was another call for troops. Although but 16, he enlisted and served until the close of the rebellion. Then he taught school in Ohio for several years and drifted west, reaching St. Louis with just 5 cents in his pocket. In Savannah, Mo., he was given an opportunity to enter an office and study law. He improved it, and in a few years became a successful lawyer.

In 1875 Mr. Altgeld arrived in Chicago with but little money and no friends. He began to work, however, and was soon recognized as a leading attorney. He dropped naturally into politics, and in 1886 was elected judge of the superior court. He resigned from the bench to take the nomination for governor and was elected after making a most vigorous canvass.

As governor his official acts have often attracted national attention, the pardoning of the Chicago anarchists having brought him the widest notoriety. Governor Altgeld has posed as the champion of the laboring men and has been freely accused of being a socialist. Personally he is a man of cool, calm reserve and unbending dignity.

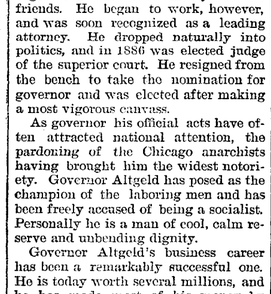
Governor Altgeld's business career has been a remarkably successful one. He is today worth several millions, and he has made most of his money by shrewd speculation in real estate. Some of his operations in unimproved land were so bold as to amaze even old Chicagoans. He made deals of great magnitude with but a small amount of capital, and came out a winner. He now owns a skyscraper office building, besides several other blocks in Chicago, and he is largely interested in street railways in other cities.

CALIFORNIA PAMPAS PLUMES.

They Will Probably Be Largely Used as Campaign Emblems.

This promises to be a great year for political emblems. The silver men threaten to adopt a field daisy, which flower, with its 16 silver petals to 1 golden center, seems to properly typify their sentiments. One of the first acts of Chairman Hanna on assuming control of the Republican campaign was to suggest as a party emblem a bunch of three plumes of California pampas grass, dyed red, white and blue. The idea seems to have met with favor in all directions, and the prospects are that from now on until election day the tricolored pampas plumes will wave in every quarter of the land

This will add a most picturesque feature to the campaign. Mr. Hanna suggests that the long, feathery plumes can be used with good effect for decorating the interiors of halls and other public places where rallies are held



REPUBLICAN PAMPAS PLUMES.

and that they can be mounted on staffs to be carried in parades. Smaller plumes may be worn as badges also, although they would be almost too cumbersome for everyday use.

This is not an original idea of Chairman Hanna's, for the pampas plumes were adopted as an emblem by the Republican national convention of 1892.

The pampas plumes which will be used will come largely from California, where they are extensively cultivated for purely decorative purposes. The grass originally came from South America, where it grows in wild profusion on the pampas or plains. The grass grows in large tufts, 4 or 5 feet across, with long, gracefully curved leaves, often more than 6 feet in length. From the center of the tuft are thrown up stalks from 5 to 15 feet high, upon the end of which grow the feathery and silvery white flowers which form the pampas plumes. These plumes are from 1 to 2 feet long. Of late years the demand has largely increased, and in California the raising of pampas plumes has come to be quite an industry.

It Is a Poor Rule.

"A woman's no means yes," said the man of 20, who naturally knows all about women.

"That may be the rule," assented the married one, "but it doesn't work both ways. Unfortunately a woman's yes doesn't mean no."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

EDUCATING VOTERS.

HOW CAMPAIGN AMMUNITION IS PREPARED AND DISTRIBUTED.

Tons of Speeches and Other Documents to Be Sent Out From Washington During the Summer For the Enlightenment of the Intelligent Voter.

The "intelligent voter," whose name is legion and who is numbered by the millions, may be prepared to receive a great quantity of mail matter within the next month or two, for the campaign committees are at work. This is to be another campaign of education.

Tons on tons of printed arguments are being prepared, and this material will soon be finding its way to the voter, mostly at the expense of Uncle Sam. This enormous work of educating several millions of men on the issues of the day is so minutely di-

CHAIRMAN BABCOCK.

vided up that it is done without any confusion. It is the wonderful organization of the campaign workers that makes this possible.

At the head of the campaigners in each party are two great committees. One of these is the national executive committee, and the other is the congressional committee. On the first devolves the duty of furthering the election of the presidential ticket, of raising the campaign funds and of distributing them where the money will do the most good.

The congressional committee works in a slightly different field, but the two are in perfect harmony. In the hands of the congressional committee rests the political fate of every candidate for congress. The three principal objects for which it exists are to furnish money, speakers and literature.

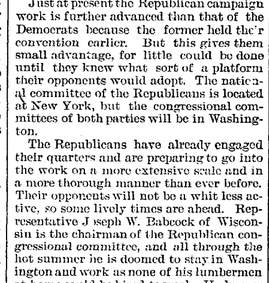
Just at present the Republican campaign work is further advanced than that of the Democrats because the former held their convention earlier. But this gives them small advantage, for little could be done until they knew what sort of a platform their opponents would adopt. The national committee of the Republicans is located at New York, but the congressional committees of both parties will be in Washington.

The Republicans have already engaged their quarters and are preparing to go into the work on a more extensive scale and in a more thorough manner than ever before. Their opponents will not be a whit less active, so some lively times are ahead. Representative Joseph W. Babcock of Wisconsin is the chairman of the Republican congressional committee, and all through the hot summer he is doomed to stay in Washington and work as none of his lumbermen at home could be hired to work. He knows what is before him, though, for he acted in the same capacity during the last campaign. Mr. Babcock is a wealthy lumberman, and his home is in Necedah, Wis. He has served two terms in congress and is highly popular with the members of his party.

As chairman of the congressional committee he will be an important personage in the campaign. Every candidate will in a certain measure owe his election or defeat to the executive ability, discretion, tact and industry of Mr. Babcock. He must know the fine points of the situation in each district, the strength of his own candidate, the weakness and power of the opposition and all the elements of uncertainty which will come into play during the struggle. He cannot always rely on the oversanguine or overdespondent views of the local campaign managers. He must have that rare political judgment which will enable him to decide these matters for himself.

The work cut out for Chairman Babcock and his assistants is to secure a "sound money" Republican majority in the house. In order to do this it is proposed to send out as many as 10,000,000 speeches and documents. To handle this great mass of literature will keep many hands busy from now until November. Scores of young women will be employed in folding, wrapping and addressing documents. The greater part of the distribution is through the mails, although the local committees do a good deal of the work directly.

As it is the financial issue which is uppermost, most of the literature deals with this question. The favorite documents which the Republicans are distributing are the speeches of Mr. Dingley on bonds



PREPARING CAMPAIGN AMMUNITION.

and finances, Senator Sherman's famous financial utterances and Mr. Babcock's "History of Money." The reply of Representative McCleary of Minnesota to Mr. Towne's free silver masterpiece will also be widely distributed.

Chairman Babcock has as an assistant Mr. Fred Schrader, a newspaper man, who will do editorial work and handle news bulletins. Mr. W. B. Thompson will be treasurer of the committee. A suit of rooms has been hired in the Hotel Normandie, and just across the way a four story brick house has been rented, and in this will be installed a score of typewriters and the mailing force. When the two congressional committees are in full swing, campaign ammunition will be sent out every day by the drayload.

MARK NORRIS.

A Dead Man on Trial.

It is probably rare anywhere that a court sits in judgment on the dead. In the city of Schweidnitz, Silesia, Florian Meisel, bureau chief in the tax office, had been sentenced to 18 months in jail for embezzling funds and forging documents. He died a maniac soon after he was sentenced. His widow had the case reopened and proved, by competent expert testimony, that the deceased had been demented at the time he committed his forgeries. The court thereupon reversed the first sentence and pronounced the deceased "not guilty."

Salvation by Spirits.

Among a list of new trademarks published in The Wine Trade Review is a re-

STIRRED UP BERMUDA.

How a Brooklyn Girl Organized the First Women's Clubs on the Island.

Until Miss Julia A. Kempshall of Brooklyn went to Bermuda there were in that delightful island no women's clubs. But Miss Kempshall has been there, and now Bermuda boasts of two women's clubs, and the ladies flatter themselves that they have brought the island up to date by jumping it along about 100 years at a single jerk.

Miss Kempshall did not go to Bermuda with any designs on the obsolete society of that thoroughly British place. She went simply to visit an American woman who had been a schoolgirl friend. But she did not leave her enthusiasm for her pet enterprise behind her. When she incidentally

MISS JULIA A. KEMPSHALL.

mentioned something about her work in connection with women's clubs in Brooklyn, where she formed the Cambridge club, her friend exclaimed in wonder:

"And do you mean to tell me that you really belong to one of those women's clubs? How singular! Now, you must tell me all about it and what the women do who go to them."

Miss Kempshall was shocked at such a display of ignorance. She explained that a woman's club was not a place where women go to play billiards and smoke cigarettes, as her friend had supposed, but an organization whose members met to discuss topics of the day and study together various subjects with a view to mutual improvement. The Bermuda woman was more interested than ever and suggested that Miss Kempshall organize a club on the island.

This Miss Kempshall proceeded to do with alacrity. First she worked up an interest in the project by industriously attending afternoon teas. She found that she had to break down the existing prejudices, and after this was done it was comparatively plain sailing.

The first club was organized one afternoon at Bailey Bay, with Mrs. Arton, the daughter of a member of the Bermuda council, as president. A few days after Miss Kempshall was at an afternoon tea in a home in Hamilton, another Bermuda center. The Hamilton ladies had heard about the Bailey Bay club, and they wanted one too. "Very well," said Miss Kempshall, "I will organize you now." This was altogether too sudden for the Bermuda women. They wanted things to proceed in the leisurely manner to which they had been accustomed. "Ladies," said the Brooklyn woman, "I leave in 24 hours for the United States. If you want me to organize a club, now is the time and your last chance." Those who wished to hesitate were squelched, and so Bermuda's second woman's club came into existence. When Miss Kempshall left the island, the whole course of social life had been changed from dull inactivity to one in which each woman took lively interest and had something to think about besides idle gossip.

WEST LIKES WINTER.

The New President of the Northern Pacific Railroad a Popular Man.

Edwin W. Winter, the new president of the Northern Pacific railroad, is very popular throughout the northwest, and his selection is hailed with delight by the people all through the west as well. It is regarded as an indication that the road is to be run by the new owners as a thoroughly western enterprise. Mr. Winter, as the general manager of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway company is widely known in railroad circles.

Mr. Winter has not as yet officially taken control of the road, but will do so next September, when the reorganization of the company will have been completed. When he does take the reins, another stage in the interesting history of this great artery of the west will be begun. Since the road went down in the general wreck which swept over the country during the panic of

EDWIN W. WINTER.

the summer of 1893 it has passed through many vicissitudes, but under the new regime a brighter era is looked for.

Mr. Winter is a Vermont boy, having been born in that state 51 years ago. He had no sooner completed his education than he went west and at the age of 22 began his career as a railroad man by accepting a humble position in the construction department of the Union Pacific. He remained with the road until the line was completed and then became business manager of a contract company for railroad construction. In 1873 he was appointed general claim agent for the Chicago and Northwestern, and two years later he became general superintendent of the West Wisconsin Railway company. He held the same office with the Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis road for a year, and then he went into the offices of the Omaha road in 1880 as assistant to the president. In 1885 he was appointed general manager.

Mr. Winter has lived in St. Paul for the past 11 years and has become identified with the interests of the city. As the headquarters of the road will in the future be in St. Paul, that city as well as in name, Mr. Winter will not change his residence.

Not Patented Either.

Knicker—After all, there is only one sure fire escape.

Bocker—What is that?

Knicker—To lead a blameless life.—New York Herald.

A HUGE TELESCOPE.

GATHMANN TO MAKE ONE WITH A HUNDRED FOOT LENS.

It Will Be Mounted In the Proposed International Observatory on San Miguel Mountain and Will Reveal the Secrets of Space.

If the plans of the World's Proctor Memorial association are carried out, a huge telescope with an object lens 100 feet in diameter will be erected on the top of a Pacific coast mountain, and then the secrets of Mars and even the surfaces of more remote planets will be revealed. Should the project turn out as successful as its promoters anticipate we shall be able to see the inhabitants of Mars, if any exist, and communicate with them. Astronomy will be revolutionized, and our stargazing sages will learn more about the wonders of space in a few weeks than has been discovered in all the ages.

The association which is to bring all this about has been duly organized and is actively engaged on its extensive undertaking. It is the intention to erect a great observatory which shall be a memorial to the late Sir Richard A. Proctor, the eminent astronomer, and which at the same time shall contain one or more telescopes far greater than any ever before constructed.

All the civilized nations of the world will be invited to take a hand in this vast enterprise, and contributions from many governments will be solicited. In return every contributing nation will be entitled to have a representative at the observatory and to elect a member of the governing board. The sum of $500,000 will be needed to complete the plans of the association. Mr. A. H. Isham, vice president of the association, who is now on his way to Ireland to consult the widow of Sir Richard Proctor, has presented the details of the project to the representatives of this and other governments and will spend the next year or more in promoting the interests of the enterprise by explaining its objects and arousing interest in the undertaking.

In order to construct a telescope of such great size and unexampled dimensions an entirely new plan will be adopted in making the lenses. Heretofore astronomers have considered that 40 inches was the maximum diameter which it was possible to attain in making a lens. That is the size of the one in the great Yerkes telescope recently mounted in Chicago. The famous telescope in the Lick observatory has an object lens 36 inches in diameter.

Louis Gathmann, a Chicago astronomer, has, however, made a lens on a new principle which will enable him, he claims, to construct one as large as he chooses. Instead of making the lens of one piece of glass, Mr. Gathmann uses a number of smaller lenses, and by combining them into a single large one avoids all the difficulties usually experienced in producing lenses by the old method. He has already made a 7 inch lens, composed of 13 small lenses, which is equal in power, according to several scientists who have examined it, to a 13 inch lens.

On the same principle he proposes to construct for the Proctor Memorial association a lens 120 inches in diameter, three times as large as that in the Yerkes tube, at an

LOUIS GATHMANN.

expense of $50,000. The Yerkes lens cost $200,000. The reason that a big glass costs so much to make by the ordinary method is that great precaution is required to get one without flaws, and when such a one is secured the grinding is a delicate and difficult operation. It is comparatively easy to make a small and flawless lens, and by the Gathmann method any number of these are combined and ground as one piece. If, as claimed, there is practically no limit to the size of the glass which can be constructed on this sectional plan, the possibilities of astronomical research may be vastly extended.

After Mr. Gathmann has proved to the satisfaction of the scientists of the world that his 120 inch lens is a practical and possible achievement he will be authorized to make a lens 100 feet in diameter, or more than 30 times larger than the greatest now in existence. With an instrument of this magnitude it is believed that objects the size of human beings could be plainly discerned on many of the planets, if such beings exist. With it we could inspect the moon almost as minutely as if we were walking over its surface, the incalculable depths of space would be annihilated, and the most remote corners of the universe could be explored.

It is expected that when the scientists of the various nations understand the magnitude of the enterprise there will be a ready response to the request for funds to carry it through. The site for the new observatory has already been obtained, having been donated to the association by Mr. Isham. The location was left to the judgment of Mrs. Proctor, who, after visiting various parts of the world, finally decided upon the top of San Miguel mountain, a peak 18 miles from San Diego, Col. A tract of land comprising 12,000 acres has been secured, and on this, at an elevation of 3,600 feet, will be built a great observatory as well as other buildings for the accommodation of astronomers from all parts of the world. San Miguel was selected because the atmospheric conditions there are particularly favorable. The peak is partially encircled and well sheltered by a great range. The air around it is wonderfully clear, and the mountain itself is especially free from vibrations.

The present organization of the association is as follows: President, Richard A. Thomas; first vice president, John F. Kinney; secretary, John H. Thompson; treasurer, Thomas E. Metcalf. The bylaws set forth that every nation is at liberty to have a representative on the board of commissioners, which is to comprise the executive body of the association. This will make the enterprise a thoroughly international one. What will be the results of this gathering of scientists, equipped with marvelously powerful instruments, it is interesting to speculate. ALFRED R. ROWLEY.

Bit a Horse and Got the Worse of It.

Perry McClure, a farmer, flew into a rage because his horse rubbed against him, soiling his Sunday clothes, and as a punishment he bit the animal's ear. As McClure's teeth closed on the horse's organ of hearing it tossed its head high in the air, breaking the man's jaw in three pieces. The horse is quite a hero in the neighborhood. McClure has gone to bed for the summer.—Kansas City Times.

Daring Feat of a Detective.

M. Heran, a noted French detective, now about to retire, will be remembered as the man who performed the most daring and difficult feat of safely piloting the heir of the Prussian throne in disguise through the streets of Paris.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE AND RUBBER CO.

VIM

EVERY HIGH GRADE '96 Vim Pebble Tread Tire

Has a....

PINK BRAND

With our name on it.

If the brand does "VIM" not contain the word

It is not a first grade, and

You Don't Want It!

They Don't Slip. —Enough said are the pebble tread.

Speed in Tires.

There are very few people who know that different makes of pneumatic bicycle tires differ in speed or that, in other words, one tire is "faster" than another. And fewer still know that speed quality is the direct result of manufacturing the tire in a certain way. Both are true.

Tires differ in speed as much as yachts, and exactly as the naval architect builds his cup winner along certain lines, so the tire manufacturer works his rubber and his Sea Island cotton fabric in certain ways to produce a fast tire.

The manipulation of the fabric is usually the method to produce speed in a pneumatic tire. The degree of "openness" and the angles of crossing threads are points which have been studied over by every tire manufacturer in the country.

One tire has during repeated tests, made on special machines in the presence of scientific experts, demonstrated its relative speed as far ahead of any other tire produced. This is the Vim tire made by the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co. at its factories in Cambridgeport, Mass.

The fact that Walter Sanger chose it for his wheel out of a multitude of others is sufficient proof of its speed. About 25 firsts were won on it July 4, and seconds and thirds too numerous to mention.

VIM TIRES

WIN RACES.

A FEW

July 4th Winnings

ARE

DAYTON, O—One mile open, W. C. Sanger.....VIM TIRES

NASHUA, N. H.—Two-mile handicap, J. F. McCarthy, from scratch, in 4 m., 53 s., state record.....VIM TIRES

LYNN, Mass.—One mile open, A. T. Fuller.....VIM TIRES

One mile city championship, J. N. Foisy.....VIM TIRES

Mile against time, A. T. Fuller, 2 m. 10 s.....VIM TIRES

BOSTON (City)—One mile novice, T. A. Hennessey.....VIM TIRES.

One-quarter mile boys, A. E. Darlow.....VIM TIRES

SANFORD, Me—One-half mile open, J. C. Wettergreen.....VIM TIRES

One-half mile boys, Arthur Perkins.....VIM TIRES

FITCHBURG, Mass—One mile professional, W. Rhodes.....VIM TIRES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—One mile handicap, J. Forbes.....VIM TIRES

GARDNER, Mass—One mile handicap, J. F. Casey.....VIM TIRES

CHELSEA, Mass—One mile city championship, R. W. Emerson.....VIM TIRES

Besides innumerable seconds and thirds.

Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.

275 Devonshire St., Boston.
68 Reade st., New York.
265 Lake St., Chicago.
10 south Water St., Cleveland.
709 north Fourth St., St. Louis.
14 Fremont St., San Francisco.
1730 Arapahoe St., Denver.

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, JULY. 11, 1896.

BOLD TEXAN RANGERS

A Unique and Formidable Band of Frontier Fighters.

TERROR TO OUTLAWS AND INDIANS

Organized by Sam Houston In 1836, They Have Had an Active and Picturesque Existence Ever Since—Conservators of Law and Order.

There is no police force or militia on earth quite like the Texas rangers. The organization has been famous for 60 years, but at length with changing conditions it seems likely soon to disappear. It is still enormously popular in Texas, and its members and veterans enjoy peculiar privileges throughout the state.

The original rangers were organized in 1836 by Sam Houston. They helped to bring about Texan independence and subsequently to defend the frontier against the assaults of Indians and Mexicans. From that time to this the Texas rangers have existed in one form or another. A company of 30 former rangers is now fighting for the freedom of Cuba, and an organized force of rangers under the pay of the state helps to maintain order in the wilder parts of Texas.

When the civil war broke out, Con Terry, an old ranger, organized the famous body of men known as Terry's Texas rangers, composed almost entirely of former rangers and frontiersmen. They fought from Bull Run to Appomattox and lost 75 per cent of their original muster roll.

Soon after the close of the civil war the Texas legislature provided for calling out 1,000 rangers to protect the frontiers against hostile Indians. It was a formidable little army thus provided, and for some years thereafter the rangers formed a strong body of troops.

The various state troops of Texas from 1865 to 1883 effectually followed 128 parties of Indian marauders, had 84 fights with Indians and Mexicans, killed 82 Indians, wounded 62 and captured 6, killed 27 Mexicans and wounded 5 and recovered nearly 6,000 stolen horses, mules and cattle and 3 citizens carried off by Indians and desperadoes. During those years 396 citizens were killed and 81 carried off by Indians or Mexicans, 13 rangers were killed and 21,600 horses and mules, 43,400 cattle and 2,400 sheep and goats were stolen. There were in addition many minor outrages which the rangers were called upon to redress.

Conditions had so far changed in Texas by the year 1880 that the rangers were no longer needed for defense against hostile Indians, as Indian raids had ceased. But the force, now reduced in numbers, was still active in the suppression of desperadoes along the border, some of them raiding Mexicans, others native products, and all more troublesome from the fact that increased vigilance on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande tended to confine the operations of such persons to Texas. The rangers made in the years 1889-90 579 arrests, mostly of desperate criminals, among them 76 murderers, 160 cattle thieves and 25 robbers and burglars. Although Mexican outrages had decreased in numbers and the Indians had utterly disappeared from the state, the rangers from December, 1892, to Nov. 30, 1894, made more than 900 arrests.

The Texas rangers of today and of recent years have been officially designated the frontier battalion. The present organization was cut down last year from 14 men in each company to 7, "a mere handful," says an old ranger, "but they are all aces." The whole battalion now musters only 100 men. This dwindling body of heroic and adventurous traditions is held in vast respect throughout all the border counties of Texas, and every border youth of mettle wishes to serve in the rangers. An old ranger may have almost anything that the border counties have to bestow, and it is from among the retired rangers that sheriffs and other county officers are usually chosen.

Any unmarried man over 18 years of age is eligible as a ranger, but it is an exceedingly difficult matter to get into the organization. Courage, physical soundness, first rate horsemanship, precision with fire-arms and steady habits are the requisites for membership. The term of enlistment is one year. The ranger furnishes his horse, accouterments and arms, while the state furnishes food for the men, forage, ammunition, medicines and medical attendance. The pay of captains is $100 a month, of sergeants $50 a month and of privates $30 a month. The force is made up of young men, sober, well ordered and, as a rule, fairly well educated. The rangers of today attend to business in the same thorough fashion as their predecessors, and in small bands of six or eight men they pursue and capture the worst desperadoes of the border counties.

"We live in the saddle, and the sky is our roof," say the rangers, and this is almost literally true, for the greater part of their time is passed in the active pursuit of criminals. The raiding ranger takes a horse where he will and may arrest or search in any part of Texas.

TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS.

Although the organization of the rangers is military, they are distinguished by no uniform. Most of them wear long boots, flannel shirts and the broad brimmed Texan hat. Each man wears a belt with a six shooter on one side and a bowie knife on the other, while each carries a repeating rifle. Taste and vanity occasionally suggest special adornment, and a ranger's hat may be a costly affair.

Quanah, the Comanche chief, whose braves the rangers put to flight in 1870, now lives in northern Texas. He recently described the battle to a young ranger.

"The rangers," said Quanah, "rode out on the prairie, tied their horses to the saddle horns by their bridles and opened fire on us. My men fell fast. We fired and tried to kill horses. Then the rangers lay behind their dead horses and killed us like grass. We tried to rush them. Twice we tried and failed. After much time they did not fire so fast. We thought powder and bullets all gone. Then, as we were going to charge again, they all stood up. They took off their hats and yelled. We were much "heeped" (deceived). At last we charged, but you rangers don't fight like palefaces, but like devils. We killed 54, but you killed us like grass."

There were 68 rangers against 200 Comanches in this fight.

One of the latest notable exploits of the rangers was the capture of the Bill Cook gang of cutthroats operating in Texas and Indian Territory. C. B. Fullerton, one of the rangers who took part in the capture, describes it thus:

"One evening we received a telegram worded, 'Bring boys and saddles; hot work.' This came from Bellevue, Tex., on the Fort Worth and Denver road, 200 miles southeast of Amarillo. We packed up our saddles, put our guns in good order and took the train. We left the train just before reaching our destination so as to prevent suspicion as to our movements. The man that sent the call for help met us and said he had located out in the country a bunch of men that had been acting strangely. We waited till dark and sent to the livery stable after horses. Then we rode off toward the place where the strangers were.

"We lay near the house until daylight and captured one of the desperadoes who was acting as sentinel. He did not wish to go with us to the house, as he said there was to be a hell of a fight. So we tied him to a tree and advanced. The outlaws did not

C. B. FULLERTON.

know we were near until we rapped on the door and asked them to come out and see how pretty the weather was. Their reply to this polite invitation was several shots through the door. We then opened fire, and those within replied. Finally a ball from one of our guns struck the magazine of a winchester in the hands of one of the outlaws, and a piece of the broken magazine cut a deep gash in the outlaw's chin. They all then retreated up stairs and kept up the firing. We broke in the door and fired into the room above through the ceiling, when the outlaws decided it was time to ring down the curtain and surrender. They came down stairs with their empty hands in front of them, and we gave each of them a pair of bracelets. It was four out of Bill Cook's gang of six, and we had six men on our side. Among those captured was Skeeter Cook's right bower. I keep as a memento of the affair Skeeter's leather coat, a pair of huge spurs taken from the dead body of one of the outlaws and Cook's belt of cartridges found in the house, though Cook himself was absent and thus escaped capture."

BLACKMAIL THE BLUEBLOODS.

English Servants Learn Ugly Secrets and Make Money Out of Them.

No man is a hero to his valet, neither are there many ladies who are considered in the light of a Venus as regards beauty or of a Diana as regards purity in the eyes of their maids. This is particularly the case in Europe among the aristocracy, where, owing to the immense difference that separates the classes from the masses, persons of blue blood are wont to look upon their domestic servants as mere pieces of furniture, says the New York Journal. Not that this implies unkindly treatment, for, on the contrary, in the old world the lot of menials is infinitely superior to that of their fellow servants in this country.

No servant can be long in the employ of a patron in any intimate capacity without sooner or later discovering some of the secrets of the latter. These secrets need not, of course, be necessarily of a criminal character. Very often they are of a nature that would give rise to nothing but ridicule if laid bare to the public; but, whatever they may happen to be, the employer dreads their being divulged, and a servant needs to possess loyalty and principle altogether above his condition not to turn to his or her own advantage this fear.

The records of the divorce courts go to show that nearly every suit is based upon the testimony of servants. It is but the other day that an English baronet, Sir Henry Meredyth, secured a decree against his lovely young wife, based solely upon the evidence of her ladyship's maid. The latter had accompanied her mistress upon a trip across the Atlantic, but on setting foot on American soil she developed such a spirit of independence and insubordination as to incur the displeasure of her kind hearted mistress. On being threatened with dismissal in the event of her continuing to show herself refractory, she responded with a menace of divulging to Sir Henry certain indiscretions of conduct of Lady Meredyth. Like so many other Europeans of title, Lady Meredyth treated these threats with the utmost contempt and turned her maid out of doors, paying her, however, her passage back to England. The girl no sooner reached London than she placed herself in communication with Sir Henry and put in his hands the information on the strength of which he has now been able to obtain the legal dissolution of his marriage.

In the great Colin Campbell divorce case of eight years ago almost the entire testimony upon which the case was based was obtained from the servants of Lord and Lady Colin Campbell and from those of Lady Miles.

Servants, too, played a conspicuous role in the great Mordaunt divorce case, in which the Prince of Wales, Lord Cole and Sir Frederick Johnstone were implicated. In fact, Sir Francis Jeune, the presiding judge of the British divorce court, whose jurisprudence is without parallel, has often been heard to declare half jokingly, half seriously, that if there were no servants there would be no longer any divorce cases, and that if the system of domestic service were abolished he would be able to close the doors of his court forevermore.

Wouldn't Have the Chance.

Mrs. Newife—I acknowledge that I have my faults and am sometimes cross, Jack, dear, but if I had the last two years of my life to live over again I should marry you just the same.

Mr. Newife—I doubt it.—Vanity.

No Ghost of a Job.

"Nora, you didn't stay long at your new place?"

"No'm. Thim haythen people ixpicted me ter clane 'leven bikes iv 'ry marnin before breakfast."—Detroit Free Press.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at Dreier & Bro.'s Drug Store. Regular size, 50c and $1.00.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters? as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents, at Dreier & Bro.'s Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

No Ghost of a Job.

"Nora, you didn't stay long at your new place?"

"No'm. Thim haythen people ixpicted me ter clane 'leven bikes iv 'ry marnin before breakfast."—Detroit Free Press.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JULY 12.

Text of the Lesson, II Sam. v, 1-12—Memory Verses, 10-12—Golden Text, II Sam. v, 10—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "Then came all the tribes of Israel to David unto Hebron and spake, saying, Behold, we are thy bone and thy flesh." Both Ishbosheth and Abner, the king and the captain of his host, were now dead, and all Israel are united to make the man of God's choice their king. The oneness suggested by one's bone and flesh is first found in Gen. ii, 23, in reference to Adam and Eve, and for the last time in Eph. v, 30, in reference to Christ and the church. It is also found in Gen. xxix, 14; Judg. ix, 2; II Sam. xix, 12, 13; I Chron. xi, 1.

2. "The Lord said to thee, Thou shalt feed my people Israel, and thou shalt be a captain over Israel." They know this. Then why had they not thought of it before? How many truths we know, but by some blindness or hardness of heart fail to appropriate and enjoy. Our Lord had to say even to those who ought to have known Him best, "Have I been so long time with you and yet hast thou not known Me, Philip?" (John xiv, 9.) See chapter vii, 7, and Ps. lxxviii, 70-72, on David's feeding Israel. See Isa. xl, 11; Mic. v, 4; vii, 14, on Christ feeding or ruling His people, and contrast in Ezek. xxxiv the Good Shepherd who feeds His flock and the false shepherds who feed themselves and not the flocks.

3. "King David made a league with them in Hebron before the Lord, and they anointed David king over Israel." Thus the purpose of the Lord concerning David was in due time performed. There is great comfort for every child of God in Isa. xiv, 24. "The Lord of Hosts hath sworn, saying, Surely as I have thought, so shall it come to pass, and as I have purposed so shall it stand." Whether it be the Lord's purpose concerning the Jew, the gentile, or the church of God (I Cor. x, 32), the nations or an individual (Job xxxiv, 29), the counsel of the Lord standeth forever, the thoughts of His heart to all generations, and every purpose of the Lord shall be performed (Ps. xxxiii, 11; Jer. li, 29).

4. "David was 30 years old when he began to reign, and he reigned 40 years." It is good that a man should both hope and quietly wait for the salvation of the Lord (Lam. iii, 26), and David had patiently waited many years. Consider the long years of waiting of Abraham, Joseph, the slave and prisoner; Moses, the shepherd. See the Lord Jesus patiently waiting at Nazareth subject to Mary and Joseph till he was 30 years of age (Luke ii, 51; iii, 23), and if ever tempted to become faint and weary consider Him (Heb. xii, 3).

5. "In Hebron he reigned over Judah seven years and six months, and in Jerusalem he reigned thirty and three years over all Israel and Judah." The kingdom over which the Son of David shall rule must include all Israel. They shall be gathered from all nations and be one nation in the land upon the mountains of Israel, and the sanctuary of the Lord shall be in the midst of them forevermore (Ezek. xxxvii, 21-28). Then shall Jerusalem be the throne of the Lord, and all nations be gathered into it to the name of the Lord to Jerusalem (Jer. iii, 17).

6. "David cannot come in hither." This thought and spake the Jebusites, who formerly inhabited Jerusalem. Jebus was a former name of Jerusalem (I Chron. xi, 4), and the children of Benjamin, instead of driving out the Jebusites, allowed them to dwell with them in Jerusalem (Judges i, 21). See also Joshua xv, 63. If the Jebusites may represent to us the old things in us before Christ comes in, we see here the danger of in any way tolerating them, lest they get the mastery.

7. "Nevertheless David took the stronghold of Zion. The same is the city of David." This was the southwest hill of Jerusalem, the older and higher part of the city. Another hill in the city was called Moriah, and on this hill the temple was builded (II Chron. iii, 2). Here was the thrashing floor of Araunah, and here, long before, had Abraham offered up Isaac.

8, 9. "So David dwelt in the fort and called it the city of David." David offered the chief captaincy to whoever would first smite the Jebusites, and the successful man was his own sister's son, Joab, the son of Zeruiah (I Chron. xi, 6; 2-16). Nothing can stand before a man in whom God is. One such shall chase 1,000, and two put 10,000 to flight (Deut. xxxii, 30). We think of Caleb, who asked for Hebron, where the giants were, and of David when he slew Goliath. Although David dwelt in this visible fort, he knew of and dwelt in a much stronger one, invisible to men, for he was wont to sing, "The Lord is my rock and my fortress, and my deliverer; My God, my strength, in whom I will trust" (Ps. xviii, 2).

10. "And David went on and grew great, and the Lord God of Hosts was with him." The margin has "going and growing." In I Chron. xi, 9, it is written, "So David waxed greater and greater," or, in the margin, "went in going and increasing." The R. V. has in both texts, "David waxed *greater and greater*." The reason is that "the Lord was with him." It seems to me increasingly clear that the promise, "I am with you," or "I will be with you," is about the greatest that God can give us. See Ex. iii, 12; iv, 12; Gen. xxviii, 15; Joshua i, 5; Judg. vi, 16; Jer. i, 8, 19; Isa. xli, 10; Math. xxviii, 20, etc.

11, 12. "And David perceived that the Lord had established him king over Israel and that He had exalted his kingdom for His people Israel's sake." The growth of David's kingdom and its establishment is typical of the kingdom of the son of David, of whom it is written, "Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David and upon His kingdom, to order it and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even forever" (Isa. ix, 7). Hiram, king of Tyre, with his carpenters and masons building a house for David, makes us think of the time when the wealth of all nations shall come unto Israel and serve her (Isa. lx, 3, 5, 11, 12), when all kings shall fall down before her King and all nations serve Him (Ps. lxxii, 11).

The same Lord who previously established Samuel as His prophet (I Sam. iii, 20) now establishes David as His king. The recipe for being established is found in II Chron. xx, 20, "Believe in the Lord your God; so shall ye be established." The opposite is seen in Isa. vii, 9. The word for us is, "Be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord" (I Cor. xv, 58). How can we? By letting the government of ourselves and all our affairs be upon His shoulder and by our believing that He is ever with us and thus walking before Him sincerely.

Her Repair Kit.

The maiden's plight was sad to see,
Full seven weary miles from town,
And all alone, when, lucklessly,
Her trusty wheel had broken down.

In deep dejection she was perched
Upon a mossy, wayside stone,
While at her feet the useless wheel
Among the waving grass was thrown.

Supposing she had stopped to rest,
I pedaled, swift and silent, on,
And, but for her impulsive cry,
Full soon had I from hearing gone.

I turned, dismounted, asked to what
I owed the welcome pleasure rare
To serve in me'er so small a way
A ladies maid so sweet and fair.

If I could loan a wrench, she said—
The accident she'd met was slight—
She'd soon be on her way again
And tread at last from sorry plight.

The loosened nut was tightened, while
I could but wonder greatly why,
With no flag buckled to her wheel,
She'd wait for aid from passersby.

I know her better since that day.
The mystery at length is solved
That in my mind I carefully
But vainly at the time revolved.

The reason she was forced to wait
Is made to me quite plain enough—
Her bicycle held a spirit lamp
And curling irons and powder puff.

—Detroit News.

A BOGUS BOURBON.

The Story of an American Claimant To the French Throne.

There are hale men and women still living in the United States who can remember back to 1853. Not even the civil war or the many wonderful changes that have come to the world in 43 years can banish from the minds of these people the excitement caused by the assumed discovery that we had in this country at that time an heir to the throne of France.

The startling announcement of this fact was made in Putnam's Magazine under the striking title, "Have We a Bourbon Among Us?" Interest in the article was intensified by the character of the writer, the Rev. Dr. Hanson, widely known and highly respected as a scholar, divine and careful investigator.

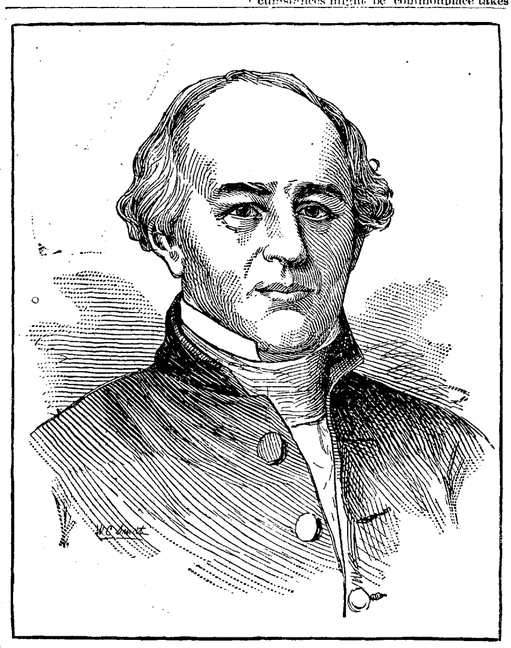
The intelligent American reader does not need to be told that up to the revolution of 1793 the heir to the throne of France was known as the dauphin.

The last dauphin of the royal house of Bourbon would, had he been permitted to ascend the throne, have been known as Louis XVII.

This heir was the only child of Louis XVI and the gifted and ill starred Marie Antionette of the royal house of Austria, both of whom lost their throne and heads in the bloody revolution that was the culmination of centuries of outrage and merciless oppression on the part of the nobles.

The dauphin was born in the palace of Versailles on the 27th of March, 1785, so that he was but 8 years of age when the red storm broke. He was made a prisoner, with his parents, and, though he was not publicly executed—and the stories as to his end vary—there can be but little doubt that he perished by violent means soon after the king and queen were executed.

The fact that there was a doubt in the minds of some as to the dauphin's death brought out a number of impostors, the most daring, and for a time the most successful, of whom was the elderly man whom Dr. Hanson—perfectly honest in his belief—sprang upon the world as Louis XVII, the rightful heir to the throne of France, which at that time Napoleon III had just seized by violence.



ELEAZAR WILLIAMS.

The excitement caused by Dr. Hanson's article was not confined to this country or continent, but spread through all lands where such matters interest, and within a year the world was divided into two bitterly opposing classes, the first firm in the belief that Eleazar Williams, nominally of New York state, was the son of Louis XVI, and the second that he was an arrant impostor and that all who supported him were either fools or knaves.

Up to this time those who knew the Rev. Eleazar Williams believed the following to be his antecedents:

He was born in Caughnawaga, in northern New York, it was thought, in or about 1787. On his father's side he was supposed to be of English descent. His father was believed to be a son of Ezekiel Williams, a well to do textile manufacturer in Lancashire.

Eleazar's father, so the story goes, was dissolute and the black sheep of the family. He came to the English province of Quebec, then more French than at present, and married a St. Regis Indian woman named Mary Ann Korewatewonteta.

As soon as he was old enough to go to school the boy was sent to an establishment at Long Meadows, where he remained as a pupil and instructor till his twenty-second year.

He is reported to have been quiet, studious and taciturn, with "a somber leaning toward the church." After leaving Long Meadows his father, anxious to gratify the young man's bent, sent him to Westhampton, Mass., where he studied theology.

Young Williams was regarded as a wise, upright citizen and a most godly man. As an evidence of the former, when the second war with England broke out, in 1812, Eleazar Williams was appointed superintendent of the Indians in the northern part of New York.

He had before this shown great interest in the Indians, and he had a remarkable facility for acquiring their dialects and languages. Indeed, even till this day the Oneida Indians use his translations and textbooks.

That Williams had courage and spirit is evidenced by the fact that when the English threatened an invasion by way of Lake Champlain he took his rifle, and, entering the ranks as a private soldier, was seriously wounded at the battle of Plattsburg, Sept. 14, 1814.

He was not a good executive officer, and he lost his position as superintendent. It is said that with all his piety he yielded to temptation. He was a handsome man and showed a greater fondness for the pretty young red women than is fair for the seniors of either sex. When the debate as to his character was on, this fact was cited against him by his opponents, while his supporters tried to turn the tables by showing that an ardent love for the other sex has been considered since the days of Solomon a sure if not an exclusive attribute of royalty.

About this time, being thrown on his own resources, Williams resolved to enter on the profession for which his training best fitted him. He became a lay preacher and reader among the Oneida Indians.

In 1818 he joined the Episcopal church, and when, in 1820, the greater part of the tribe removed to Green Bay, at the head of Lake Michigan, Williams went with them. His enemies asserted that it was his love for an Indian girl rather than his devotion to the Master that induced him to go into what was then a wilderness.

But, no matter the motive, it is a matter of unquestionable record that Eleazar Williams remained at Green Bay as a missionary for 26 years, or till 1846, when he had reached the mature age of 59.

About this time the missionary society that had been supporting Williams made a careful examination of his work and report of same, and then withdrew their further funds. The royal worthies with which he was charged when a young man seems to have continued with him. He was unmarried, but the commission that examined his case declared that his conduct with women would hardly have been permitted under the old dispensation.

For four years Williams was a religious free lance. He knew the languages of all the tribes living near the great lakes, and these he visited, studying their habits and traditions, living as they did and preaching and teaching as the occasion offered. "He made many friends among the Indians, but we failed to find one convert whose salvation can be traced to Mr. Williams," wrote one who was evidently not an admirer.

If at all, it was during these four years that Williams prepared his post facto diaries and perfected that audacious scheme of imposition that was destined to make him temporarily the most talked of living man, and which divided the red men as well as the whites.

In 1850 Eleazar Williams settled at St. Regis, near Montreal, where he found a welcome among the Indians, who had known him in his youth. Here, it is said, he wrote for the papers, and from this place he set afloat the story that the son of Louis XVI, the dauphin, was alive and in America. It was this newspaper report that started Dr. Hanson on his inquiries and led him in 1853 to publish the article, "Have We a Bourbon Among Us?"

Dr. Hanson was not satisfied with the rumors, stories and letters pro and con that poured in on him after this startling paper appeared in Putnam's. "In the interest of justice and historic truth," the good man made a visit to St. Regis, where he was courteously received by Williams. After that the interest was intensified, and, as has been said, became worldwide.

Williams was quiet, cultured, dark, handsome, and to the eye all that the dauphin might have been had he survived.

The tendency of human nature is to associate the high office and the holder or claimant. A man who under ordinary circumstances might be commonplace takes on a dignity and grace when we learn that he is very rich, high born or a genius. And so in the manners of the unfrocked cleric, Eleazar Williams, Dr. Hanson recognized the "innate dignity that doth hedge a king," and all his doubts vanished. To the exiled dauphin his own name as discoverer should henceforth be linked.

Williams did not seem eager for recognition. Indeed the modesty of his bearing confirmed his claims, and nearly all who met him became enthusiastic advocates of his cause.

His claim, borne out by his journals in part, was that he was born at Versailles. He recalled vividly his arrest and separation from his parents and his being taken to the Bastille. After this his memory was a blank for about seven years. When it returned, he was in America amid surroundings new to his recollection, but with which years of seemingly intelligent association had made him familiar.

He claimed, and tried to prove it by his diary, that the Prince de Joinville, who visited America in 1846, sought him out on the northern shores of Lake Superior and insisted on his signing "an abdication to the throne of France." Although a large sum was offered for the signature, Williams refused to sign, and the disappointed Prince de Joinville left.

After further research, all of which went to confirm his belief, Dr. Hanson wrote another startling article, entitled "The Lost Prince," and the interest that had been gradually growing now rose to fever heat.

"The hermit monarch of St. Regis" was no longer lonely. The curious flocked to feast their plebeian eyes on an actual king. Letters by the bag came asking for his signature and locks of his hair, and all assured him of support. Subscriptions were raised to help him. The press, the pulpit and all classes of society took sides, nor were there wanting American republicans who announced their readiness to place Louis XVII on the throne of his father by force of arms if the pretender—Napoleon III—did not prudently retire in his favor.

The Indian kinsmen of Williams, it is said, were bribed to swear he was adopted, and that it was understood that two French gentlemen brought him when a child to the tribe.

Physicians of undoubted standing visited Williams and made affidavits that he had no Indian blood in his veins. Artists visited him and made pictures—said to be likenesses—that bore a convincing resemblance to the reputed father, Louis XVI.

Proof was forthcoming that for many years money had been sent to the Indians from France to pay for the care of "The Lost Prince."

The opponents of what they called "the great imposture," although somewhat disheartened by the accumulating evidence in favor of Williams, still kept at work.

John Jay, who had recently been minister to Austria, and who died in 1790 in New York, wrote to the Prince de Joinville asking for the facts. The prince replied that he had never seen or heard of the man Williams till news of "the American imposter" reached him through the papers. He proved the absurdity of the claim, and Mr. Jay gave the letter to the world.

This letter was a staggering blow to the adherents of "the lost prince." Other proofs came in quick succession. The followers began to fall away in masses, till finally he who had gone up as a rocket and dazzled the world for a brief hour came down like the proverbial stick.

Williams sank into obscurity. He died poor Aug. 28, 1858, among the red survivors of his mother's family, and is buried at St. Regis. He was a man of undoubted ability, and the student is compelled to the belief that the great imposition was due to the delusion of an unbalanced mind.

ALFRED R. CALHOUN.

Murdered For Postage Stamps.

Two colored convicted murderers at Courtville, France, are said to have killed their victims to secure the collection of postage stamps.

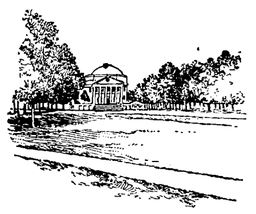
A FAMOUS ROTUNDA.

THE PRIDE OF VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY TO BE REBUILT.

The Plans Were Drawn by Thomas Jefferson's Own Hand and Were Modeled After the Pantheon—Beauties of the University Buildings.

The University of Virginia, the first to be established in the United States, is to be rebuilt in all the simple grandeur with which it was originally designed, almost a century ago, by Thomas Jefferson. It will be remembered that in October, 1895, the university buildings were damaged by fire, and of them all the one to suffer the most was that grand old rotunda, which has been an ancient landmark, visible for many miles around Charlottesville.

Although Jefferson had never seen the Pantheon, the rotunda, which was built according to his plans and under his personal direction, is on the lines of that ancient temple. It occupied the center of a building which closed one end of a terraced lawn. On each side of this lawn extended a row of buildings for about 700 feet. These structures faced each other and the lawn. Some of them were two stories in height, to afford living rooms for the professors, but the most of them were but one story and were used as lecture rooms.



THE ROTUNDA FROM A DISTANCE.

Along the front of all the buildings ran a colonnade which carried out that peculiar development of Roman architecture known as colonial. Back of these rows ran another row of low buildings known as "ranges" and used as dormitories. The whole design was the creation of Jefferson, who took more pride in building this university and in having written the Declaration of Independence than he did in being president. With the aid of his niece he drew every line of the plans on heavy block paper, prepared all the specifications and made all the estimates of building materials, even to the number of bricks required. According to tradition, he used to sit in his home at Monticello, four miles away, and watch through a fieldglass the men at work, and if he detected so much as a brick or a shingle improperly placed he would mount his horse and ride over to have it righted. When he could not personally oversee the work he sent full written instructions from Washington as to what he wanted done. In making a report of this work at the time he said:

"We owed it to do, not what was to perish with ourselves, but what would remain and be respected and preserved through other ages."

And that is just precisely the way in which the University of Virginia was built. Had it not been for the devastation of fire the old buildings would be standing today precisely as they were when completed soon after Jefferson's death. As it was, nothing but the rotunda was destroyed, with the exception of a modern annex, which did not add to the symmetry or beauty of the design. This latter, by the way, is not to be rebuilt.

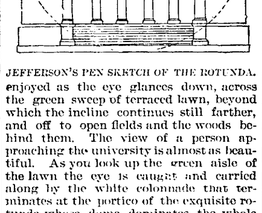
In restoring the rotunda an effort will be made to do the work with as much care as it was done when Jefferson's eye was on the laborers. The original plans have been preserved, and from these one of the best known firms of architects in the country is working. While no change will be made in the exterior of the rotunda, the interior arrangement will be altered. In order to economize room, Jefferson was compelled to divide the rotunda up into lecture rooms and split it in half with a floor. The necessity for such economy of space no longer existing, the supporting columns of the dome will be run clear to the floor and the interior left free, thus carrying out the idea which Jefferson undoubtedly would have adopted had he been able. The rotunda will be lined with book shelves and henceforth be used as a library.

In making some needed additions, too, the general scheme of Jefferson will be carried out. Another terrace of 200 feet is to be added, and three new buildings facing this are to be constructed and are to be connected with the old buildings by a sort of continuation of the colonnade which so distinguishes the university group.

The cost of the restoration and the new buildings is estimated at about $250,000. The rotunda will be ready for the opening of the college year in the fall, some of the other halls will be finished soon after, and the whole will be completed before the next commencement. From the outside the restoration will not change the original view, and the additions will be made so as not to mar it in the least.

That same famous outlook southward from the steps of the rotunda can still be enjoyed as the eye glances down, across the green sweep of terraced lawn, beyond which the incline continues still farther, and off to open fields and the woods behind them. The view of a person approaching the university is almost as beautiful. As you look up the green aisle of the lawn the eye is caught and carried along by the white colonnade that terminates at the portico of the exquisite rotunda whose dome dominates the whole as a crest.

S. R. MACDONALD.



JEFFERSON'S PEN SKETCH OF THE ROTUNDA.

OLD GOAT'S GOOD TIME.

The Boys, the Coach and the Professor Who Knew a Real Joke.

The late Professor W. H. Harrison, who for many years was at the head of a popular boys' school in Amelia county, Va., was much loved and respected by his many pupils and had a rare faculty for managing them. "He wasn't forever nagging us; but, as some of us learned by experience, he let the punishment fit the crime." So said one of his former pupils, now a prominent lawyer in Richmond, and then he related the following story:

The professor was accustomed to take a drive every sunny afternoon in a heavy, old fashioned coach drawn by a large gray horse. One day, shortly after he had returned from his drive, half a dozen of the boys espied the coach standing in the driveway, where it had been left temporarily, and were seized with the idea that it would be great sport to secrete it.

Chuckling softly among themselves, they stole near to make sure that the colored driver was busy with the horses inside the stable. Then they took hold of the shafts, three on one side and three on the other, and drew the coach out of the grounds and down a long hill into a pine grove.

"Won't the 'Old Goat' be puzzled to know who's got his coach is?" said one fellow, with a laugh in which the others joined.

"Old Goat" was a term of affectionate familiarity which the boys applied to the professor behind his back, and which really savored nothing of disrespect.

The roguish youths indulged in jokes and merriment as they tugged the coach into a position out of which it would be difficult to remove it. This they had just accomplished, when, to their consternation, Professor Harrison put his head out of the coach window, his eyes twinkling, and said in his dignified, slow way:

"Well, boys, you've had the fun of hauling me down here, and now I must request you to haul me back again."

Smiles fled, faces grew long, and the boys stood aghast.

"All—right—sir," stammered one.

The professor settled back on the cushions, resumed the book which he had been quietly reading when the "fun" began, and the boys proceeded to drag the coach back to the grounds.

How they worked! The hill was never before half so long nor half so steep, but after almost an hour of puffing and perspiration the job was done.

Then Professor Harrison opened the coach door, and descending said, with marked courtesy: "I thank you for my ride. I hope you have enjoyed it as much as I have."

"Yes, sir," answered one of the boys, who knew not what else to say and felt that some response was called for.

There the matter ended, so far as the professor was concerned, for he never alluded to it again. The culprits on their part resolved never to mention it, but it was too good a story to keep.—Youth's Companion.

HE LIKED THE MULE.

But He Couldn't Buy It and Remain a Church Member.

The old colored man was walking slowly around the mule which had been offered for sale. He held his head on one side and gazed at the animal with a critical squint.

"I likes dat mule," he said. "I suth'y likes de way he's put up, an I likes de 'spression er his face. He hols hisse'f right, too. Dah's er heap in de way a mule hols hisse'f. If he keeps his head up an looks yer in de eye, yeh kin gin'erly trust 'im. But wh-uter mule keeps 'is head down, dar ain't any tellin what minute 'is he is a-gwiater fly up."

"He's a bargain," said the dealer encouragingly.

"I knows it. All mules is bargains dese days of yoh's got de money ter buy 'em. An dat's what I got right here. But I ain't gwinter be in no hurry."

"Well, you've said he's a good mule and the price suits you. Why not close the deal?"

"Doan crowd me. Doan try ter shove me 'long. Lemme take mer time. I doesn't get ter spend money often, an I likes ter do it slow. Dah's one question I wanter ask yer befoh we closes dis here transaction."

"Go ahead."

"Kin dat mule give er good character f'mm 'is previous employer?"

"I should say so. He used to work 16 hours a day and only ate twice in that time. He's accustomed to eat anything that happens to be left over from the dinner table, from cold potatoes to pumpkin pie. All the canal boatmen say he is the best natured, most economical mule that ever promenaded a towpath."

"Did dat mule ebber pull er canal-boat?" was the earnest inquiry.

"Yes, and he did it well too."

"Dat settles it. I wuhked one trip on er canalboat, an I knows de kin er talk dat er mule gets use ter dar. I hatter gib up mer job 'cause I's a chuhch member an couldn't learn it. Dat mule couldn't un'stan me."

"He'd scon get used to you."

"No, suh. It ud take er long while foh I got dat mule wah he'd know whut I was a-sayin ter 'im. He'd hafter begin all ober ag'in an hab er reg'lar change ob healht befo' he was any good ter me. I'za

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

A Lesson Drawn From the Humiliation of Queen Vashti.

Attention Directed to Some Types of the New Woman—Likened Unto the Biblical Queen Had She "Lost Her Veil."

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage delivered the following sermon upon "Woman's Opportunities" before his Washington congregation, taking for his text:

To bring Vashti the queen before the king with the crown royal, to shew the people and the princes her beauty: for she was fair to look on. But the queen Vashti refused to come at the king's commandment by his chamberlains; therefore was the king very wroth, and his anger burned in him.—Esther 1, 11-12.

We stand amid the palaces of Shushan. The pinacles are aflame with the morning light. The columns rise festooned and wreathed, the wealth of empires flashing from the groves; the ceilings adorned with images of bird and beast, and scenes of prowess and conquest. The walls are hung with shields, and emblazoned until it seems that the whole round of splendors is exhausted. Each arch is a mighty leap of architectural achievement. Golden stars, shining down on glowing arbesque. Hangings of embroidered work in which mingle the blueness of the sky, the greenness of the grass and the whiteness of the seafoam. Tapestries hung on silver rings, wedding together the pillars of marble. Pavilions reaching out in every direction. These for repose filled with luxuriant couches, into which weary limbs sink until all fatigue is submerged. These for carousal, where kings drink down a kingdom at one swallow. Amazing spectacle! Light of silver dripping down over stairs of ivory on shields of gold. Floors of stained marble, sunset red and night black, and inlaid with gleaming pearl. Why, it seems as if a heavenly vision of amethyst and jacinth and topaz and chrysoprasus had descended and alighted upon Shushan. It seems as if a billow of celestial glory had dashed clear over Heaven's battlements upon this metropolis of Persia. In connection with this palace there is a garden, where the mighty men of foreign lands are seated at a banquet. Under the spread of oak and linden and acacia, the tables are arranged. The breath of honeysuckle and frankincense fills the air. Fountains leap up into the light, the spray struck through with rainbows falling in crystalline baptism upon flowering shrubs—then rolling down through channels of marble, and widening out here and there into pools swirling with the finny tribes of foreign aquariums, bordered with scarlet anemones, hypericums and many-colored ranunculus. Meats of rarest bird and beast smoking up amid wreaths of aromatics. The vases filled with apricots and almonds. The baskets piled up with apricots and dates, and figs, and oranges, and pomegranates. Melons tastefully twined with leaves of acacia. The bright waters of Eulaeus filling the urns and sweating outside the rim in flashing beads amid the traceries. Wine from the royal vats of Ispahan and Shiraz, in bottles of tinged shell, and lily-shaped cups of silver, and flagons and tankards of solid gold. The music rises higher and the revelry breaks out into wilder transport, and the wine has flushed the cheek and touched the brain, and louder than all other voices are the hiccough of the inebriates, the gabble of fools, and the song of the drunkards.

In another part of the palace, Queen Vashti is entertaining the princesses of Persia at a banquet. Drunken Ahasuerus says to his servants: "You go out and fetch Vashti from that banquet with the women, and bring her to this banquet with the men, and let me display her beauty." The servants immediately start to obey the king's command; but there was a rule in oriental society that no woman might appear in public without having her face veiled. Yet here was a mandate that no one dare dispute, demanding that Vashti come in unveiled before the multitude. However, there was in Vashti's soul a principle more regal than Ahasuerus, more brilliant than the gold of Shushan, of more wealth than the realm of Persia, which commanded her to disobey this order of the king; and so all the righteousness and holiness and modesty of her nature rises up into one sublime refusal. She says: "I will not go into the banquet unveiled." Of course, Ahasuerus was infuriate; and Vashti, robbed of her position and her estate, is driven forth in poverty and ruin to suffer the scorn of a nation, and yet to receive the applause of after generations who shall rise up to admire this martyr to kingly insolence. Well, the last vestige of that feast is gone; the last garland has faded; the last arch has fallen; the last tankard has been destroyed; and Shushan is a ruin; but as long as the world stands there will be multitudes of men and women, familiar with the Bible, who will come into this picture gallery of God, and admire the divine portrait of Vashti the queen, Vashti the veiled, Vashti the sacrifice, Vashti the silent.

In the first place, I want you to look upon Vashti, the queen. A blue ribbon, rayed with white, drawn around her forehead, indicated her queenly position. It was no small honor to be queen in such a realm as that. Hark to the rustle of her robe! See the blaze of her jewels! And yet, my friends, it is not necessary to have a palace and regal robe in order to be queenly. When I see a woman with strong faith in God, putting her foot upon all meanness and selfishness and godless display, going right forward to serve Christ and the race by a grand and glorious service, I say; "That woman is a queen," and the ranks of Heaven look over the battlements upon the coronation, and whether she come up from the shanty on the commons or the mansion of the fashionable square, I greet her with the shout: "All hail! Queen Vashti." What glory was there on the brow of Mary of Scotland, or Elizabeth of England, or Margaret of France, or Catherine of Russia, compared with the worth of some of our Christian mothers, many of them gone into glory?—or of that woman mentioned in the Scriptures, who put all her money into the Lord's treasury?—or of Jephtha's daughter, who made a demonstration of unselfish patriotism?—or of Abigail, who rescued the herds and flocks of her husband?—or of Ruth, who toiled under a tropical sun for poor, old, helpless Naomi?—or of Florence Nightingale, who went at midnight to stanch the battle wounds of the Crimea?—or of Mrs. Adoniram Judson, who kindled the lights of salvation amid the darkness of Burmah?—or of Mrs. Hemans, who poured out her holy soul in words which will forever be associated with hunter's horn, and captive's chain, and bridal hour, and lute's throb, and curfew's knell at the dying day? and scores and hundreds of women, unknown on earth, who have given water to the thirsty and bread to the hungry and medicine to the sick and smiles to the discouraged—their footsteps heard along dark lane and in government hospital and in alms house corridor and by prison gate? There may be no royal robe—there may be no palatial surroundings. She does not need them: for all charitable men will unite with the crackling lips of fever-struck hospital and plague-blotched lazaretto in greeting her as she passes: "Hail! Hail! Queen Vashti."

Again: I want you to consider Vashti the veiled. Had she appeared before Ahasuerus and his court on that day, with her face uncovered, she would have shocked all the delicacies of oriental society, and the very men who in their intoxication demanded that she come, in their sober moments would have despised her. As some flowers seem to thrive best in the dark lane and in the shadow, and where the sun does not seem to reach them, so God appoints to most womanly natures a retiring and unobtrusive spirit. God once in awhile does call an Isabella to a throne, or a Miriam to strike the timbrel at the front of a host, or a Marie Antoinette to quell a French mob, or a Deborah to stand at the front of an armed battalion, crying out: "Up! Up! This is the day in which the Lord will deliver Sisera into thine hand." And when women are called to such outdoor work and to such heroic positions, God prepares them fit for it; and they have iron in their souls, and lightning in their eyes, and whirlwinds in their breath, and the borrowed strength of the Lord Omnipotent in their right arm. They walk through furnaces as though they were hedges of wild flowers, and cross seas as though they were shimmering sapphires; and all the harpies of hell down to their dungeon at the stamp of her womanly indignation. But these are the exceptions. Generally, Dorcas would rather make a garment for the poor boy; Rebecca would rather fill the trough for the camels; Hannah would rather make a coat for Samuel; the Hebrew maid would rather give a prescription for Naaman's leprosy; the woman of Sarepta would rather gather a few sticks to cook a meal for famished Elijah; Phebe would rather carry a letter for the inspired apostle; mother Lois would rather educate Timothy in the Scriptures. When I see a woman going about her daily duty—with cheerful dignity presiding at the table, with kind and gentle, but firm discipline, presiding in the nursery, going out into the world without any blast of trumpets, following in the footsteps of Him who went about doing good—I say: "This is Vashti with a veil on." But when I see a woman of unblushing boldness, loud-voiced, with a tongue of infinite clitter-clatter, with arrogant look, passing through the streets with the step of a walking-beam, gayly arrayed in a very hurricane of millinery, I cry out: "Vashti has lost her veil!" When I see a woman of comely features and of adroitness of intellect, and endowed with all that the schools can do for one, and of high social position, yet moving in society with supercilliousness and hauteur, as though she would have people know their place, and an undefined combination of giggle and strut and rhodomontade, endowed with allopathic quantities of talk, but only homeopathic infinitesimals of sense, the terror of dry goods clerks and railroad conductors, discoverers of significant meaning in plain conversation, prodigies of badinage and innuendo—I say: "Look! look! Vashti has lost her veil."

Again, I want you to consider Vashti the sacrifice. Who is this I see coming out of the palace gate of Shushan? It seems to me that I have seen her before. She comes homeless, houseless, friendless, trudging along with a broken heart. Who is she? It is Vashti the sacrifice. Oh, what a change it was from regal position to wayfarer's crust! A little while ago, approved and sought for; now, none so poor as to acknowledge her acquaintanceship. Vashti the sacrifice! Ah! you and I have seen it many a time. Here is a home empalaced with beauty. All that refinement and books and wealth can do for that home has been done; but Ahasueras, the husband and the father, is taking hold on paths of sin. He is gradually going down. After awhile he will struggle and flounder like a wild beast in a hunter's net—further away from God, further away from the right. Soon the bright apparel of the children will turn to rags; soon the household song will become the sobbing of a broken heart. The old story over again. Brutal Centaurs breaking up the marriage feast of Dapithae. The house full of outrage and cruelty and abomination, while trudging forth from the palace gate are Vashti and her children. There are homes that are in danger of such a breaking up. Oh, Ahasuerus! that you should stand in a home, by a dissipated life destroying the peace and comfort of that home. God forbid that your children should ever have to wring their hands, and have people point their finger at them as they pass down the street, and say: "There goes a drunkard's child." God forbid that the little feet should ever have to truge the path of poverty and wretchedness! God forbid that any evil spirit born of the wine-cup or the brandy-glass should come forth and uproot that garden, and with a lasting, blistering, all-consuming curse, shut forever the palace gate against Vashti and the children!

During the war I went to Hagerstown to look at the army, and I stood in the night on a hill-top and looked down upon them. I saw the campfires all through the valleys and all over the hills. It was a weird spectacle, those camp-fires, and I stood and watched them and the soldiers who gathered around them were, no doubt, talking of their homes and of the long march they had taken and of the battles they were to fight; but after awhile I saw those camp-fires begin to lower; and they continued to lower, until they were all gone out, and the army slept. It was imposing when I saw the camp-fires; it was imposing in the darkness when I thought of that great host asleep. Well, God looks down from Heaven, and He sees the firesides of Christendom and the loved ones gathered around these firesides. There are the camp-fires where we warm ourselves at the close of the day, and talk over the battles of life we have fought and the battles that are yet to come. God grant that when at last these fires begin to go out and continue to lower until finally they are extinguished, and the ashes of consumed hopes strew the hearth of the old homestead, it may be because we have

Gone to sleep that last long sleep
From which none ever awake to weep

Now we are an army on the march of life. Then we will be an army bivouacked in the tent of the grave.

Once more: I want you to look at Vashti the silent. You do not hear any outcry from this woman as she goes forth from the palace gate. From the very dignity of her nature you know that there will be no vociferation. Sometimes in life it is necessary to make a retort; sometimes in life it is necessary to resist; but there are crises when the most triumphant thing to do is to keep silent. The philosopher, confident in his newly-discovered principle, waiting for the coming of more intelligent generations, willing that men should laugh at the lightning rod and cotton-gin and steamboat—waiting for long years through the scoffing of philosophical schools, in grand and magnificent silence. Galileo, condemned by mathematicians and scientists, caricatured everywhere, yet waiting and watching with his telescope to see the coming of stellar reinforcements, when the stars in their courses would fight for the Copernican system; then sitting down in complete blindness and deafness to wait for the coming on of the generations who would build his monument and bow at his grave. The reformer, execrated by his contemporaries, fastened in a pillory, the fires of public contempt burning under him, ground under the cylinders of the printing press, yet calmly waiting for the day when purity of soul and heroism of character will get the sanction of earth and the plaudits of Heaven. Affliction, enduring without any complaint the sharpness of the pang and the violence of the storm, and the left of the chain and of the darkness of night. Waiting until a divine hand shall be put forth to soothe pang and hush the storm and release the captive. A wife abused, persecuted, and a perpetual exile from every earthly comfort—waiting, waiting, until the Lord shall gather all His dear children in a heavenly home, and no poor Vashti will ever be thrust out from the palace gate. Jesus, in silence and answering not a word, drinking the gall, bearing the cross, in prospect of the rapturous consummation when

Angels thronged His chariot wheel
And bore Him to His throne;
Then swept their golden harps and sung
The glorious work is done.

Oh, woman, does not this story of Vashti the queen, Vashti the veiled, Vashti the sacrifice, Vashti the silent, move your soul? My sermon converges into the one absorbing hope that none of you may be shut out of the palace gate of Heaven. You can endure the hardships and the privations and the cruelties and the misfortunes of this life, if you can only gain admission there. Through the blood of the everlasting covenant you go through these gates, or never go at all. God forbid that you should at last be banished from the society of angels, and banished from the companionship of your glorified kindred, and banished forever. Through the rich grace of our Lord Jesus Christ may you be enabled to imitate the example of Rachel and Hannah and Abigail and Deborah and Mary and Esther and Vashti. Amen.

An Unbeliever Abashed.

On one occasion, while Sir Isaac Newton was examining a new and particularly fine globe, a visitor entered his study. This caller, as Sir Isaac knew, had often expressed his disbelief in the existence of a God and his conviction that the world and its surroundings were the result of evolution or chance. He was greatly pleased with the handsome globe, and asked:

"Who made it?"

"Nobody," answered Sir Isaac; "it just happened here."

The man looked up in amazement at the answer, but he soon understood what it meant. Who can say that this beautiful and wonderful world came by chance, when he knows that there is not a house, or ship, or picture, or anything in it but has had a maker. The logic of the great philosopher was conclusive, and the infidel was completely silenced.

Joy in Worship.

The Hebrew worship, we are apt to think, was awe-inspiring and therefore gloomy; but it had, nevertheless, large room for gladness. The magnificent collection of Psalms which have come down to us give token that the element of joy predominated in the worship of their assemblies. To this day we can find no better expression of exultant emotion than these songs supply. We do not think we are wrong in asserting that the tone of public worship to-day is quite below that of the Hebrews, and certainly below that of the early Christians in gladness. In our hymns and liturgies we use their words; but it is seldom that in the worship of a modern congregation one is conscious of the exultant note of joy.

Christ, the Friend.

If you wear the livery of Christ you will find him so meek and lowly of heart that you will find rest unto your souls. He is the most magnanimous of captains. There never was His like among the choicest of princes. He is always to be found in the thickest part of the battle. When the wind blows cold, He always takes the bleak side of the hill. The heaviest end of the cross lies ever on His shoulders. If He bids us carry a burden, He carries it also. If there is any that is gracious, generous, kind and tender, yea, lavish and superabundant in love, you always find it in Him. His service is life, peace, joy. Oh that you would enter on it at once! God help you to enlist under the banner of Jesus Christ.—Last Words of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.

Worth Remembering.

Emerson's advice to writers is good. "Expression is the main fight. Search unweariedly for that which is exact. Do not be dissauded. Know words etymologically. Pull them apart, and see how they are made, and use them only where they fit. Avoid the adjective. Let the noun do the work. The adjective introduces sound, gives an unexpected turn, and so often mars with an unintentional false note. Most fallacies are fallacies of language. Definitions save a deal of debate."—Restitution.

Conversation.

The tone of conversation is the keynote of the moral influence. It is not necessary to be as learned as Aristotle or sage as Diogenes to be instructive in conversation. The wit which handles instruction winningly and honestly is the conversationalist admired. The frivolous buffoonery to win a laugh only is soon forgotten and its place void unless covered by nettles.—Rev. W. A. Colledge, Independent, Aurora, Ill.

The Beautiful.

Man is the only creature on earth which has an inborn love of the beautiful. No other animal can appreciate it. When God made man the lover of the beautiful he intended that man should be the creator of the beautiful. Beautiful poems and paintings and sculpture all men may not create, but they can do beautiful deeds and acts to their fellow-men.—Rev. George C. Lorimer, Baptist, Boston, Mass.

Character.

Character is what a man is—the sum total of himself. Backbone is essential to the standing power of the human body, and the standing power of character is its essential element. Nobility always gets its standing place without compromise of principle: that would be quicksand or a floating seaweed instead of the solid rock of right.—Rev. Cortland Meyers, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

False Teaching.

I am confident that many lives are kept away from Christian activity because of false definitions of Christian life; they are told to believe certain things as wrong which their conscience does not condemn, and the whole meaning and power of Christian life is lost in a petty wrangle over a point unfitly stated.—Rev. H. M. Bowden, Congregationalist, Braddock, Pa.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

ON CERTAIN ADJECTIVES.

A "generous" liquor! Ah, if generous
Let it return, of what it steals from us,
At least one-tenth!—one soul for every ten
In mercy let it render back again:
One-tenth of all the homes, the land, the gold,
The peace, the joy, its close-mouthed coffers hold!
You sneer, you generous liquor. Well you know
All things to get and nothing to let go.
"Generous," forsooth!

"A royal bumper!" "Royal"? Yes, a king
Whose reign means serfdom. There's no sacred thing
This "royal liquor" fails to override,
And whom in fiendish lust and hateful pride,
His regnant scepter bends, and at the sign
Men yield themselves the crawling slaves of wine.
His throne is built of broken hearts, his crown
Gleams red with stars from heaven fallen down.
"Royal," indeed!

"A sparkling goblet"! Yes, yes!—all ablaze
With horrid hell's most haggard, ghastly rays,
The light of happy eyes turned to despair,
The flash of hate, the eating flame of care,

The glitter of a madman's awful eyes,
The dying light that stabs one as it dies—
Hence does the "sparkling goblet" get the glow
And radiant glances that delight men so.
"Sparkling," forsooth!

"Strong" drink, "strong" drink! Well may we call it strong
That drags so many myriad men headlong
Down woe's most awful path to dreadful death,
That shatters happy households at a breath,
And fastens with its hot and crooked hands
On temple roof and spire that loftiest stands,
While marts and studios and statesmen's halls
It levels it to the slime wherein it crawls.
"Strong" drink, indeed!

And "rare old spirits!" Ah, how many a prayer
Beseeches God that they become more rare!
Rare—till the widow's tears less common are,
Rare—till dismantled homes are fewer far:
Rare—till the children's sobs, the wives' despair,
The drunkard's dreadful anguish, grow more rare!
Brothers, to work! to work with hand and will,
And make these "rare old spirits" rarer still!

God for the right!
—Amos R. Wells, in Golden Rule.

DRUNKARDS' WIVES' CLUBS.

Founded Out in Kansas by a Long-Suffering Woman

It is not the pleasantest thing in the world to be known and advertised as a drunkard's wife. Most women who are in that unenvied company are only too glad to cloak the truth from all the world and bear the misery of it alone. Here is a woman who takes a different view of the matter. She is Mrs. Fannie Mosier, of Kansas City, Kan. She thinks the only way to put an end to her suffering is to blazon it to the whole world, and so shame the drunken scamp of a husband out of it. Drink and her thirsty husband's love for it started Mrs. Mosier on this candid crusade. The name of her bibulous spouse is Allen E. Mosier. She married him at Browning, Neb., in 1877. His cruelties and his thirst grew in about an equal ratio. One day he went home drunk and tried to strangle her. That was about 18 months after she had induced him to profess Christianity and join the Baptist church. Later he begged his wife's forgiveness, which was granted, whereupon he left her to her own resources. She took in washing, and in this way managed for a time to keep a home for herself and children. Then she conceived the idea of founding a society of drunkards' wives. This she is now endeavoring to do, visiting about from place to place and delivering addresses on the street corners. She has stitched away, by hand, until she has completed a black woolen skirt and hat, and a blue waist. These make up her reformers' uniform. The sides of the hat will be decorated with pictures showing the horrors of the drunkard's home. The crowning feature of this striking outfit will be a red, white and blue umbrella, the panels adorned with legends such as this: "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve—the home or the saloon." It would seem on the whole that Mrs. Mosier's crusade was one born of long suffering, final despair and unrelenting hatred of the spirit which has brought her so much misery. There is in the eccentricity of the garb she has chosen and her ways of going about her work of reform something that savors of disturbed mental balance, or ostentatious fanaticism. But the people who are prone to ridicule her stand dumb at the story of her much suffering and forget her motley uniform in their respect for her apparent devotion to the one purpose of dealing deadly knocks to the rum business.

CRIME HANDED DOWN.

The History of a Family, Beginning with a Drunkard in 1740.

Prof. Pellmann, of Bonn university, Germany, has made a special study of hereditary drunkenness. He has taken certain individual cases, a generation or two back, and has traced the careers of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren in all parts of the present German empire, until he has been able to present tabulated biographies of the hundreds descended from some original drunkard.

The last person whom Prof. Pellmann has immortalized thus in medical literature is Frau Ada Jurke. She was born in 1740, and she was a drunkard, a thief, and a tramp for the last 40 years of her life, which ended in 1800. Her descendants have numbered 834, of whom 709 have been traced in local records from youth to death by Prof. Pellmann. Of the 709, he found 106 were born out of wedlock. There were 142 beggars, and 64 more who lived from charity. Of the women, 181 led disreputable lives. There were in this family 76 convicts, seven of whom were sentenced for murder.

In 75 years this one family rolled up a big bill of costs in almshouses, trial courts, prisons, and correctional institutions. Prof. Pellmann says this bill, which the authorities of Germany and therefore the taxpayers have paid, has been at least 5,000,000 marks, or about $1,250,000.

"Six minutes allowed in heaven." Why not? If Friday is good for fathers, why not for sons?—Motive.

KOLA STIMULANTS.

Dangers to Which People Who Use Them Are Liable.

It is the belief of nearly all conservative physicians that there is no stimulant the use of which is not followed by a corresponding depression or reaction. For some years there has been a vast amount of fiction printed about the kola-nut. We have all of us heard the fairy tales about the Indians who were in the habit of running 100 miles for days in succession, and sustaining themselves by an occasional bite of a kola-nut. We have never believed these tales, and we think very few physicians believe them. There is no doubt that kola is a stimulant, and that it has some of the qualities claimed for it, but no stimulant has yet been discovered that is not followed by a reaction. Nearly all stimulants, such as tea, coffee, caffeine, alcohol and others, act in the same way. They act upon the body as a whip does upon a horse, and impel it to increased effort. They make the heart pump the blood more rapidly throughout the circulatory system. But after the heart has been pumping at an accelerated rate, a period of depression will follow, unless the tissue waste caused thereby is replaced by new tissue, and sometimes even when the tissue waste is replaced. When a stimulant like kola, which contains absolutely no nutritive elements, is taken into the body, the effect must be similar to those of alcohol, and the use of this stimulant must be followed by a reaction.

Prof. Lehman, the great German authority on physiological chemistry, says that caffeine is closely allied to kreatine and other tissue poisons, the result of tissue waste; the accumulation of these waste products within the body gives rise to loss of energy, languor, and a lack of ability to work. Beef tea which does not contain the fiber of the meat is also a mere stimulant, and is almost identical with kreatinine, one of the products of tissue waste. A great French surgeon once remarked that beef tea is a veritable solution of ptomains. The late Dr. Edward Smith proved that tea and coffee stimulate people and impel them to perform greater amounts of work, but that the fatigue experienced after the effort put forth under the influence of these stimulants is always far greater than that induced by the same amount of work performed without the stimulant. Caffeine is very closely analogous to kola. It is, as we have before remarked, allied to the tissue poisons resulting from tissue waste. It is like cocaine, opium, cannabis indica, and other drugs—a delusion and a snare. It temporarily removes the sense of weariness or fatigue, but it does not give any greater capacity for work; all it does is to whip the tired body as a cruel driver whips a tired horse on the last hill going home.

Kola is not coca, but of cocaine many evil tales are told—tales that should warn people against these new stimulants. There is a striking case in the dry record of an Indiana asylum for the insane. It is told of a physician who was called in to cure a young girl of the opium habit. He succeeded in curing her by the use of cocaine, fell in love with her, married her, and, instead of relieving her from the cocaine habit, by which he had hoped to cure her of the opium habit, he joined her in the fatal vice, and both of them to-day are inmates of an asylum for the incurably insane.—San Francisco Argonaut.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

The convention of the American Anti-Saloon league, for 1896, will be held at Washington, D. C., December 8 to 10.

The copper coil of a still is called the "worm." Being a serpent coiled to sting the vitals, it is fitly named.—Ram's Horn.

The great sin of our time is intemperance. Gambling and prostitution are its allies. It paves the way for them—nourishes them.—Rev. Homer Ashcraft.

African natives universally know how to prepare intoxicating liquors from such simple materials as the tops of broom corn, sugar cane juice and cocoanut milk.

Those people who cannot be happy here unless there are saloons handy would be so lonesome in Heaven, if they got there, they wouldn't want to stay.—Plaindealer.

The extent to which brewers control the retail liquor business of New York was manifested under the Raines liquor tax law, May 1, when one brewer filed applications for 700 certificates, another for 300, and another for 150, a total of 1,150, aggregating in money $920,000.

So long as we have breath in our body, so long as we can lift a pen to write, so long as we run this paper and the country is cursed with the damnable liquor traffic, just so long do we propose to give no uncertain sound against it. It is a warfare in which every true man should engage.—Corbett's Herald.

The editors of some of our daily papers, who are not known as prohibitionists or even strict temperance men, speak of decent people and saloon-keepers as belonging to two different classes. We are free to say that a decent man should neither keep a saloon nor patronize one.—United Presbyterian.

BACILLI IN ALCOHOL.

Celebrated French Doctor Gives Heavy Drinkers Something to Think About.

A celebrated doctor of France has recently discovered something which all drinkers ought to know. He has found out that alcohol in every shape, whether of wine or brandy or beer, contains parasitic life called bacillus potumanie. By a powerful microscope these living things are discovered, and when you take strong drink you take them into the stomach, and then into your blood, and then getting into the crimson canals of life they go into every tissue of your body, and your entire organism is taken possession of by these noxious infinitesimals. When in delirium tremens a man sees every form of reptilian life, it is only these parasites of the brain in exaggerated size. It is not a hallucination that the victim is suffering from. He only sees in the room what is actually crawling and rioting in his own brain. Every time you take strong drink you swallow these maggots, and every time the imbiber of alcohol in any shape feels vertigo or rheumatism or nausea, it is only the jubilee of these maggots. Efforts are being made for the discovery of some germicide that can kill the parasites of alcoholism, but the only thing that will ever extirpate them is abstinence from alcohol, and total abstinence, to which I would before God swear all men, young and old.

Cost of Destroying a Slum.

The cost of destroying a slum is very great; in London, $2,500,000 have just been expended in the effort in a single district. The Century well observes that American cities may with profit learn how serious is the evil of slum construction. In New York through the efforts of the state tenement house commission, legislation has been secured which if enforced and continued will lessen the growth of these dangerous congested centers.

SPIRITUAL AFFAIRS.

LIFE ETERNAL.

Who would not live always? Who joys not in life—
The sum of all good, in a universe rife?
The strongest and highest expression of power,
The crown of the ages: the wealth of the hour!

Who would not live always, and bask in the light
Which never goes out into darkness and night?
The glorified essence of good throughout space,
The deathless and beautiful light of God's face!

Who would not live always? Who cares not to stay
Where fountains of love are forever at play?
Where life is the sun and center and source,
The river which runneth eternity's course.

O wondrous conception: Forever to live!
With nothing to lose and all things to give.
Where starry-eyed skies and blossoming sod
Swing open their doors to the gardens of God!

Sweet soul-lighted thought from the temple of mind!
Man liveth forever; forever to find
Eternity broaden and deepen each day,
With God at the summit and Christ as the way!
—Ione G. Daniels, in Ram's Horn.

FEW DO IT.

Follow the Excellent Example Set by Sir Thomas Moore.

There is still existing a manuscript letter written by Sir Thomas More to his wife, Alyce, when the news came to him that his great mansion at Chelsea, with its offices and huge granaries, had been almost destroyed by fire.

Instead of lamenting over his loss, he bids her first "find out if any poor neighbors had stored their corn in the granaries," and if so, to recompense them. Secondly, to discharge no servant until he have another abiding place; and lastly, to "be of good cheere, and take all the howsold with you to church, and there thank God for what Hee hath given us, and what Hee hath left us."

He urges her: "I pray you, Alyce, with my children, to be merry in God."

Most of us, if we had lost property and home in a night, would think we did well if we were patient under God's will; but to be cheerful, and even "merry" in Him, is an almost forgotten grace.

Robert Louis Stevenson, in a prayer written for his family on the night before his death, asked that when the day returned it should find them strong to endure if it brought sorrow, and eager to be happy if happiness were their portion.

"Why," asked a Hindu sage, "why are the Christians melancholy men?" If I believed as they say, that the great God was my Father and His Son was my Elder Brother, I should not groan though I lost a few bushels of wheat, or even an eye. I should be of all men most happy and gay. They do not believe what they say."

David, whose life was full of struggles and griefs and sins, taught the world its hymns, full of a mighty, joyous thanksgiving.

Paul in prison, knowing that death in its most painful shape might be near, could exhort his friends not only to be patient, but to "rejoice in the Lord always. And again I say," he adds, urgently, "Rejoice."

Most men will laugh when they are well fed and their lives are comfortable, but it is a different thing to sing in prison, or when one's home is burning to find time to be kind to the poor and "merry in God," like old Sir Thomas More.—Youth's Companion.

WISE SAYINGS.

Study your duty, not inclination.—Chicago Standard.

—Religion spreads only as it deepens.—Chicago Standard.

—To make our riches safe in this world, we must first lay up some treasure in Heaven.—Ram's Horn.

Success.—True success is doing well what you have to do. It is not to be measured by conspicuity; conspicuousness is not success.—Rev. G. H. Broening.

True to Self.—You can never be true to truth, you can never be true to another, you can never be helpful to another till you are true to yourself.—Rev. Anna Shaw.

In age there is the accumulation of experience, greater maturity of judgment, a larger knowledge of the forces of life, and a nearer view of greater things in the future.—United Presbyterian.

We all recognize the evil of wasting money, and yet we are slow to accuse ourselves of the matter of wasting time. If time is money it follows that the one sin is equal to the other.—United Presbyterian.

—The present time—youngest born of eternity, child and heir of all the past times with their good and evil, and parent of all the future—is ever a "new era" to the thinking man. * * * To know it, and what it bids us do, is ever the sum of knowledge for all of us.—Thomas Carlyle.

—There is no life so humble that, if it be true and genuinely human and obedient to God, it may not hope to shed some of His light. There is no life so meager that the greatest and wisest of us can afford to despise it. We cannot know at what moment it may flash forth with the life of God.—Phillips Brooks.

—Love, like the opening of the heavens to saints, shows for a moment, even to the dullest man, the possibilities of the human race. He has faith, hope and love for another being, perhaps but a creature of his imagination. Still it is a great advance for a man to be profoundly loving, even in his imaginations.—Helps.

THE PROMISES OF GOD.

They Are the Strength of Those Who Trust in the Lord.

Does your spirit faint? The divine promises are a dropping honeycomb, better than Jonathan's. Dip your pilgrim staff into their richness and put your hand to your mouth, like him, and your faintness shall pass away. Are you thirsty? They are the flowing stream of the water of life, of which you may drink by the way, and lift up your head. Are you overcome by the sultry burden of the day? They are as the cool shadow of a great rock in a weary land. Have your steps well nigh slipped? They are a staff in your hand, on top of which, betimes, like Jacob, you may lean and worship God. Are you sad? There are no such songs to beguile the road and to bear you on with gladness of heart. Put but a promise under your head by night, and were your pillow a stone like that at Bethel, you shall have Jacob's vision, and the thirstiest wilderness will become an Elim, with palm trees and wells of water.—Andrew Geikie.

Destiny.

Christ is the Alpha and Omega of destiny. As man he is teaching the world of duty. As God He is teaching men of destiny. We are in the midst of duty. We are at the beginning of destiny. If we succeed in duty, we shall in destiny. If we fail in duty, we shall fail in destiny. The path of duty leads into the path of destiny. Duty is destiny. Rev. J. P. D. John.

FLITTING.

Harmful Tendency of the Spiritual Unrest of the Day.

Isaac Watts to the contrary notwithstanding, the busy bee is a dangerous exemplar for the Christian to follow. Flitting from flower to flower is not the exercise most conducive to growth. If the flitter were as eager to get the sweets from the flowers among which he flits, and as patient to digest them into honey, the bee might possibly serve as a suggestion, if not as a model. But, unfortunately, this the flitters are not wont to do. They are more curious than industrious, and more eager to get than assiduous to utilize.

There are not a few in our day who flit from church to church; who go wherever they can hear the last new preacher or the last new soprano; who crowd the aisles of one church on one Sunday, of another church on the next Sunday, and are possibly on their bicycles or reading the last sensational Sunday newspaper at home on the third Sunday. If they are not given the best seats in the sanctuary, they grumble at the inhospitality of the churches; if a contribution box is passed they drop a penny in, and wonder that the churches are always begging; and they go away from the church flattering themselves that they have rendered a distinguished service to the church and its preacher by honoring the one with their presence and the other with their attention. Such Christians grow as little as a plant that should be transplanted into a new pot every week. The soul is not like the aerial moss which thrives on the moisture in the air, and grows as it travels on the wings of the wind. It must be rooted if it is to be built up.

Of a similar fashion are men and women who flit from creed to creed. The Athenians survive in America, and they spend their time in nothing else but either to tell or to hear some new thing. That a conviction is old and tried, that it has passed through the fire of controversy unscathed, that it has come out assayed and proved, is to dub it uninteresting; and it is not truth but interest that the flitters seek after. Whatever is traditional they count as false; whatever is new—or they imagine to be new—has an irresistible attraction for them. Such men are like Pilate, of whom Bacon says: "He asked: What is truth? and went out without waiting for an answer."

In the olden time men were educated in creeds and believed them, not because they were true, but because they were traditional. The danger in our time is exactly the reverse; the danger of being educated in questioning and so to believe nothing which is traditional. The world wants not doubts and indecisions in business or politics; as little are they wanted in religion. The mind should have two compartments: an open one to receive the truth; a closed one to retain it. It is quite as important to hold fast that which is good as it is to prove all things. Men should question, not for the intellectual fascination of questioning, but for the solid satisfaction of securing a definite answer. The skepticism which leads only to an interrogation-mark leads nowhere. A positive conviction should be the object of all inquiry.

It is better to believe in anything which has spiritual truth in it, than it is to question everything. Put a tree in poor soil and it will grow a little. Transplant a tree every morning from one good soil to another good soil, and it will not grow at all. We are to build our faith as men build a house. Settle one foundation truth; when that is settled, refuse to question it; build the next faith on that; thus lay a course of convictions, each on its predecessor, and lay them in cement. Refuse to let others' questionings or your own unsettle them.

For instance:

The Gospel of Mark tells the story of a wonderful life, paints the portrait of a wonderful character. The life is a noble one, worthy of imitation; the character is a noble one, inspiring to every noble soul who reads it. This is what manhood ought to be, may be. This is an indisputable fact; a granite foundation.

This life and character presents an object for reverence and love. History furnishes no higher object. It is a revelation of an ideal, a disclosure in history of what humanity worships whenever and wherever it is perceived. This is a second indisputable fact; another granite foundation. And these are facts whether the story is fact or fiction, history or myth. In either case the life and character is an ideal humanity and a manifestation of divinity. These facts settled, on these further building is possible. To build on these is to begin a building on Christ. And any building is better than perpetual locomotion from tent to tent, put up to-day and taken down to-morrow.—Outlook.

NOT OF GOD'S MAKING.

The Only Real Littleness Is Littleness of Spirit.

Nothing in God's creation can be really little in the sight of God. He has filled a drop of water with a host of living creatures active with life and sport. On some of these creatures there lives a yet more tiny parasite. In the direction of what we term the little, or the small, we know not when we shall reach the end of creation. But there is no reason why the concourse of suns should be any greater in God's sight than the animalcule concourse in the drop of water. Perhaps there is no real littleness except littleness of spirit, and this is man-made. Man thus belittles himself. Sometimes he realizes this, and in his effort to be as large in God's sight as a sun or an animalcule he reaches out in the wrong direction for greatness. He is grasping for acquisitions from without to make him great. But he needs first the great soul within him. What is to expand that soul? Love to God, and to all that God loves. What is to prevent his being little in the sight of God? Not getting, but giving.

The Ideals Are Realities.

All the beauty of flower, of sound, of literature, and all the beauty of men, all the beauty of home life, all that makes life true and great and noble, are but shadows that He, the invisible and eternal God, casts on the screen, that we look upon them. When Samuel lay upon the couch trembling and the voice called out of the darkness: "Samuel, Samuel!" God was not a hypothesis to account for the voice. God was, and the voice was the witness of his presence. So the secret voice that speaks in the soul of man is a witness of a God that is. The ideals are realities.—Lyman Abbott.

The Soul of Jesus.

Like some great Eolian harp that quivers and responds to every breath of earth, so the great soul of Jesus Christ thrills and throbs with the joys and sorrows of every human life, every breath of human feeling; the faintest sigh of the weary child, the fierce shout of the strong man as he battles against the tempest, finds its appropriate chord of response in that great sensitive heart. —Rev. A. G. Jones.

—Do what you can do well and earnestly, and there is no question of your success, for you have it already.—United Presbyterian.

No. 157.—Transposition.

Two deacons owned two nimble horses,
Whose merits led to long discourses.
Their ONE are of no moment—we
Will call them Deacons A. and B.
They thought the only way to settle
The question was to try their mettle.
Each deacon sternly turned his back
Upon the vulgar racing track.
Before the TWO it should be tried,
The parson would the race decide.
The day was fine as fine could be,
And all the church was there to see.
The horses started, fair and square,
Their bright THREE tossing in the air.
Well matched they seemed in point of speed,
But Deacon A. soon took the lead.
He swung his hat in pride of place,
And by that FOUR he lost the race.
B. drove on fast as he could drive
And came in first 'mid rousing FIVE.

No. 158.—Satisfactions.

A (author

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY JULY, 11, 1896.

THE DIAMOND KING

How a Daring American Impostor Fooled the Parisians.

HE WORRIED THE NEWSPAPERS.

With Their Assistance He Was Proclaimed the Diamond King From Brazil and Sold Bogus Gems to the French Nobility—A Pair of Clever Rascals.

The diamond mines of Brazil have been but little less fam ous than those of Golconda, in India, a nd fortunes were made from them genera tions before the South African diamond fi lds at Kimberley were discovered.

A few years before the downfall of Napoleon III the craze fo rdiamonds increased in Paris, the Duc de Morny and other noblemen and capitalists s pending fortunes in adding to their stock s of this precious stone. About this time there appeared in

COLONEL PEDRO GONZALES.

number of French and English papers the announcement that Colonel Ped ro Gonzales, known in Brazil as the Diamond King, was about to visit Europe and that he would bring with him a collection of gems such as could not be equaled in Europe.

This was an ordinary news article, but, as we shall see, it and the others of like tenor that followed were parts of a carefully planned scheme of plunder which for audacity has not been equaled in the whole history of brilliant imposition.

While the ordinary reader in London and Paris had forgotten all about these reports, their memory was still in the minds of diamond collectors, when the newspapers announced that Colonel Pedro Gonzales, the Diamond King, had reached London and would at once proceed to Paris.

The news item in the London Telegraph was as follows:

Colonel Pedro Gonzales, recently created count by his majesty Dom Pedro, emperor of Brazil, has for years been known to the world as the Diamond King. He is a man of great wealth and stands near to the throne in his native land.

Colonel Gonzales travels in simple style, his only attendant being a valet, who, curiously enough, is an American Yankee, to whom Portuguese and French come as easily as English.

The colonel proposes to remain in Europe for some years, as he wishes his two boys and two girls to have the advantage of the best continental schools. As soon as he has decided on a place of residence the countess and children will join him.

A representative of The Telegraph had the pleasure and honor of meeting the Diamond King yesterday at the Langham hotel. He talks English without an accent, and might easily pass for a London merchant in easy circumstances. He is of medium height, well built and erect. Only the dark eyes and black hair and beard suggest his south European ancestry.

At our request Colonel Gonzales kindly showed us some of his gems, which, by the way, he has not brought over for sale. Without much knowledge of the actual value of these diamonds, The Telegraph representative was dazzled by their beauty and found himself breaking the commandment against covetousness. There is hardly a woman from the throne down who would not have had her head turned by the sight of these wonderful gems as the colonel let them fall carelessly through his long, shapely fingers.

The colonel will stay in London for a few days and then hurry over to Paris, but he promises to pay us a much longer visit in a month or two.

This article and others of a similar import were republished in Paris days before Colonel Gonzales reached there. That he had anything to do with this notoriety no one suspected, for he had shown himself to be a most modest, unassuming man.

Paris was ready for Colonel Gonzales, as it ever is for every new sensation, and the Duc de Morny and the rich men with the diamond mania at once sought him out.

Only a little less remarkable than himself was the servant of Colonel Gonzales. He was a fair haired, blue eyed young man of the most respectful and self respecting bearing. Handsome, quiet, intelligent and with unmistakable evidences of culture in all his acts and words, Cyrus Cushman, the valet, won the esteem of all with whom he came into contact.

Rich Americans, whether from the northern or southern continent, are regarded by the Parisians as semibarbarous, and the majority warrant this opinion by their lurid and vulgar mode of life and their reckless expenditure of money.

There were those who believed the Diamond King would be the characteristic barbarian, seeking society and working for notoriety. But, to the surprise of "the emperor's set," Colonel Gonzales sought out nobody and did nothing to distinguish his way of life from that of the average well bred man.

This unexpected course intensified the interest in him. He was, in addition to being a diamond king, a rara avis, and so the great to whom he showed such a respectful indifference decided to seek him out, and here was a great point gained, whether he was gentleman or impostor.

He delivered his letters of introduction and left his card; that was all.

Prince Dolgorowski, a rich Polish nobleman, was among the first to call on Colonel Gonzales. The prince was delighted with the interview. He was a lover of diamonds and hoped the Brazilian would voluntarily gratify his desire, but that placid, well bred person never once alluded to diamonds during the interview.

"His is a gentleman, and if he has any shop he does not talk it," was what the prince said to the Duc de Morny and other friends after the interview. After this visitors crowded in on the Diamond King, and, satisfied that he was not only rich, but a gentleman, invitations poured in on him.

He went to the clubs and houses to which he was invited and proved himself to be a man of wonderful talent, for he played and sang in a way that every one declared would have won a fortune on the stage.

The Diamond King wore but few jewels, but these were of the most dazzling splendor, and on no two occasions did he wear the same ring or scarfpin. One night, after a good deal of wine, the Duc de Morny, a model of open propriety and an example of covert wickedness, took the colonel's left hand, on the third finger of which blazed a steel blue diamond of at least eight carats, a stone unsurpassed in the world for its size.

"Pardon me, Colonel Gonzales," he said in his winning way, "but that gem fascinates me. This is not the place to talk of such things, but if you could be induced to part with that diamond you may name your own price."

Laughingly the colonel took off the ring and said as he handed it to the duc:

"I am imposing on the company."

"What do you mean?" asked the duc.

"Only this—that there are tons of stone like that in the ring to be had for the mining."

"Do you mean that it is not a diamond?"

"I do. It is a piece of quartz crystal cut and set so as to deceive all but experts. Was I to be one of the latter class?"

laughed the colonel as he reached out his hand for the ring.

The Duc de Morny held the stone up to the blazing light, then looked in a puzzled way from it to the owner. At length he asked:

"Colonel Gonzales, if that were a diamond, what would it be worth?"

"At least 300,000 francs, or $60,000," was the reply.

The duc examined the stone again. He felt that he could get an unsurpassed gem at much less than its value, and, as unscrupulous as the Bonaparte family, to which he was allied in a left hand way, he asked:

"Will you intrust this stone to me for 24 louis?"

"Surely," was the prompt response.

"And if at the end of that time I agree to give you 200,000 francs, or $40,000, for it will you accept?"

"As a gentleman I cannot, for I assert the stone is not a diamond," said Gonzales.

"But you will let me have it for a day?"

"Yes; that and this pin, both of which are crystals, and if the pin were a genuine diamond it would be worth $70,000," said Gonzales.

The duc took the ring and pin, and the next morning he showed them to the best experts in Paris, all of whom declared the stones steel blue diamonds and unsurpassed in the world for their weight.

That afternoon the Duc de Morny called on Colonel Gonzales and offered him $100,000 for the two stones.

"They are not diamonds, and so I cannot take your money," said Gonzales as he put the ring and pin away.

"But if I am willing to take the risk? Come, here is the gold. Give me the stones."

"And you will sign an agreement that I told you they were not diamonds?"

"Yes, a dozen agreements," laughed the Duc de Morny.

Colonel Gonzales called in a notary, the agreement was signed and certified to, and the duc went out with his diamonds (?), leaving $100,000 behind him.

The next morning Paris and all Europe was startled with the news that Cyrus Cushman, valet of Colonel Gonzales, had stolen $1,000,000 in diamonds from his master, which he sold at half their price to the best people in the capital.

Colonel Gonzales shrugged his shoulders, but made little or no effort to arrest the faithless servant. A week after this Colonel Gonzales left Paris for London, but from that day to this he has not been heard of.

Ten days after his departure an elderly gentleman signing himself "Colonel Pedro Gonzales, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil," put up at the Hotel Espanol, on the Rue Richelieu.

Figaro interviewed the last and the genuine Gonzales, with a result that stirred Paris like a new revolution.

An investigation followed which proved that the first Gonzales, if indeed that were his name, was a brilliant impostor.

The stones sold the Duc de Morny were changed in an instant, and he bought

DUC DE MORNY.

quartz crystals and signed a paper to that effect. The Polish prince and a dozen others were fooled in the same way. Even the stones stolen (?) by the valet and sold at half price were of the same character.

These two daring impostors, it is said, took $1,000,000 out of Paris in two months, and so skillful was the work that had they been arrested the law could not hold them.

ALFRED R. CALHOUN.

The Russian Code of Honor.

Two young Russian officers attached to the Orsk infantry regiment recently quarreled over their cups in a cafe chantant at Orenburg, and one of them struck the other across the cheek with his open hand. The subalterns were intimate comrades, and the aggressor made an ample and satisfactory apology when he came to his senses. This was cordially accepted by his friend, but the regimental court of honor decreed that the officers should fight, and a duel was arranged with pistols at 20 paces. The young lieutenant who had received the affront and forgiven his friend was hit in the thigh and crippled and consequently is unfitted for further service.

Homicides In Italy.

"Every two hours a homicide is committed somewhere in Italy," is the startling way in which Baron Garofalo puts the fact that there are 4,000 homicides a year in that country, 10 times as many as in France and 35 times as many as in Denmark.

The Devil Doesn't Use Salt.

Reginald Scott (1540-99), the greatest opponent of witchcraft of his time, cites an affirmation of Bodin that as salt is a sign of eternity and used by divine command in all sacrifices so "ye devil loueth no salt in hys meate."

An Orchestral Inspiration.

"We have a good many things to contend with," remarked the man who managed a theatrical company on the road last winter, "but the worst of them all is the orchestra."

"Musicians were never noted as being eminently practical," was the reply.

"I know that. But the worst of it is that they insist on trying to be so. They think they have ideas and go ahead trying to put them into operation. I was in a small town and gave the leader the music that goes with our piece. 'We can't learn that,' he said. 'I haven't time to call the men for a rehearsal. I'm too busy. They're busy too. They all work in stores during the day.' 'Well,' said I, 'there's only one scene that I am very particular about. It wants something solemn and shivery.' 'We've got all kinds of tunes,' said he. 'Is it the scene I saw on the billboards, where the villain is running the hero into the sawmill and the girl rescues him just in the nick of time?' 'That's the one.' 'Don't you worry,' said the leader. 'I've got the very thing to fit that piece. Wait till you hear it. It'll surprise you.'"

"And did it surprise you?"

"Thoroughly. I never was more surprised in my entire life. The leading man was tied on the carrier that was to shove him into eternity. The machinery was started. The saw began to buzz, and the leading lady began to batter down the door. And what do you think that orchestra started in to play?"

"I can't guess. What was it?"

"'Just Tell Them That You Saw Me.'"—Detroit Free Press.

A certain eminent physician went to a concert at his wife's earnest request, though he has no knowledge of or interest in music. He was rather listless until one of the singers, a lady, rose and began to sing for the first time. Then he brightened up.

"Who is that alto?" he asked.

"Alto!" exclaimed his wife. "That isn't an alto. She's a high soprano, and her name is Jones."

"Hum!" said the doctor.

"Why? Do you like her voice?"

"Can't say much for her voice, but she has one of the finest bronchitises that I ever encountered."—Youth's Companion.

Queen of the Bush Rangers.

Clergymen's sons, it is said, are apt to go to the bad, but careful observation is against this general belief. Against clergymen's daughters, as a class, even the unreasoning have not formulated a charge. The rule of their good ness, if not of their continued adherence to the faith of their fathers, is almost invariable.

Marguerite Stanley's life was guarded from temptation by high hedgerows of precaution, just as the lovely flowers in the parsonage grounds were shielded from the gaze of the vulgar public. Her father was a clergyman of the church of England, and in his veins flowed the bluest blood in the United Kingdom.

At 16 the girl was bright, beautiful and vivacious. Her French governess declared she knew French like her native tongue, and her teachers in other branches were in raptures over her powers of memory and reason.

The girl knew much of books and flowers and art, but she was practically ignorant, when she reached womanhood, of the great swarming outer world. Indeed she

MAG STANLEY, THE GYPSY.

subsequently declared that at this time she believed the world divided into three great classes—clergymen, most respectable congregations and most obsequious and obedient servants.

It had been arranged to send Mag Stanley (she was always called "Mag") to a famous and fashionable school near London, where the daughters of the aristocratic and wealthy were prepared to hold their own in the ceaseless struggle for social pre-eminence and success. The departure from home was to follow the celebration of the beautiful girl's birthday. At home and all through the parish, where the young lady's father was deservedly popular, unusual preparations were made for the observance of this great social event.

A week, to a day, before the time set for the celebration Mag, always prompt at meals and prayers, did not appear at breakfast.

A servant went to her room and came back white faced and breathless to report that Miss Marguerite was gone and that her bed had not been slept in the night before.

The peaceful parsonage was at once in a state of horror and alarm. Search was made all over the quaint old building. Possible and impossible places were looked into without revealing a trace, sign or line of the beautiful girl. Servants were mounted and sent to all the neighboring estates. The alarm spread, and before night from Land's End to Scotland telegraphic messages were flying.

From Plymouth, Salisbury, Exeter and Torquay, the latter then in the height of the fashionable season, friends, officers and private detectives hastened to the parsonage of Crag's Height to inquire about the girl and to tender their services in finding her.

Weeks passed, weeks of anguish that sent the gentle mother to a bed from which she never rose and deepened the furrows on the parson's cheeks and changed the gray hair to white. In the meantime not only all the United Kingdom, but all Europe had heard of the mysterious disappearance of the beautiful girl, Marguerite, and every man with a sister, daughter or sweetheart felt it was his duty to discover the whereabouts of the girl if she were living.

Suicide and murder were hinted at, and ponds were dragged and rivers searched in vain.

From the first the hard headed detectives of Scotland Yard, London, declared that love was at the bottom of the girl's disappearance, but as she had ever lived at home and all her doings were known to her parents this suggestion was ignored, if not scoffed at.

After three months, and when the clergyman and his friends had reached the conclusion that the girl was dead, news came from Vienna that a young woman answering Mag's description had been seen in a gypsy camp on the plains of eastern Hungary.

The telegraph confirmed the first story, and the clergyman and some friends, provided with letters to the British minister at the Austrian court, at once started for Vienna.

The report was true, and just here a word of explanation is necessary. For many centuries the gypsies have been picturesque if not conspicuous figures in rural England. The popular gypsy name in Great Britain is Stanley, or Wis-Stanley, the names being assumed. It may have been the parson's name, but more likely it was the credulity of the servants, that, unknown to the master and his wife, brought a strange crowd of gypsies to the kitchen, where fortunes were told for the invariable "silver" consideration.

That one or more of the servants were responsible for bringing Mag Stanley into contact with the gypsies there can be no doubt, but as all denied the crime—for such it turned out to be—the responsibility was never fixed.

The gypsy queen—these people always name one the queen for business reasons, even if there are but three in the gang—called herself Stanley. She was an imposing woman of 40, who from the first meeting with the parson's daughter controlled her thoughts and dominated her life. We should now recognize this control as "hypnotic."

The gypsy queen had a son of about 20, and, like nearly all the young men of this strange race of wanderers, he was strikingly handsome.

How the mother brought about a meeting between Mag Stanley and her son is not known, but it is known that the girl, full of life, health, beauty and imagination, and almost ignorant of the other sex, obeyed the irresistible impulse of nature and fell insanely in love with the young barbarian.

The gypsy woman planned the elopement. The young people were married according to the Romany rules, and while the ponds of Devonshire were being searched the girl was being whirled to eastern Hungary, where the gypsies then were and still are in considerable force.

On reaching Vienna Mr. Stanley fell sick, but his friends kept on to find the girl. All were now sure that she had been kidnaped. Under the Hungarian laws, which differ in some respects from those of the allied kingdom of Austria, a girl is able to contract marriage at the age of 17 without the consent of her natural guardians.

After ten days the clergyman's friends returned, and they drew lots to see which should tell the father the whole truth. And the truth was that the girl had left home of her own volition, was then the wife of a young gypsy who called himself Paul Stanley, and that she would never return to Devonshire alive if the law forced her to go.

Home by his friends, and within 15 months he was laid beside his wife in the graveyard of the parish church.

The Austrian authorities after this kept a close watch on the English girl and her associates. When Mag was 20 and growing heart weary of her life her husband and mother in law were arrested as conspirators with a Hungarian count for poisoning [illegible] and they expiated their crimes on the scaffold and paid the penalty with their lives. Mag was ordered to leave the empire at once.

In the meantime she had formed intimate relations with a Jew, and she confessed herself that she lived with him as his wife before the law gave her the right to do so.

This man Hertzberg claimed to be a native of Germany. He knew many languages, after a fashion, and he said he had large interests in London. He prevailed on his wife to go to England with him. A worse man than this Erdman Hertzberg never lived.

Up to the time of her meeting him Mag Stanley was a deluded woman, but at heart a pure and a noble one. But Hertzberg, seeing pearls in her wondrous grace and fascinating beauty, made up his mind to profit by it. He started a club, a gambling rendezvous, on Piccadilly, and within easy reach of the great clubs. The place was sumptuously fitted up, but its great attraction was "the gypsy queen," as he caused Mag to be called.

Hertzberg prospered greatly, but there comes, sooner or later, an end to all such prosperity. One night there was a row, not over the cards or wine, but after both had been indulged in. Hertzberg caught a young officer of the guards kissing his wife in the hall. If the Jew had not been drinking, there would have been no trouble, for Mag, like the cards and wine, was an attraction.

A fight followed. Captain Griffith was stabbed to the heart. Hertzberg and his wife, the latter afterward indicted as "Mrs. Erdman Hertzberg, alias the Gypsy Queen," were arrested. Hertzberg was tried, convicted and hanged. His wife was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

This was in 1848, when Marguerite was 21 years of age. England's great penal colonies at that time were New South Wales, in Australia, and Van Dieman's Land, now known as Tasmania, to the south of the island continent.

To the latter colony Marguerite Stanley was sent on one of those floating hells, an English convict ship. The cold recital of that voyage, as described by this woman in her journal, fills the soul of the most impressive with horror, and an Australian writer has described it in the most thrilling story in the English language, entitled "For His Natural Life."

Of the 500 passengers, or rather convicts, on that sailing ship 97 were women. Many of both sexes were sentenced for trivial offenses, like poaching or pocket picking, but in the main they were a bad crowd, and the law had made them, in most cases, what they were.

The officer in charge of the convicts fell in love, after his fashion, with Mag, and for the sake of the advantage such an alliance offered she became his mistress.

This man became infatuated with her, and after they reached Launceston, in Van Dieman's Land, a daughter was born, which fortunately died very soon.

This overseer, whose name was Tre Senick, was transferred to Sydney, and he had sufficient influence to have Mag brought with him. On board the ship bound for Botany Bay was a young English convict, of whom Mag became enamored. He was then known by the number "13," but afterward became distinguished as Captain Starlight.

The young man and Mag escaped and were joined by a lot of daring convicts, afterward known as the Kelley Bushrangers. Of these Mag became the "queen" and leader.

She set the seven colonies afire, and her followers for two years ruled the land and forced England to send two brigades to Australia.

At length the Kelleys were captured, and Starlight was killed in a stand up struggle, claiming that he was fighting to make the Australian colonies free, like America.

After the Bushrangers were broken up their "queen" disappeared, and no trace of her was ever found. But can a greater change be imagined than that from the Devonshire parsonage to the camp of the escaped convict outlaws in New South Wales?

ALFRED R. CALHOUN.

THE QUEEN OF THE BUSHRANGERS.

SHE HAD HIM ON THE LIST.

There Were Others, but He Might Be Number One In Time.

The female in the stage with us as we set out for a 60 mile drive across a section of Kansas was a woman about 40 years old, fairly good looking, and she bit off her words in a brisk and businesslike manner. While she readily entered into conversation with us, there was a look about her eyes which read as plain as any signboard, "Don't attempt any nonsense with the undersigned." We had been traveling about three hours when a tire came off one of the fore wheels. All the men got out to aid the driver, and we were hard at work when a man crawled out of a dugout about 40 rods away and sauntered up to us.

"Gentlemen," he said as he reached the coach, "I see you have a female passenger."

"Yes," replied the driver.

"Married or single?"

"Dunno."

"Would you object to my asking her the question, and, if single, of offering her my heart and hand?"

"Not at all. Give you ten minutes to settle matters."

He stepped back to the door, took off his hat and was about to say something when the woman descended to the ground. She had a notebook in one hand and a pencil in the other, and she wet the pencil point on her tongue and queried:

"Name, please?"

"Johnson."

"How much land?"

"Ninety acres."

"Your age?"

"Forty-five."

"Very well, sir; very well. You are No. 11 on the list. Johnson—45—90 acres—dugout—ten miles from Hays City—July 13. I have it straight, Mr. Johnson, and if the other ten should go back on me your chance is No. 1. That's all, Mr. Johnson. Good morning."—New York Sunday World.

The Old, Old Story.

As that flattering little hand crept into his, his fingers closed about it caressingly. He felt that now he could face any odds. He had to struggle to refrain from shouting aloud in the mad exuberance of his new found joy.

Nevertheless, he assumed an expression of profound disgust and cunningly simulated hesitation, as he sweetened the pack pat with a single red chip.—New York Press.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK

An Interesting Survey of the Season's Gowns.

SUMMER GIRL'S ACCOUTERMENTS.

Suits For Golfing and Mountain Climbing, For the Steamer and the Gymnasium, For Bicycling and Bathing—Handsome Costumes For the Promenade.

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It would have seemed impossible a few months ago that such a constant relay of novel ways of developing the new dress goods could have been devised. Yet today one finds new ideas worked out in such original styles that the goods become virtual novelties. I went into one store this morning and there I found a dress that attracted my attention at once. The material was organdie in a deep, rich blue ground with delicate flowers, though large ones, trailing over it. The flowers were of the palest and faintest pink. The finished gown was put upon a wax figure and the piece of goods to match was laid at its feet. This piece was dull and not pleasing, and the finished gown showed the result of good taste in the making and an eye for color. Beneath the transparent organdie was a lining of a deep pink taffeta. The shade was a little on the famous "peachblow" tint. The outer gown of organdie was made loose from the lining, giving it a chance to float over it. This produced an exquisite shade of purple as the two materials touched, while the rest looked blue. The pale pink flowers became darker, and the whole effect was beautiful. One watched for the shifting colors which made the dark blue a rich purple. The waist was a gathered spencer, with a narrow gilt belt. The upper part had a sort of plastron made of tulle of blue and pink shirred together and edged with a gathered ruffle combining both colors. There was a stock of cheney taffeta ribbon bearing the colors of the rest of the garment. The sleeves were large and much puffed gigots. All of the organdies and fine plumetis and the delicate cashmere printed batistes gain new beauty by being lined with some color contrasting and which will bring out a new combination in that way.

There was another dark blue organdie, with large white roses, and this was made up over an emerald green taffeta. The effect was very striking. Dark blue and bright green have always made a contrast so striking as to find but little favor, except in some of the clan plaids, but the colors are frequently brought together this season, and always with good effect. The mingling of the two colors in tulle, in ribbons for millinery and in flowers is carried to a great extent and seems to please.

The light and transparent lawns and batistes are also made with a view to obtain new color effects by means of linings. There was one sheer white linen batiste made over a bright green silk. The effect was delightfully cool and translucent, like deep water. Another was of cream colored batiste made over pink, and this was so soft and delicate that I can find no fitting words to describe it. It was trimmed with a little of the finest and lightest lace and some frosted pink taffeta ribbon in form of a belt and stock with a double bow.

Speaking of bows reminds me that many ladies are now wearing these bows in front of the stock instead of at the back of the neck. Comparatively few persons will wear their gowns V shaped in spite of the heat, as they find the stocks and ruffs so much more becoming.

There was a very pretty white swiss lawn dress in one place. The skirt was full and hemmed with a deep hem. Just on the upper edge of this was a row of black lace insertion half an inch wide. The waist was what is called baby style and had a row of the insertion across the bottom of the tucked yoke. There were two narrow blue ribbons woven through this, and these ended against the sleeves under full rosettes of this ribbon, with half a dozen floating ends—maybe more—to each rosette. The sleeves were puffed full, but reached only to the elbow. The insertion was laid on over these sleeves to form a large plaid, and at the elbow there was a rosette, with the little ends of ribbon trailing down. It was as one young lady said, "An awfully pretty conceit."

There is not, as a general rule, as much lace used to garnish these light gowns as there was last summer, still there are always exceptions. I have seen some this week completely covered with lace on the waist and with all sorts of arrangements around the bottom or down the skirts at the side seams. And the parasols and garden hats, they positively could not hold another inch of lace. Underskirts also are so lavishly trimmed with lace that I would not dare to try to tell how many yards are used. Triple ruffles of lace, each one of different width, are seen on some. When I say triple, I mean that the three pieces are all gathered in one ruffle. There may be and often is another triple ruffle above that. These are on the thin muslin skirts.

In one very large store a lady can go and purchase a full outing outfit. For instance, if she expects to be permanently settled for the season she gets a hammock, a Japanese rug, a couple of silk pillows and a silkoline blanket to throw over her, all to match. These are all in soft and neutral colors or drabs and are calculated to harmonize with and display to their best advantage the lovely sheer cool gowns. There are also other theories—necessary impedimenta—for the summer girl at this place. There are camp stools, one easy bamboo long chair, an outdoor dressing table box and a big umbrella, with a sharp end to take the place of a tent in case of need.

There are golfing suits without end, steamer outfits, mostly very dressy ones, considering the occasion, and beautiful rollicking dresses. These last have pretty white skirts not quite reaching the ankle and with bloomers beneath. Figured mohair is used for some, but covert in some light color is still better for ordinary wear, though it does not shed the dust as well. The attractive waists or whatever one may call the accepted fad for mountain climbing, that can get all sorts of little peregrinations for mountain climbing, all creased and disarranged and so disciplined that the weight is felt but little. Pockets are put in all sorts of places in the mountain suits.

The new gymnasium suits have low shoes, black stockings and bloomers, fastened in slightly at the knee. Above this is a tailed blouse, the skirt to it reaching about half way to the knee. The belt is fastened in the side and is quite elongated. The blouse is full and the sleeves are

ELEGANT SUMMER TOILETS.

lower portion of the waist was draped over the bust in very graceful style and held with cream colored lace rosettes. There was a guimpe effect, with lace over pink silk. The stock was of pink chiffon, with rosettes. The sleeves were double puffs to the elbow and tight from there down.

A curious effect was obtained in another costume destined also for Newport. This had the front breadth, and that rather a wide one, of plaid silk. The ground was ashen white, with fine green lines across in bias pattern. This gave it the appearance of quilting. The rest of the skirt was of crepon of several colors, all so intermingled that one could not define them, as each showed only in one thread. Still the prevailing color at a distance looked to be soft green. The back of the skirt was plainly gathered. There was a square yoke of the plaid, and the sleeves were also made of it. Around the yoke were loops of very pale silvery green taffeta, and silver buttons were set on the front over a band of the plain silk. It was a very striking, yet pleasing dress, especially when the dainty pink lined and lace covered parasol offered its contrast. MATE LEROY.

Indiscreet Kindness.

Miss Peggy Watson, a village notable in her day, always tried to say the pleasantest things she could. She admired and praised and did all in her power to make people happy.

She was afraid that Mrs. Berry felt sensitive about being deaf; so, when she sat near her one day at the sewing society, she said, smiling:

"I don't think you're very deaf, Mrs. Berry."

"What did you say?" asked Mrs. Berry.

"I don't think you're very deaf," repeated Miss Peggy somewhat louder.

"I don't understand you," said Mrs. Berry, becoming nervous.

"I don't think you're very deaf," cried Miss Peggy in a loud, high voice.

"Please say that again," urged poor Mrs. Berry.

And then Miss Peggy, with the kindest of intentions, had fairly to shout in her friend's ears:

"I don't think you're very deaf!"—Youth's Companion.

She Wanted to Know.

"Mr. Mann!"

"Yes, dear."

"When we were married, didn't you say, 'With all my worldly goods I thee endow?'"

"I did."

"Then I want to know why you issue them to me on the installment plan in such very small lots and only after wearisome urging."—Truth.

Absentminded.

The major had been the umpire in a baseball game that afternoon, and as he took his place in front of the center of the battalion he was still thinking of it.

The adjutant dressed the long line, and with measured stride marched in front of the colors.

"Carry—arms!"

"Present—arms!"

Then facing about, he saluted. "Sir, the parade is formed."

"Take your base, sir!" answered the major.—Princeton Tiger.

What She Meant.

Bearded Lady (striking the fat woman on the jaw)—Yes, you did.

Fat Woman—What did I do?

Bearded Lady—Tried to have my contract cancelled by telling the manager that I had a chloe sheave this morning.

Fat Woman (apologetically)—Law sakes! I meant that you had a narrow escape from being run over by a Brooklyn trolley car.—New York Sunday World.

THE PSYCHIC DOUBLE.

W. T. Stead Firmly Believes In Its Existence.

GIVES REASONS FOR HIS BELIEF.

The Famous Editor Describes a Case of Dual Personality That Came Within His Own Observation—The Double Versus the Alibi.

William T Stead, the famous London editor and reformer, believes there are such things as doubles—not doubles in the ordinarily accepted sense of one person resembling another, but subritual doubles, with bodily forms so material, to all seeming, that the eye of the beholder cannot distinguish the double from the main self of the original.

In a recent newspaper article explaining his reasons for belief in the double Mr.

MRS. A. AS SHE APPEARED SEPT. 29.

Stead says: "If my belief in the double were to be accepted by scientists and jurists, the whole fabric of our criminal jurisprudence would be overthrown. When the double is proved to exist, the alibi will no longer be a valid defense in the courts of law. And as the alibi is at present our chief and often our only means of defense against slanderous and criminal accusation, I do not feel anxious to convince the skeptic of the existence of a phenomenon that would render us all liable to be accused, without possibility of defense, of committing any and every crime condemned by the decalogue.

"I have seen and established by irrefutable proof the identity of two doubles. One of these is more remarkable than any on record. It is the case of Mrs. A. Her home is in Bayswater. I had invited her to come to the Congregational church of which I am a regular attendant. One Sunday morning she came, dressed in a blue cloak and close fitting small bonnet. She is of very striking appearance, and the peculiarity of her attire attracted considerable attention. She came early. Two of the deacons spoke to her. The minister noticed her, and both in the choir and among those who sat near her there were many inquiries as to who she was.

Shortly after that Sunday Mrs. A. fell ill. I saw her on Oct. 7 at her house. She was in a wretched condition. She told me, however, that on the previous Sunday night she had been seized with an uncontrollable desire to attend service at our church. I urged her not to overtax her strength with such a task, and she promised me that she would not.

On Sunday night, Oct. 13, during the singing of the first hymn, I saw a figure in black glide very rapidly down the aisle and take the same seat near the choir which Mrs. A. had occupied on Sept. 29. I recognized her as she turned. It was Mrs. A. She was dressed throughout in the deepest black and wore a large black hat, which I had seen her wear in London. She seemed so haggard and ill that I was sure she would faint before the service was over.

She did not stand up during the singing, but sat alone in the pew, close to the side aisle. The pew opener gave her a book, which she took with an absent air and laid on the ledge before her. During the service I tried to catch her eye, but got no sign of recognition. She sat throughout the service more like a dead person than a live one.

When the last verse of the final hymn was being sung, she suddenly laid down the hymn book, moved down the aisle with swift steps and disappeared from view. I tried to catch her eye, for I had a full view of her face and recognized every feature, but she gave no sign of recognition.

Believing that Mrs. A. must be seriously ill and might faint between the church and the station, I hastened after service to the railway. I made a careful search, but could not find her. When I returned home, members of my family spoke of her having been in church and of how miserably she was looking.

On Monday morning I received a letter, dated Sunday evening at 9 o'clock, telling me that two hours before she had been

MRS. A.'S DOUBLE AS SEEN OCT. 13.

taken violently ill and really thought she was going to die; that the physician who was summoned had administered a narcotic and relegated her to bed, where she had since remained.

I was startled. I and others had plainly seen her at the church. Upon rereading the letter the thought flashed upon me that the only supposition that could reconcile what I had seen and what she had written was that the figure in black had been her double. But, then, to prove it.

I went to Bayswater. The housekeeper told me upon my arrival that Mrs. A. had been ill and had not left the house on Sunday night. Mrs. A., whom I saw immediately afterward, told me the same story. She said she had not thoroughly wakened until 9, when she had written me the letter. I took the statements of all the people in the house corroborative of hers. There was a lady in the house who had seen her between 7 and 8 lying in bed asleep, had wakened her to administer some medicine and had noted that she was cross at being disturbed.

The evidence of the attending physician, which I also took, was that it would have been utterly impossible for her to have been at the church at the time of the appearance there. The distance from her house, which was some six or seven miles, he said she could not possibly have traversed in the state in which he left her.

Her mother, to whom I addressed a letter of inquiry, answered: "Dear Mr. Stead—I can now quite understand why half the world says you are mad. The idea of a double is utterly absurd. Mrs. A. was very ill indeed on Sunday. She could not have walked the length of the street. When I called on Monday she was in great pain and looked as if she would die. She went at once to bed to get some sleep. After 5:30 she was awakened. She was certainly never outside the house all day. She really seems in most delicate health. Her feelings seem for her body, and it seems to me that she is worrying her very much. Excuse me for speaking plainly."

So much for Mrs. A.'s presence at her home. I have in my possession signed statements by the minister and two deacons of the church [illegible] and the [illegible] and the [illegible] and the

A WELL-BUILT SUBURBAN PORCH.

1—Gracious! that's just what I want.

2—Oh, there's nothing like the comfort of a good hammock.

3—What a funny story! ha! ha! ha!

4—Ha! ha!

LABOR DAY

Will Probably be Celebrated at Robison Park.

Accidents, Incidents and Personal Gossip Picked up Around the Railways and Shops.

At the meeting of the Trades and Labor council last night the most important question for discussion was a Labor day celebration, which it is desired to make more elaborate than any demonstrations of a like nature ever witnessed in this county. The following committee was appointed to confer with Manager Robison about the arrangements: John Koch, Vice President Mrs. M. B. Gorsline, Treasurer L. C Kasten, Secretary G R Hench and Isadore Friend.

CONDUCTOR DEAHL HURT

F. Deahl, a Nickel Plate local freight conductor, received an ugly wound in the face Thursday morning. At West Leipsic he was assisting in unloading some merchandise, when a skid tilted, allowing a big box to fall and at the same time throwing Mr. Deahl in such a manner that his left cheek was split open to the bone. A local physician dressed the wound, putting in five stitches to draw the edges together. Mr. Deahl came home on the passenger train and the local freight was brought in by Flagman W. P. Morris.

A SERVICEABLE INNOVATION.

Under the above headline the Pittsburg Post says that the Pennsylvania company is about to equip its yard engines with a hose reel and they will be fitted up with connections so that water can be forced to a considerable distance by means of the pumps. The hose can be also used where there are fire plugs and in this manner the yard crews can successfully fight fires at stations, bridges, platforms or in suburban towns where there are no fire apparatus. By means of the telegraph the engine crews could be notified of a fire in an instant and by clearing the track of other trains a fast run could be made and much valuable property saved. On many of the railroads in the Pittsburg district there is much valuable property, which in case of fire in adjoining buildings is completely at the mercy of the devouring element, and by the use of the fire engines running on the tracks the buildings could be saved. At such important terminal points as Columbus, Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, St Louis and Chicago, as well as at Pittsburg, yard engines so equipped, in case of fire, could do good service and it is likely that in the end wherever a switching engine is used it will be equipped with hose and so fitted that it can be used in case of fire on short notice. Many officials think it would be a good plan to have a powerful steam fire engine locomotive combined, which could be run at lightning speed to any point where a fire was raging and be used to save not only railroad property, but other buildings as well. Such an engine could be made four times as powerful as the ordinary fire engine and could pump water from streams or have tank cars with water attached which could be used where there was no water convenient to the track.

RAILROADS MUST PAY POSTAGE.

Railroad companies no longer may carry their business letters over their own roads without paying postage to the government. An order has been received at Chicago from Postmaster General Wilson, by Major Stewart and Postmaster Heeing, insisting on the enforcement of the postal laws against railways carrying their own letters An exception is made in favor of letters that have to do with the business of the train carrying them. But all letters to station agents and officials are forbidden to be carried without postage and the inspectors are directed to enforce the law. The railroads, however, will not be required to mail their letters as ordinary citizens and corporations. They will be supplied by the government with a specially stamped envelope, which they must cancel on delivery to the train man. The express companies have been using such envelopes for some years.

BRIEF MENTION.

James Roche, of the Pittsburg 'smith shop, is sick.

W. S. Danes, of the Wabash, was here last evening.

Nickel Plate Conductor Holley is off duty on account of sickness.

A. Wilson, a Pennsylvania steam fitter, is sick and unable to work.

Capt. Hugh Diehl will have a magnificent night blooming cerus in bloom shortly.

A 100-light arc dynamo left the electric works this morning for Greenwich, N. Y.

A painful boil on one of his arms keeps Nickel Plate Fireman Albright from his duties.

Firemen Oestman and John Hood, of the Nickel Plate, are fishing in the vicinity of Burr Oak.

Engineer Al Baer and Fireman Hartman, of Nickel Plate engine 101, are taking a brief lay off.

Fireman Dougherty, of the Nickel Plate, is sick and off duty. He is employed on a switch engine.

L S Kinnaird, a graduate of Purdue university, has resumed a position in the Pittsburg machine shop.

J. R Hellsworth, of the Pittsburg shops, has gone to Columbus, Ohio, to spend a few days with friends.

Martin Hensler, Albert Mercer and Barney Johnson, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, are sick and off duty.

H. L. Stonecifer, of the Pittsburg shops, is enjoying a vacation, which he will spend in visiting friends out of the city.

Passenger engine 154, of the eastern division of the Nickel Plate, is in the shops at Stony Island for light repairs.

A. W. Dater, machinists' apprentice at the Pittsburg shops, will go to Pennsylvania tonight to spend a week with relatives.

Engineer P. Shea is visiting his sister in Chicago. Later he will go to Joliet to visit his brother, whom he has not seen for fifteen years.

Prosecutor N. D Doughman returned to day from a business trip to Cincinnati, Dayton and other places, where he went on business for the Old Fort Manufacturing company.

Randolph Breese, of the air brake department of the Pittsburg shops, will leave tomorrow for Bellefontaine, Philadelphia, New York and other eastern cities, to be absent one month.

A passenger rate war has broken out between the Toledo and Ohio Central and the Columbus and Hocking Valley, and the lines are carrying passengers from Columbus to Toledo at fifty cents per head.

On account of the pressure of convention business the meeting of the central passenger committee scheduled for Tuesday at St Joseph, Mich, was postponed to July 14. It will be held in Chicago.

F. Charles Meyers, Pittsburg machinist, resumed work this morning after a trip with the Elks to Cincinnati. He had a "glorious" time and is loud in his praise of the hospitable treatment received from the Elks.

The Southern Railway company issues a circular stating that F. K. Henger has been appointed superintendent of the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville, a line recently acquired by the Southern.

Dr. E F. Wagner, of the Pennsylvania Voluntary Relief association, is enjoying a ten days' vacation and the affairs of the office are being looked after by Dr. Tucker, of Chicago. Dr. Wagner will visit his old home in Pennsylvania.

It has been stated by an eastern paper that E S. Washburn, vice president and traffic manager of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, will, at the meeting of the directors in a few days, be elected president of the company, vice George H. Nettleton, deceased.

The employes of the electric works authorize THE SENTINEL to publish their acceptance of the challenge of the Pennsylvania shopmen for a game of ball. The combat will take place in the Lakeside grounds next Saturday afternoon and the game will be called at 3 o'clock.

T. C. Peck, chief clerk of W. H. Fisher, general passenger agent of the Columbus and Hocking Valley, has so far recovered from the injuries he received at the Buckeye park collision that yesterday he was removed from the private sanitarium to his home at Columbus, Ohio. His limb is still in a plaster cast.

The Pennsylvania delegation to the democratic convention passed through this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon, en route home. They traveled by special train over the Pittsburg road. The newspaper correspondents' special train may pass this way also some time tonight, though their route home has not yet been fully decided. They made the journey to Chicago over the Panhandle line.

Paula, the little daughter of Louis Stetter, of the Pittsburg shops, was rendered senseless by a blow from a club in the hands of one of her little playmates Thursday evening. The children were engaged in the exciting game of "cat and dog" and Paula was accidentally struck on the forehead, receiving an ugly wound which Dr. J. A. Stutz stitched together. She remained unconscious several minutes, giving her parents quite a scare. Mr. and Mrs. Stetter reside at 46 Swinney avenue.

N. C. Deane, the new superintendent of the Vandalia main line, has been with the Pennsylvania lines since 1865. He came into prominence in 1877 during the strike at Pittsburg by the manner in which he handled a large number of employes; later at the Johnstown flood he distinguished himself in charge of the reconstruction work, with 1,600 men under his direction. Mr. Deane was born in Fitchburg, Mass., in 1845; he served three years in a Massachusetts regiment during the civil war and was wounded five times, twice quite seriously.

NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Vacancies in All States Filled Except Missouri.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The following is the new national democratic committee:

Alabama—H. D. Clayton.
Arkansas—Thomas C. McRae.
California—J. J. Dwyer.
Colorado—Adair Wilson.
Connecticut—Carlos French.
Delaware—R. R. Kenney.
Florida—Samuel Pascoe.
Georgia—Clark Howell.
Idaho—George Ainslee.
Illinois—Thomas Gahan.
Indiana—John G. Shanklin.
Iowa—Charles A. Walsh.
Kansas—J. G Johnson.
Kentucky—Urey Woodson.
Louisiana—N. C Blanchard.
Maine—Seth C Gordon.
Maryland—Arthur P. Gorman.
Massachusetts—John W. Corcoran.
Michigan—E G. Stevenson
Minnesota—B. W. Lawler.
Mississippi—W. V. Sullivan.
Missouri—To be chosen.
Montana—A. J. McHatton.
Nebraska—W. H. Thompson.
Nevada—R. P. Keating.
New Hampshire—A. W. Sulloway.
New Jersey—James Smith, jr.
New York—John C. Sheehan.
North Carolina—Joseph Daniels.
North Dakota—W. C. Lustikow.
Ohio—John R. McLean.
Oregon—J. Townsend.
Pennsylvania—William F. Harrity
Rhode Island—Richard B Comstock.
South Carolina—Benjamin R Tillman.
South Dakota—James M. Wood.
Tennessee—J. M. Head.
Texas—J. G. Dudley.
Utah—A. W. McCune.
Vermont—R. B. Smalley.
Virginia—P. J. Otey.
Washington—Hugh C. Wallace.
West Virginia—John T. McGraw.
Wisconsin—E C. Wall.
Wyoming—W. H. Holliday.
Arizona—W. H. Burbage.

PLEASANTLY ENTERTAINED

At the Home of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Barrett.

The beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Barrett was the scene of gorgeous festivities last evening on the occasion of a party given by their daughter, Miss Florence Barrett. The house interior was tastefully decorated with vines and flowers and the grounds illuminated with Chinese lanterns, harmonizing the effect of the affair indoors and out. Miss Barrett was assisted in receiving by her mother, her grandmother, Mrs L A. Bond; her guest, Miss Alice Zollinger, of Detroit, and Misses Sadie Rockhill and Julia Taylor, of this city. Miss Barrett was strikingly handsome in a gown of white organdie over silk, and carried a large bouquet of sweet peas. Miss Zollinger wore a beautiful gown of pink satin and Misses Rockhill and Taylor wore white organdies. Mesdames Frank Brown, Frank Keplinger, Jack Kuhns and Miss Eva Nelson assisted in serving ices. Seidel had charge of the refreshments. Music for dancing was furnished throughout the evening by Reineke. More than a hundred guests had the pleasure of attending.

Wabash Tribune: "Charles Geistner, of Fort Wayne, was in the city today between trains, on his way to Marion. —Miss Grace Walter, who has been visiting Misses Ertha Aukerman and Essie Lynn for the past month, returned to her home in Fort Wayne this morning.—Walter Dedrick and wife, of Logansport, and Miss Agnes Smith, of Fort Wayne, are the guests of S T Jones and wife, on West Maple street."

Mrs. Bitzinger, wife of John Bitzinger, of the Huntington Herald job room, and three children, Irma, Margaret and Arnold, formerly of Fort Wayne, who have been visiting relatives and friends in this city for the past week, will leave for their home this evening.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant,
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

LOCAL NEWS.

Judge R S. Taylor went to Detroit today.

Miss Anna Daily has gone to Springfield, Ill., on a visit.

J. D. Bond and Ralph Bond left over the Wabash today for Macinac Island.

Ralph Chapin is preparing himself to enter college in Massachusetts.

The Order of Lincoln initiated five new members Thursday evening.

Miss Agnes Schrock, of Decatur, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. H. P. Moses.

E L. Taylor, superintendent of the Bell Telephone exchange, was at Bluffton yesterday.

Burton Burnett, of the Aldine restaurant, has gone to his home at Rome City to spend Sunday.

George Bailey, a popular member of the Beati Veri club, will go to Coesse for a visit in a few days.

Quite a number of business men leave for summer resorts this afternoon to join their families over Sunday.

Mrs. P. A. Thompson delightfully entertained, last Thursday evening, in honor of Miss Spernberg, of Peru, Ind.

Chas. F. Pfeiffer has two good sized dwelling houses in course of erection—one on Wall street and the other in Lakeside.

Fort Wayne lodge No. 19, A. O. U. W., installed officers last night and incidently filed twenty-three applications for membership.

Mrs. Emmett Mitten, of Chicago, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Crosby, will leave in a few days for Andrews.

Guy Conklin, of the firm of Jacobs & Conklin, has gone to his home at Salem Center, Ind., to enjoy a brief respite from business.

Mrs. Ed Sterling, of Lakeside, with her two boys, is spending the summer at Lake Manitou, Mich. Mr. Sterling will join them shortly.

The uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, of this city, will attend a meeting of the eastern division the last week in August at Cleveland.

The boys of the Red, White and Blue club, of which Fred Schmidt is general manager, will give an ice cream social next Thursday evening.

Mrs. Judge Chapin will go to Rome City next week to join her daughter, Kate, who, with Miss Sadie Sturgis, has been occupying the Chapin cottage.

The Misses Minnie and Anna Golar, of South Bend, who have been the guests of the Misses Metha and Clara Baals for the past six weeks, have returned home.

Bids will be opened Monday for the new South Wayne public school. Work will be commenced at once and the building will be ready for occupancy by November 1st.

Mrs. Lou's Pinkous, who came from St. Louis to visit her mother, Mrs. Cohen, of Indiana avenue, has gone to Cleveland to reside, Mr Pinkous being permanently engaged there.

Mr. F. T. Weitzmann, the Calhoun street tailor, and wife, are occupying the Henken us cottage at Rome City. Today they were joined by Mr. Felix Weitzman and family and Miss Maggie Weitzmann.

Dr. J. W. Younge addressed the free silver confederation at Anderson last Thursday evening. Many of the most prominent republicans in Madison county are strong advocates for the free coinage of silver.

James H. Welch will next week complete his contract for the slate roofing, copper cornices and ventilators of the remodeled Cathedral. This and the other improvements put into the edifice will cost about $40,000.

Mrs. Baynan, of Buckland, Ohio, was found dead in her bed last Saturday morning, having died the previous night of heart disease. She was related to Frank X. and Andrew Miller, and was an occasional visitor here.

Mrs. M. F. Gay, of No 23 Euclid avenue, entertained the ladies of the U. B. church and friends to the number of thirty-seven, Wednesday afternoon. The guests of honor were Mrs. Drukermiller and Mrs. Dosh, of Fremont, Ohio.

The many friends of Bert Lichtenwalter, the Broadway barber, will be glad to learn that he underwent a successful operation for appendicitis and is now recovering. The case was in the hands of Dr. M. F. Porter, assisted by Drs. Proegler and Budd Sweringen.

Officer Rohrer arrested a farmer named Charles Stuart on East Main street last night. Stuart was drunk and did not know it Acting Mayor Bullerman this morning suspended sentence upon the man's promise to return to his harvesting duties at once.

A surprise party was given to Flora Gerke, at her home, 104 Webster street, by her little playmates It was Flora's birthday and the little ones remembered her with numerous tokens of friendship Flora proved herself quite a hostess and entertained her guests royally.

The stockholders of the Fort Wayne Institute held a meeting in the Tri-State building last evening, and elected the following trustees: W. J. Vesey, P. A. Randall, George W. Lahr, Joseph F. Bickel and Louis J. Bobilya. The school is being furnished with new furniture.

Col. W. T. Royse, of Indianapolis, past supreme chief of the Tribe of Ben Hur, is in the city for the purpose of increasing the membership of this order. This is one of the best secret fraternal life insurance organizations in existence. It admits into membership of both sexes, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, all who are of good moral character and in good physical health. The amount of the life policy is graded according to age, but all pay the same dues and premiums, which amounts to only sixteen dollars a year. The younger the member the greater the amount of the policy, ranging from $2,500 to $500 for the oldest member.

MAJOR OWEN HALE.

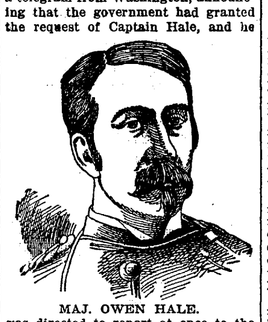
THE BRAVE INDIAN FIGHTER'S GRAVE IS UNMARKED.

Met Death in a Battle with the Fierce Sioux—A Romantic Love Story—How He Escaped Being Massacred with General Custer.

IN a lonely, unmarked grave almost in the center of Oakwood Cemetery at Troy, New York, lies all that is mortal of one of the bravest soldiers that ever wore a uniform. He sleeps beneath a little mound overlooking the lake and beneath tall pines whose branches are waved by the passing wind, and sing requiems over his last resting place. Strangers pass the grave and see a little flag waving at the head, placed there by members of the Grand Army of the Republic. They pause and wonder what soldier lies buried there, and pass on. Little do they know that beneath that mound of clay sleeps one of the noble boys who went to the front, and after the great conflict of war was over, went to the frontier and battled with that other fierce enemy of the nation, the Indian, until he fell pierced with a bullet from the rifle of one of the red men. This brave and gallant soldier was Major Owen Hale. He died in the flower of his manhood, possessed of considerable wealth, yet he sleeps in a grave unmarked by any headstone or other design save a small flag placed there by members of the Grand Army.

Major Owen Hale was born in Troy in the old Hale mansion, which a few years ago stood on the northeast corner of Ferry and Second streets, and was torn down to make room for the Hart Memorial building, which is being erected there. He was the son of Zephaniah P. H. Hale, one of the oldest settlers in that city, and a man who was identified with the interests of the city in many ways for years. Owen Hale grew up in Troy, and when the war of the Rebellion broke out his young blood burned with a desire to enter the service of his country. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the First New York Mounted Rifles, and went to the front. He early distinguished himself on the field of battle, and May 9, 1863, was promoted to second lieutenant, and July 31, 1864, was made first lieutenant. September 16, 1865, he was transferred to the Fourth Provisional Cavalry, and was mustered out November 29, 1865, with the brevet of captain.

The young and brave captain returned to his home, but was discontented, for he saw that his country needed the services of soldiers yet to quell the disturbances which were constantly arising in different parts of the country, and he made application for a commission, but as it did not come he went West and began the life of a herdsman on the plains. It was about 1868, when one day his father received a telegram from Washington, announcing that the government had granted the request of Captain Hale, and he



MAJ. OWEN HALE.

was directed to report at once to the examining board in Philadelphia, of which General Meade was president. Mr. Hale telegraphed to Owen that his application had been favorably considered and that he was to come home at once. The dispatch was handed to Captain Hale while he was on the plains watching his cattle, and he did not stop to change his clothing or for anything, but made his way to Troy as fast as steam could carry him.

He went to Philadelphia, and as he presented himself before the examining board General Meade looked at the young bronzed athlete before him and said: "Young man, how comes this about?" Captain Hale replied that he knew nothing about it except that General Grant had granted his application. He was given an examination, and passed with flying colors, and was at once commissioned second lieutenant in the celebrated Seventh Cavalry, General Custer's command. Proud indeed was Captain Hale when he left Philadelphia with his commission in his pocket for a lieutenancy in the famous regiment of cavalry. He quickly passed through the grades of lieutenancy and was commissioned a captain with the brevet of major for brave and meritorious conduct on the battlefield. He distinguished himself during the campaign against the Indians in the vicinity of Wichita.

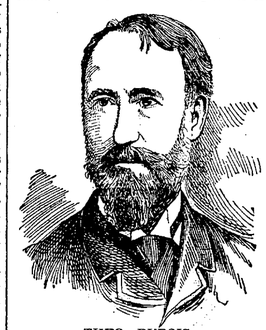
During the time of the Custer massacre Major Hale was stationed in St. Louis on recruiting duty. When he learned that his regiment had been ordered to take the field he telegraphed to Washington for permission to join his regiment, but it was refused, and he was thus saved from being murdered with the rest of the command under Custer. After three years' service at the recruiting station he was returned to his regiment and took part in many of the severe conflicts with the Indians and distinguished himself for his bravery and skill as an Indian fighter.

He met his death at the terrible battle of Big Bear Mountain, Montana, August 31, 1877. He was in command of four companies of cavalry and the battle, while it was not one of long duration, was one of the most severe of the campaign. Major Hale fell pierced by a bullet from the rifle of a desperate Sioux Indian, a member of Chief Joseph's band. Major Hale was wealthy and he had with him his private baggage wagon and his body was rolled up in tarpaulin, placed in a wagon and carried 500 miles to a railroad station for transportation to Troy for burial. Had it not been for this his body would doubtless have been left on the field of battle together with many other brave soldiers who fell in that fierce struggle.

There is a pretty little romance connected with the sad death of this brave fellow. Major Hale had a sweetheart, an accomplished and beautiful young woman, who, when he went to the frontier, tied a little love charm about his neck. It was a gold heart and was worn about his neck fastened by a small gold chain. Major had a presentiment that he would never live to come out of the battle at Big Bear Mountain and before he left for the fight he took the love charm from his neck and gave it to a companion with instructions as to its disposal in case he should never return.

Director of Paris Conservatoire.

Ambroise Thomas, the author of "Mignon," who died last winter, became director of the French conservatoire, on the death of Auber, in 1871, and continued twenty-five years in office. The directorship, which had been vacant since his death, was in the gift of the Minister of Fine Arts, and was first offered to Jules Massenet, the author of "Manon" and "Herodiade," who declined it because of the pressure of other duties. It was then offered to Theodore Dubois, the author of "Guzla," "L'Emir," "Le Pain bis," "Aben Hamlet," and "Xaviere," who accepted it. M. Dubois is perhaps best known as the organist at the Madeleine, in which position he succeeded Saint-Saens. He is no stranger at the conservatoire, for he has been professor of harmony there for twenty-five years. He was born in 1837, at Rheims, where he still has a home. Both he and his wife are musicians, and one of their occupations is



THEO. DUBOIS.

the education of a musical son, now 16 years old. For two years past M. Dubois has been at work on a new opera, "Circe," which is finished, and about to be brought out in Paris

Beware
Of Mercury!

Mr. Henry Koth, of 1848 South 9th Street, St. Louis, was given the usual mercurial treatment for contagious blood poison. He was twice pronounced cured, but the disease returned each time, he was seized with rheumatic pains, and red lumps and sores covered his body.

"I was in a horrible fix" he says, "and the more treatment I received, the worse I seemed to get. A New York specialist said he could cure me, but his treatment did me no good whatever. I was stiff and full of pains, my left arm was useless so that I was unable to do even the lightest work. This was my condition when I began to take S. S. S., and a few bottles convinced me that I was being benefitted. I continued the medicine, and one dozen bottles cured me sound and well. My system was under the effects of mercury, and I would soon have been a complete wreck but for S. S. S."

S. S. S., (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is the only cure for real blood diseases. The mercurial treatment of the doctors always does more harm than good. Beware of mercury!

SSS

Books on the disease and its treatment mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

A SPLITTING HEADACHE
TRADE MARK
USE DR. KILMER'S SURE HEADACHE CURE.
Mf'd. at SOUTH BEND, IND
25 Cents a Box. 25 Doses. Sample Free.
Worth $1.00 a Tablet.
Dr. Kilmer's Sure Headache Cure is worth $1 tablet to me when I have sick headache."
High Gate, Va. Mrs. Berryman.
For sale by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun St.

2527 Rivets
made of pure rubber
holds the Bull-Dog Garden Hose together.
247 holds the ordinary rubber garden hose together.
The strength of hose depends on these rubber rivets (technically called friction). A short rivet is stronger than a long one. Bull-Dog rivets are short.
Theory and results prove Bull-Dog strongest hose for money made.
BULL-DOG HOSE IN 7 PLY
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.
275 Devonshire St., Boston, or
205 Lake St., Chicago. 63 Reade St., N. Y.
209 No. 7th St., St. Louis. 2053 Water St. Cleveland.
1730 Arapahoe St., Denver. 14 Tremont, San Fran.

How are Your Kidneys?
Does Your Back Ache?
Dr Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills
Make the kidneys strong and healthy. THEY cause the kidneys to filter all uric acid and other poisons or impurities from the blood. Healthy kidneys make pure blood.
Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills cure Rheumatism, Gout, Eczema, Anæmia, Pimples, Bad Blood, Bright's Disease, Malaria, Backache, Kidney Pains, Dropsy, Pain in the Abdomen, Frequent Urination, Inflammation of Kidneys, etc. Endorsed by Physicians and Druggists, 50 cents a box. Sample Pills and Valuable Book free.
Hobbs Remedy Co., Chicago and San Francisco.
TAKE APILL (Trade-Mark). Dr. Hobbs Little Liver Pills don't gripe. Only 10 Cents a Vial.

FOR SALE—Money to loan on pianos, etc. See advertisement first page first column. 19-tf

FORTY YEARS

OF SUFFERING FROM PILES.

Remarkable Cure of Popular Major Dean, of Columbus, Ohio.

People who suffer from that annoying and obstinate disease will be gratified to learn that science has discovered a safe, convenient and simple cure for every form of piles, as the experience of the popular Major Dean, of Columbus, Ohio, amply attests. The Major says: I would like to add my name to the thousands who have been cured by the Pyramid Pile Cure. I know from experience that it is the only remedy on earth that will effectually *cure* piles; plenty of remedies give relief for a time, but as for a lasting cure I had tried all the salves, lotions, etc., without success. Six boxes of the Pyramid Pile Cure entirely removed all traces of a case of piles of forty years standing.

You may rest assured that the Pyramid Pile Cure has no stauncher advocate than myself.

I feel that it is my duty to allow you to use my name in any way you may see fit, in order that other sufferers may thus be directed to what I feel certain will be a speedy relief and cure.

The Pyramid Pile Cure gives instant relief and a permanent cure in all kinds of blind, bleeding, itching piles.

It is absolutely free from opiates, cocaine and similar poisons, so common in pile cures.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists at 50 cents and $1.00.

A book on cause and cure of Piles will be sent free by addressing the Pyramid Co., Albion, Mich.

SHOW CASES....
At Manufacturer's Cash Prices.
Examine our stock and get prices before buying. Will save you dollars.
G. E. BURSLEY & CO.

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for general house work at No. 324 West Washington street.

WANTED—Any one can borrow money on house furniture. See advertisement, front page, first column. 4-tf

WANTED—A good girl or middle aged women that wants a good home; will pay good wages; at Franklin hotel. Call at 226 Hanna street. 101tf

WANTED—Men to take orders in every town and city; no delivering; good wages; pay weekly; no capital. Steady work. Glenn Bros., Rochester, N. Y. m30-w,s,m15t

WANTED—Call at the Associated Charities office if you want to hire laboring men or women to do washing or cleaning. Room No. 8 City hall. Telephone 445. tf

WANTED—Everybody to call on Madame Wing the only reliable clairvoyant and fortune teller in the world. Office and residence, No. 28 Chicago street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Price 50c. 28tf

WANTED—We don't want boys or loafers, but men of ability. $30 to $50 a month to hustlers. State and general agents. Salary and commission. Racine Fire Engine Co., Racine, Wis. 20-14-18 a-1

WANTED—Men who will work for $75 month salary or large commission, selling staple goods by sample to dealers. Experience unnecessary. Write us. Household Specialty Co., 77 W. 4th street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 19-eat-6m

WANTED—Agents will be supplied with lace curtains, also Roger Bros. 1847 silverware, chenille and felt goods, &c., &c., to be sold on the installment plan; outfit free; no security required. Address, A. J. Conroy & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. 2-1m

WANTED—Machine repair work at 59 E. Columbia, north side, between Clinton and Barr. Lathe work, drill and planer work, and general repairing promptly done. Lawn mowers sharpened on short notice. Send postal card and will call for machine. m24tf

WANTED—An agent in every section to canvass; $4.00 to $5.00 a day made, sells at sight; also a man to sell Staple Goods to dealers, best side line $75.00 a month. Salary or large commissions made, experience unnecessary. Clifton Soap & Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O. a17-1y-w&s

WANTED—Agents for campaign book; non-partisan hand book of political information; 500 pages; 100 portraits of national men; heavily bound; price $1; every voter wants it on sight; sells itself; big profits; outfit free; send 15 cents for postage and begin at once. Nielen & Co., publishers, Cincinnati, Ohio. 31t3

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Money to loan on house goods, etc. See advertisement first column first page. 19-tf

FOR RENT—Two delightful office rooms, centrally located. Rent reasonable. Apply at Sentinel office. 26tf

FOR RENT—A six-room house, with large barn, at No. 60 Brackenridge street. Inquire at 47 Douglas avenue. 23tf

FOR RENT—A lovely furnished room or the whole modern flat and will board with tenant. Apply at 108 Barr street.

FOR RENT—Suit of furnished front rooms suitable for light housekeeping with conveniences. Call or address 125 East Wayne street. 111t2

FOR RENT—Nine room house, corner Taber and Calhoun streets; bath room and electric light; rent reasonable to the right party. Address, "C," care Sentinel. 11tf

FOR RENT—Good pasture for cows and horses, on Walton avenue, south of Lutheran farm. Inquire of Squire Hawthorn, third house south of Pontiac street, on Walton avenue. 13tf

FOR RENT—Two four room houses with summer kitchens, Nos. 129 and 131 Union street; newly papered and painted, gas, well, cistern and city water. Inquire at 275 west Jefferson street. C. Keefer. 10t2

FOR RENT—Premises No 241 Webster St. (corner Highland.) seven room brick house, newly papered and put in first-class condition; gas, well, cistern and city water; rent $15. Inquire 153 Broadway. was-tf

FOR RENT—Three very desirable flats, with all modern conveniences bath, closets, natural gas, etc., etc.; most desirable location in this city, corner Harrison and Berry streets. Will also rent a number of single rooms in same building very cheap. Apply to W. M. McKinnie, Wayne hotel. 2tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A gasoline stove piped for natural gas, 1 dining room table and 5 dining room chairs. Inquire at 150 Wells street. 101t3

FOR SALE—One Gilbert square piano in good condition, $26 00; one Metropolitan square, modern case, in first class condition, can be bought at a great bargain; one Capen upright, new, in handsome curly birch. Call and look at these bargains. Sam R. Taylor, 19 West Wayne street. 10t2

FOR SALE—Two frame dwellings situate on Division street; brick dwelling, full lot, on Washington boulevard; a good two-story frame dwelling, situate on West Creighton avenue; two vacant lots, Rockhill heirs' addition. Schrader & Wilson, first floor, No. 7 Court street. 22tf

FOR SALE—One 40 acre tract of land; one 21 acre piece; one 16 piece; one 15 acre piece; one 10 acre piece; one 27 acre piece; two 5 acre pieces. These are well improved and are within two miles of the city. To trade—One 262 farm; one 73 farm; one 83; one 40 acre farm; one 75 acre farm; one 80 acre farm. These are all well improved and in Allen county. R. C. Niswonger & Co., No. 33 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne. 12tf

FOR SALE ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS —No. 499 South Calhoun street, lot 40x150 feet, dwelling of eight rooms with all modern conveniences.

No. 505 South Calhoun street, lot 40x150 feet, dwelling of seven rooms with all modern conveniences.

No. 11 Fairfield avenue, lot 29x140 feet, dwelling of eight rooms with gas and water.

Nos. 335 and 337 West Jefferson street, lots 25x150 feet each, with two dwellings of five rooms each, gas, water, cisterns and large barn. S. C. LUMBARD, Agent, No. 3 Aveline House Block.

TO TRADE—Houses in all parts of the city. Also vacant lots and farms to trade. For Sale—One 6-room house, $400; four houses on monthly payments; one modern 8-room house. These houses cost $3,300 to build; will sell same, with 2 lots, if taken soon, at $2,800. Also other bargains in real estate. Money to loan at 6 per cent. Call on S. Freisoffer, 3 and 5 Bank block. 224tf

REAL ESTATE AND MONEY.

Seventy-five choice building lots on Walton Ave., Winter street and Pioneer avenue; brick factory and store and shop rooms, corner Main St. and Maiden Lane, for sale or for rent; also the finest factory site in Fort Wayne, on W. Main St. and L. S. & M. S. Ry. MONEY TO LOAN at reasonable rates, in sums of $500 to $5,000. C. W. EDGERTON, 57 W. Main street.

SOME WANT GOLD, ...
. . . . SOME WANT SILVER.
But everybody wants some of the great bargains we are offering this week in
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
Our Clearance Sale is now in FULL BLAST, and our many customers daily will attest to the fact that
FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING
Was never offered at so low price in this city.
CALL AND BE CONVINCED
Pixley & Co.

WANTED.
Everybody to know that the cheapest place to buy bicycles is at 246 Calhoun street. We also exchange wheels. M7tf

LOST.
LOST—Saturday morning a package containing silk and lawn in a Root & Co.'s wrapper. Finder please return to Room 26 in the Bank block.
LOST—A set of lower teeth on Calhoun St., or in the vicinity of the court house. The finder will please return to No. 13 St. Mary's ave., and get reward.

PROFESSIONAL.
DOCTOR MARY WHERY.
Office and Residence 26 Madison St.
Specialty—Diseases of Women.
HOURS: 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.
Telephone 470.

50c
ROME CITY
And Return
Sundays.
For Sunday Trains July 12, 19, 26
The G. R. & I. will sell tickets to Rome City and return for 50 cents, good going and returning on Sunday trains only, leaving Ft. Wayne 8:15 a.m., returning leaving Rome City 3 p. m.

GOLD
Crowns, 22 Karat, $5.00.
$5. FULL SETS, $5.
Gold Crown, 22 K, $5 and upward.
Gold Fillings, $1.
Silver fillings, 50c to 75c.
Good Sets of Teeth, $5.
Best Sets of Teeth, $8.

FULL SET OF TEETH, $5.00.
Teeth extracted free, positively without pain, when teeth are ordered. We are the only dental parlors in the city that has this patent medicine to extract teeth without pain. No gas, no vitalized air, no bad results. Save pain and money by having your dental work done at the Arcade Dental Parlors.
W. G. BURKET, Prop.,
Room 7, Arcade, ground floor, Ft. Wayne.

SPECIAL SALE!
COMMENCING
JUNE 1, 1896,
AND CONTINUING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. . . . . .
Suits Made to Order.
$45 Suits for $35.
$40 Suits for $30.
$35 Suits for $25.
$30 Suits for $20.
$25 Suits for $18.
Good suits made for $17.
Good Pantaloons $4 50.
A Perfect Fit Guaranteed, or Money Refunded.
A. FOSTER
Merchant Tailor,
15 W. Wayne St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

To the Young Face
POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER gives fresher charms; to the old, renewed youth. Try it.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY
INSURANCE.
JAMES E GRAHAM,
. . . LAWYER. . . .
ABSTRACTOR OF.....
Titles, Insurance, Collecting and Loan Agent.
Room 26 & 28 Bank Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.
S. C. LUMBARD,
Insurance, Real Estate and Loans.
Aveline House Block.
BANKS.
HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital $200,000. Surplus $25,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.
White National Bank
Capital & Surplus, $235,000.
Pays 3 per cent interest per annum on time deposits.
Safe deposit boxes for rent at $5 per annum.
PHYSICIANS
DR. WM. D. BUHL
Office and Residence 454 Calhoun St.
Hours: 7 to 9 a. m.; 12 to 2 p. m.; 5 to 9 p. m.
Telephone 271.
D. C. FISHER.
Insurance, Real Estate, Loans.
No. 28 East Berry street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex, may consult me free at my office, 12 W. Wayne St. Telephone 282.
G. W. BOWEN, M. D.,
Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours for consultation, from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 12. Office No. 12 West Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Special attention paid to chronic diseases.
DR. H. W. N

This Will be a Month of OPPORTUNITIES

For Housekeepers, for Shoppers. July will be a month of Clearing Sales.

THE CARPET CLEARING SALE

Will be the housekeepers opportunity. Rarely have such prices been put upon Standard Carpets as we will give this month. You'll not see Carpets so cheap again—and we make these cutting prices throughout the whole stock.

One Room Lengths—Stair Lengths—Hall Lengths, will be closed out, at a very low price.

All China Mattings at reduced prices.

WAISTS ARE GOING DOWN.

Down go the prices on the whole stock on hand. We start the Unlaundried Waists ..... AT 19c

SUITS AND SKIRTS.

You'll appreciate the made up Dresses when you have got to get ready for the outing in a hurry.

All Tailor-Made Suits at Half Price.
Tailor-Made Dress Skirts at Cost.
Tailor-Made Home-Spun Linen Suits $3.75 Each.
Tailor-Made Home Spun Linen Shirts $2.50 Each.

ALL DIMITIES IN THE TUMBLE.

All 5 Cent Lawns and Dimities 2c
All 12½c Printed Dimities 8c
All 15c Printed Dimities 10c
All 25c Organdies 10c

GREAT JULY HAMMOCK SALE.

We have made great reductions on all Hammocks. They're a family necessity and luxury on a July day. Call in and see what you can do here in hammocks.

KEEP WITCH-KLOTH ON HAND

And Everything around will be bright—does it so easily and thoroughly—and it does its work better than anything else.

Price 15c one Kloth or 2 for 25c.

Gentlemen's Furnishings, Negligee Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Boys' Waists, all in this sale,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

ROOT & COMPANY.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

I have large number of good farms for sale and trade, all sizes.

About 1200 acres in Jefferson and Jackson townships at $25 and $30 per acre. This is fine corn land and is selling very fast.

City property in all parts of the city. Several houses to sell on installment plan. Money to loan.

LOUIS F. CURDES,
3 and 9 Pixley-Long Building.

MONEY TO LOAN

On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, rooms 6 and 7 Bass Block. 2tf

Chew MINT JULEP Gum. 15 1m

Free Silver.

Use White Loaf Flour and get a set of silver knives and forks free. 26tf

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SPECIAL NOTICE!

"An Error Corrected."

CONTRARY to the report which our COMPETITORS are taking great pains to circulate, I wish to inform the PUBLIC that instead of DISCONTINUING BUSINESS, I am about to enlarge my store, to make room for the most complete stock of Fall and Winter Goods ever brought to this city.

My health improving daily enables me again to attend to BUSINESS, and my one AIM and AMBITION will be to keep up the reputation of MY STORE as being the GREATEST BARGAIN GIVER in Fort Wayne.

Respectfully,

LOUIS WOLF.

Formerly on Calhoun Street. NOW situated in ARCADE DRY GOODS STORE.

West Berry Street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rates, on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, fixtures, tools and all kinds of personal property without removal or publicity.

You can pay the money back in weekly or monthly installments or to suit your convenience.

If you owe a balance on your furniture or piano, we will pay the same for you, advance more money and carry it as long as you desire.

Business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 2 Seidel Block, Opp. Court House.

52 1-2 Calhoun Street.

Are You a Sufferer?

Dr. N. B. Smith,

the leading and only expert specialist in the city, treats all private diseases, varicocele, nervous debility, and all wasting diseases in young, middle-aged and old permanently cured. Dr. Smith is a graduate of one of the best medical colleges in the United States. He GUARANTEES a prompt and complete cure in all cases undertaken.

OFFICE .....

No. 107 Calhoun Street.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office.....No. 173.
Editorial Rooms.....No. 650.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—For Indiana: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; gentle to fresh southerly winds.

Our Thermometer.

8 a. m ..... 82°
10 a. m ..... 86°
12 m ..... 85°
2 p. m ..... 86°

NEWS NOTES.

Wm. P. Breen has returned from Chicago.

H. C. Franke & Son have taken a contract at Bluffton.

Miss Eva J. Strass has gone to Reading, Mich., to visit her sister, Mrs. H. Sheyer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McCaughey and family went to Warsaw today to remain for some time at Winona park.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McKinney was baptized by Father Delaney on Sunday. Miss Katherine MacDonald, niece of Mrs. McKinney, and her nephew, Father MacDonald, P. P., of Greenfield, Canada, were sponsors.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bond—a daughter.

Miss Anna Miller, of Decatur, is visiting friends here.

Miss Anna Bothner returns this evening from Chicago.

Mrs. B. G. Fisher has returned from visiting her parents at Bluffton.

Ed. Brown has returned to Peru, after visiting friends in this city.

E. C. Stump, the attorney, went to Roanoke today, to remain a week.

Dr. E. J. McOscar returned this morning from a professional visit at Garrett, Ind.

John F. Weibel, salesman for S. B Thing & Co., will take his annual vacation next week.

Mrs. Fred Weibel, of 479 South Broadway, accompanied by her sister, left today for a week's visit at Peru, Ind.

W. H. Lange has resigned his position with V. Gutermuth to accept a place in the cloak department of Root & Co.

Mrs. Charles A. Long has returned home after a two months' visit with her daughter, Mrs. H. S. Barnard, of Detroit.

Miss Lizzie Poehler, of Huntington, who has been the guest of Miss Lizzie Niemann, of Brackenridge street, has returned home.

Dan Ream returned last night from a fishing trip to Blue lake and Rome City. Dan brought home fish and fish stories all packed neatly together.

Misses Clara Paul and Edith Beuke, with their friend, Miss Lucile Joost, of Chicago, are camping out on the Paul farm, southwest of the city.

The Junior League of Simpson M. E. church have adjourned for their summer vacation, and will not meet again until the first Sunday in September.

Misses Ada Kinch and Mattie Lowe, of Warsaw, who have been the guests of Miss Ida Chineworth, of Spy Run avenue, for several days, returned home today.

A letter from Dr. J. H. Adams, formerly a dentist of this city, states that he is prospering with his patent flexible school blackboard at Akron, Ohio, where he is located.

Simpson M. E church and Sunday school are preparing for a grand picnic at Robison park on the 24th of this month. They invite all friends of the church to go with them.

Rev. C. C. Ciesell will preach at Trinity M. E. church at 8 o'clock tonight. This is a preparatory service to the communion service for Sunday morning. All kindly invited.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Shafer, of Washington boulevard, entertained a few friends at a 6 o'clock dinner, last evening, in honor of Past Supreme Chief W. T. Royse, of Indianapolis.

Mrs. John Ferguson, wife of the lumber merchant, will leave Monday for Canada for a two months' stay. She will visit Quebec, Montreal and other important points in the dominion.

Horace Mariotte's new East Main street business block is nearing completion, and when ready for occupany Mr. Mariotte will remove his second hand business into it. He will use the four floors.

G. P. Moorhead, of New York city, stopped off here on his way home from the Chicago convention for a few days' rest, and is registered at the Wayne. Mr. Moorhead pays Fort Wayne a high compliment for her beautiful parks.

The Ladies' Relief corps and Sion S. Bass post will have a picnic at Robison park some time in August. At a meeting of the post last evening it was also decided to attend Island Park assembly on G. A. R. day, July 31st.

A barn belonging to John Bysell, living southwest of the city, near Nine Mile, was burned to the ground, with contents, Thursday night. Live stock was saved. The building was insured in the Allen County Insurance company.

J. K. Ferguson and Earl Parmer left today for Wawasee lake to join their families, who are there for the summer. Other Fort Wayne people are becoming interested in this resort. This lake is the largest lake in Indiana, being nine miles long. Wawasee is in Kosciusko county.

Rev. Elmer Davis and his wife, who is a niece of Dr. C. B. Stemen, left today for Huntington, after a pleasant stay in the city. Last evening a social gathering met at Dr. Stemen's house in their honor, and yesterday Dr. Kesler and wife entertained for them. Rev. Davis and wife leave for their home in Springfield, Ohio, after a short stay at Huntington.

A camping party, composed of Paul Weitzmann, Henry C. Lahr, Henry Krah and Max Schneider, will leave for Rome City soon to remain several weeks. Mr. Weitzmann and Mr. Krah and Henry Lahmeyer are the surviving three of a party of eight young men who eight years ago inaugurated the annual camping outing which has been kept up by the boys living each year since. The party will be well provided with tents and provisions.

Large Shipment Whortleberries.

For this afternoon 100 peck boxes, nice, fresh Berries from Plymouth, Indiana, 45c box. Also in bushel baskets at $1.90, baskets included, or 6c quart.

Michigan Blackberries, 5c quart, or 70c for half bushel cases.

Michigan Black Raspberries, 5c quart.

Ripe Florida Pine Apples, 15c each.

Fresh Tomatoes, 5c lb.

FRUIT HOUSE.

Bryan is the silverite's choice and Coony's Little Havana is everybody's choice. Ask for it. 11 13 15

New Potatoes Down 10c Bushel.

Carload New Potatoes just received from Missouri, down to 40c bushel.

Good Old Michigan Potatoes, bushel, 15c

City Mills, Globe Mills and Orff's best Flour, $3.50 barrel.

Best Country Butter, 14c lb.

Fresh Eggs, dozen 9c.

FRUIT HOUSE.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Our unvarying custom of having only two sales each year, at the close of the Spring and Fall Season, has become so well known, that the people of Fort Wayne look forward to these sales as being the great money-saving events of the season, they know that no fictitious reductions are ever advertised to mislead the public. BUT THAT EVERY ARTICLE ADVERTISED, CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED, EVERY TIME.

OUR GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Is Now Going on, and Will Continne Till August 1st.

Everything in this big store will be marked at Sale Prices, which will make this the Greatest Bargain Sale ever offered in Fort Wayne. We can't possibly quote prices on everything, but on every article in the store, whether advertised or not, GREAT REDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

A rare chance for housekeepers here.

Table Linens.

25 pieces Unbleached and Turkey Red Table Linen, reduced from 25c to 19c yard.

All 35c Table Linens, reduced to 25c yard.

All 39 and 45c Table Linens, reduced to 29c yard.

Our entire stock of 50c and 59c Table Linen, reduced to 39c yard.

All 62½c and 69c Table Linen, reduced to 50c yard.

All $1.00 Table Linen, reduced to 79c yard.

All Napkins and Doylies at Sale Price.

Towels and Crash.

100 pieces Fine Twilled Cotton Crash, reduced from 5c to 3c yard.

100 pieces All Linen Crash, reduced from 7c to 5c yard.

All our 10c Linen Crash, reduced to 8½c yard.

All 12½c and 15c Crash, reduced to 10c yard.

100 dozen All Linen Huck and Damask Towels, reduced from 15c to 10c each

All our 17c and 19c Fine Damask, Huck and Oatmeal Towels, reduced to 12½c each.

All our Fine Damask and Huck Towels, extra large size, reduced from 25 and 29c to 19c each.

Bed Spreads.

100 White Marseilles Bed Spreads reduced from $1 00 to 65c each.

100 Marseilles Bed Spreads, reduced from $1.25 to 79c each.

All $2 00 Marseilles Bed Spreads, reduced to $1.25 each

White Goods.

All White India Linens and Check White Goods, reduced from 7c to 5c yard.

All our 10c White Nainsook and India Linens, reduced to 8½c.

All 12½c and 15c White India Linen and Check Nainsook, etc., reduced to 10c yard.

All Finer Qualities go at sale prices.

Book Department.

1 000 Paper Novels, reduced from 10c each to 4 for 25c.

All 25c Books, reduced to 19c.

All 50c Books, reduced to 35c.

All our Miscellaneous Books at sale prices.

CALICOES AND GINGHAMS.

Our entire stock of Fine Shirting Prints, Best Indigo Prints and Best Fancy Prints, all reduced to 3c yard.

All Simpson's Best Black and White Prints, Simpson's Best Silver Gray Prints and Best Turkey Red Prints, all reduced to 4c yard.

Best yard wide Fast Color Percales, reduced from 12½ and 15c to 10c yard.

Best Lancaster and Amoskeag Apron Ginghams, reduced to 4c yard.

Fine Dress Ginghams, reduced from 10 to 5c yard.

All Fine French Zephyr Ginghams, reduced from 15 and 25c to 7½c yard

All 12½ and 15c Figured Sateens, reduced to 10c yard.

Domestics.

10 Bales, 5c Unbleached Muslin, reduced to 3c yard.

10 Bales, 6c Unbleached Muslin, reduced to 4c yard.

All 7c Unbleached Muslin, reduced to 5c yard.

All 5c Bleached Muslin, reduced to 4c yard.

All 6 and 7c Bleached Muslin, reduced to 5c yard.

Lonsdale Bleached Muslin at 6c yard.

25 pieces 9 4 Unbleached Sheeting worth 20c, at 10c yard.

All other widths in Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings at Sale Prices.

Shirtings.

All 7c Outing Flannels, reduced to 5c yard.

All 10 and 12½c Outing Flannels, reduced to 8½ yard.

All 10c Blue Check Shirting, reduced to 7c yard.

Mosquito Net, all colors, 2 yards wide, reduced to 5c yard.

Cotton Flannels, Tickings and Denims, etc., all go at Sale Prices.

PARASOLS.

All $1 00 Parasols, at 75c.

100 White Silk Parasols, Wide Ruffle, reduced from $2 00 to 98c.

50 White Silk Parasols, 2 Wide Ruffles, reduced from $2 50 to $1 39.

100 Fine Persian and Dresden Taffeta Silk Parasols, reduced from $3 75 to $1.39.

All Sun Umbrellas at Sale Prices.

All Ribbons, Laces, Fans, Lace Collars, Fancy Goods, etc., marked at Sale Prices.

WASH DRESS GOODS.

The Lowest Prices Ever Known.

500 pieces Fine Figured Lawns and Batistes, regular 8c goods, reduced to 3c yard.

All 10c Figured Dimities, reduced to 5c yard.

All Figured and Striped Piques and Duck Suitings reduced to 7c yard.

Our entire line of 15 and 12½c Wash Goods, the latest Persian and Dresden Patterns, reduced to 10c yard.

Fine Figured Swiss Muslin, reduced from 25 and 33c to 17c yard.

All 35 and 50c Wash Goods, reduced to 25c yard.

Gloves and Handkerchiefs.

1,000 pair All Silk Mitts reduced from 50 to 25c pair.

1,000 pair Ladies' 4 Button Kid Gloves, regular $1.00 and $1 25 quality, reduced to 69c pair.

White Chamois Gloves, 4 Pearl Button, reduced from $1 00 to 69c pair.

"Haute Jouvin" Kid Gloves, 4 Button and 5 Hook, all colors and Black, reduced from $1 50 to $1 19 pair.

1,000 Fine Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs reduced from 25c to 12½c each.

Corset Department.

1,000 Ladies' Corsets reduced from 50c to 25c pair.

1,000 Ladies' 50c Summer Corsets reduced to 25c pair.

All Ladies' 72c Corsets reduced to 50c pair.

All our $1 00 Corsets, including ROYAL WORCESTER, KABO, R & G, WARNER'S ARMORSIDE JACKSON CORSET WAIST, ETC., all reduced to 75c pair.

10,000 yards Fine Embroidery reduced from 8½ to 5c yard.

10,000 yds Fine Swiss Embroidery reduced from 12½ to 8½c yard.

Muslin Underwear, Children's Caps, Etc., all at Sale Prices.

Ladies' Wrappers.

Our entire stock of Percale and Calico Wrappers, which sold at $1 39, $1.25 and $1 00, reduced to 79c each.

Ladies' Dimity Wrappers, which sold at $2 50, reduced to 98c each.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

All Capes, Jackets and Suits at the greatest bargain prices ever known.

Just read this list.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Jackets which were $1 00 and $1.25, reduced to 50c.

All $1 50 and $1 75 Jackets, reduced to 89c

All $2 00 and $2.50 Jackets, reduced to $1 25.

All $3 75 Jackets, reduced to $1 90.

All $5 00 to $7.50 Jackets, reduced to $2'90.

Ladies' Capes.

All this season's latest styles.

$1 25 Ladies' Capes at 89c.

$2 50 and $2 75 Ladies' Capes, reduced to $1 25.

$3 50 Ladies' Capes, reduced to $1.90

$5 00 and $6.50 Silk and Velvet Capes, reduced to $3 90

All $10 00 to $15.00 Finest Silk and Velvet Capes, your choice for $5.00.

Skirts and Suits.

$3 00 Figured Mohair Skirts, reduced to $1 39

$4 00 and $4.50 Skirts, reduced to $2 75

All $6.00 and $6.50 Skirts, reduced to $3.90

All $7.50 and $8 50 Skirts, reduced to $5 00

All $10 00 and $12 50 Silk Skirts, reduced to $6 90.

All Ladies' Traveling Suits, reduced

From $7 50 to $3 90.

From $12 50 and $15 00 to $4 98.

Ladies' Duck Suits, reduced from $2 00 and $2.50 to 89c.

Ladies' Pique Suits, reduced from $3.00 and $3.50 to $1.39.

HOSIERY.

50 dozen Children's Fast Black Ribbed Hose, reduced from 15c to 8½c pair.

100 dozen Children's Full Regular made Derby Rib Hose, reduced from 25 to 15c pair.

200 doz Ladies' Fast Black Hose, reduced from 10c pair to 4 pair for 25c.

150 doz Full Regular made Fast Black Ladies' Hose, reduced from 25 to 14c pair.

100 dozen Full Regular made, Maco Split Foot, Wayne Knit and Hermsdorf Ladies' Hose, reduced from 35 to 20c pair.

SHIRT WAISTS

Almost given away.

500 Ladies' White Lawn Waists were 50c, reduced to 12½c each, 2 for 25c.

500 Ladies' Lawn Sateen and Percale Waists, were 75c and $1.00, reduced to 19c each.

All 50c and 59c Laundried Shirt Waists, reduced to 39c.

All 75c Laundried Shirt Waists, reduced to 49c.

All $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 Shirt Waists, the latest styles in Dimity, etc, with detachable collars, reduced to 75c each.

Silk Waists.

All $2.90 and $4 50 Ladies' Silk Waists, reduced to $1.90.

All $5 00 Ladies' Silk Waists, reduced to $2.90.

Our entire stock of Ladies' Persian and Dresden Taffeta Silk Waists, which were $7 50, $8 50 and $10.00, reduced to $4 98.

Curtain Department.

Our entire stock of Silkolines, Momie Cloth and Jap Draperies, reduced from 15 and 12½c to 10c yard.

All Dotted Swiss Draperies, reduced from 15 to 10c yard.

All Dotted and Figured Swiss Draperies, reduced from 20 to 15c.

All Dotted and Figured Swiss Drapery, reduced from 25 to 19c.

Lace Curtains and Portieres.

All 89c Lace Curtains, reduced to 69c pair.

All $1.50 and $2 00 Lace Curtains, reduced to $1.25 pair.

All $3 90 and $4.50 Lace Curtains reduced to $2.75 pair.

All $5 00 and $6.00 Lace Curtains, reduced to $3.90 pair.

100 pair Turkish Portieres, reduced to 98c pair.

All $3 75 and $4 50 Chenille Portieres, reduced to $2 48 pair.

All $5.00 and $6.00 Chenille Portieres, reduced to $3 75 pair.

All $8 00 to $12 00 Chenille Portieres, reduced to $5 90 pair.

All Shades, Rugs, etc, at Sale Prices.

Notions.

Buttermilk Soap, 9c box.

Genuine Buttermilk Soap, 19c box

Cuticura Soap 14c cake.

Toilet Paper, 7 rolls for 25c.

Fine French Imported Perfumes, all choice odors, reduced from $1 00 to 50c ounce.

All Belts, Buckles, Waist Sets, etc, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

SILKS.

Wonderful reductions here.

1,000 yards Wash Silks, reduced from 33c to 15c yard

1,000 yards Fine Figured India Silk and Plain Black China Silk, reduced from 59c to 29c yard.

All our Fancy Stripe Check, Persian and Dresden Silks, reduced from 75c and 85c to 49c yard.

All our $1.00 Fine Persian Warp Print Silks, reduced to 69c yard.

All $1.00 Black Brocaded Silks, reduced to 79c yard.

Dress Goods.

Our entire stock of Plain English Cashmere and Novelty Dress Goods, reduced from 25c to 15c yard.

36 inch All Wool Serge, Black and Colors, reduced to 21c yard.

All 39c and 45c Novelty Dress Goods, reduced to 25c yard.

All Black and Colored 50c and 59c Dress Goods, reduced to 39c yard.

All 85c and 75c Novelty Dress Goods, reduced to 49c yard.

All $1.00 Novelty Dress Goods, reduced to 69c yard.

All $1 50 and $2 00 Novelty Dress Goods, reduced to 98c yard.

Fine Black Crepon Dress Goods, reduced from $2 50 to $1 50 yard.

All Linings and Dress Trimmings at Sale Prices.

Men's Furnishings.

100 doz Men's Seamless Sox, reduced from 10c pair to 4 pairs for 25c

50 doz. Men's Fast Black Seamless Half Hose, reduced from 25c to 15c pair.

All Men's 25c Half Hose, including the Wayne Knit and Hermsdorf Dye, reduced to 19c pair.

Men's Cotton Sweaters, reduced from 25c to 19c.

Men's Linen Collars reduced from 12½c and 15c to 10c.

All 50c Cheviot and Outing Shirts, reduced to 39c.

Our Famous 50c Unlaundried Shirts at 39c.

Men's Laundried Percale Shirts all at Sale Prices.

Underwear.

100 doz. Ladies' Ribbed Gauze Vests, reduced to 4c.

All 12½c Gauze Vests, reduced to 8½c.

All 15c Gauze Vests reduced to 10c.

Ladies' and Men's 25c Underwear, reduced to 19c.

Ladies' and Men's 50c Underwear reduced to 39c.

50 doz. Boys' Laundried "Star" Shirt Waists reduced from $1.00 to 50c each.

Remnants of All Kinds at About Half Price.

REMEMBER, Sale is Now Going on and will continue till August 1st.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,

Best Lighted Store in City.

BEADELL & COMPANY.

Miss Georgia Smith, of the telephone exchange, has recovered after a week's illness.

George LaMaster, of Dreier's drug store, has returned from Louisville, where he attended the funeral of his father.

The new switch board of the Home Telephone company has been completed and is now in position at the general offices in the Bank block.

The contract for F. Frank Fee's new residence, on West Wayne street, was let yesterday morning to Fred Koester, for $4 580. This is exclusive of the plumbing, steam and gas fitting.

Kendallville Sun: "Mrs. Fannie Acker, of Fort Wayne, is visiting her sister, Mrs Frank Fields—Ethel Stillgus, of Fort Wayne, is the guest of her cousins, the Anderson families.—Mrs. R. G. Thompson and mother, Mrs. Ninde, of Fort Wayne, are guests of Mrs. H. I. Park."

Columbia City Post: "Mrs. Tom Bowser, of Fort Wayne, who has been visiting her many friends in the city, drove to her home today.—Mrs. Ida Kriegg, who has been visiting her parents, who live north of the city, returned to her home in Fort Wayne last evening.—Mrs. F. Stonebrook and children, of Fort Wayne, arrived in the city at 7:42 this morning to visit for a few days with J. Wallace and other friends in the city."

Ossian News: "Lant Clark and family were out from Fort Wayne Saturday to enjoy the holiday.—Miss Mary Wilmington, of Fort Wayne, visited her mother, Mrs. Hannah Cotton, last Sunday.—Miss Nora Derr, who is staying in Fort Wayne, visited her parents here Sunday.—Charley McCollum came out from Fort Wayne Saturday so he could have full swing at shooting firecrackers.—Mrs. Horstman and Miss Phoebe Rumrill came down from Fort Wayne on their wheels Wednesday and spent the day with Miss Laura Chupp."

The installation of officers of Maumee lodge, No. 50, A. O U W., made time hang lightly for the large number of members who participated in the event last evening After the installation the First A O U. W. band appeared in the hall and rendered a most delightful serenade. This is a new musical organization and, judging by the choice selections rendered last evening, the A. O. U. W. may feel a just pride in their new official musical organization. At the sitting of the supreme lodge, at Buffalo, N. Y., a few weeks ago, this band was granted the right to use the insignia of the order, the first time such a privilege has been authorized in the history of the order. After the band serenade last evening the generous members of Maumee lodge, No 50, tapped a box of cigars in appreciation of the compliment.

Louis Oetting has taken a position as clerk in Henry Nieman's grocery.

Mrs. E. J. Smith, accompanied by Mrs. R I. Smith, leaves for Bay View, Mich., Tuesday.

Mrs. Lydia B. Wentz of Philadelphia, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. G. Kendrick, of West DeWald street.

Miss Alice Crane will take charge of the Relief Union while Miss Emma Jenkinson takes her vacation.

Misses Fannie and Ada Green entertain the Kappi Phi today, from 2 to 5, to make arrangements for a lawn social.

C. E. Everett has been in the southern part of the state on real estate business the past three weeks and has not yet returned.

George L Clayton, salesman for B. Skelton & Co., will go to Rome City tonight to join his wife, who is spending two weeks at that resort.

Will E. Gross, of Pennville, Ind., advertising manager of Island Park assembly, is in the city. The assembly opens the 29th inst, and continues until August 12

Mrs. Payne, of Buckland, Ohio, and Mrs. Vail, of Milwaukee, are visiting relatives in this city and county. The ladies are sisters to F. X. and Andy Miller, of the Pittsburg.

Tiffin, Ohio, Advertiser: "Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hartnett returned to their home in Fort Wayne, Ind., today after a fortnight's visit with Mrs. Charles Clark and other friends in Tiffin."

Gold or silver will buy Coony's Little Havana Cigar. It speaks for itself. 11 13 15

Phil. Hess who took prizes on the Tribune Racer and Halladay Tandem last week at the L. A. W. state meet, is now in the repair department for bicycles with Morgan & Co. He will be glad to see you and sell you sundries also.

---

16 to 1 or gold standard has nothing to do with Coony's Little Havana Cigar being the best on earth. Ask for it. 11 13 15

NOTICE TO THE PATRONS OF THE CELEBRATED SILVER AGE RYE.

I have given to C. M. Lamley, 38 Harrison street, the exclusive agency for the sale of the Silver Age Rye, bottled by me, which will be furnished to customers by the bottle or case.

Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

Store open until 9 p. m.

M. KLEIN,
Allegheny Pa.

Once smoked, always smoked—Coony's Little Havana Cigar. 11 13 15

Silver Bullion.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

A man who believes that the United States would become the "dumping ground" of all the silver in the world if this country opens her mints to the free coinage of silver ought to be confined in a feeble minded institute. Europe has no silver to "dump," and China and India would certainly not send silver here and demand gold for it, when they have no use for gold. Gold is not money in these countries. It would be just as sensible for some fool in India to yell that if that country went on a gold basis it would become the "dumping ground" of all the gold in the world. The advocates of a gold standard in this country point to the fact that a silver Mexican dollar is only worth fifty-four cents in this country, because Mexico is on a silver basis. Canada belongs to England, which is on a gold basis, and a Canadian silver dollar is worth only eighty cents. So that "cuts no ice" in this matter.

J. W. YOUNGE M. D.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July, 11, 1896.

Spectacles Fitted, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at Graffe's.

Those who travel now have a two-fold reason to take the Rand-McNally Guide. First, it is the standard; second, it insures you without charge for $1,000. 40 cents per copy. $3 00 per year. On sale everywhere. Send subscriptions to 166 Adams street, Chicago.

Wanted, Bids

On the taking down of the old church building, corner Jefferson and Griffith streets. Call on O. P. Eversole, chairman, 12 West Wayne street. 7. 11

Given Away

With every $1.50 racer purchase a beautiful picture valued at 50c, and a $1.00 picture with all sales exceeding $2.50.

We sell all grades of paper, prices running from 2c up to the most expensive

Give us a call.

HEINE & ISRAEL,
16eodtf No. 123 Broadway.

Pay Attention To

The national convention and be prepaired for November next to have your overcoat ready for use; 45 and 50 per cent off on all cleaning and repair work during July and August, at the Hayden Park Tailor shop, 13 Maumee avenue. Suits from $14 00 up and Pants $4 00 and up, made to order; good fit guaranteed.

JOS. GOEBBEN,
Merchant Tailor.

Chrysilite, Catseye and Daisy Hat Pins, at Graffe's. 24w,s&mtf

---

Free Insurance. The Rand-McNally Guide has a system of insurance, whereby a person holding a copy is insured against Accidental death for $1,000, in the Fidelity & Casualty Co.

Chew MINT JULEP Gum. 15 1m

Notice.

Mrs. F. Mesner, nurse lady, has changed her residence from 121 Ewing street to 114 West Wayne street.

MEN INTERESTED

When they can get a first-class suit of clothes, made to order by a leading tailor, for $25.00, $30 00 and $35.00, less 20 per cent. for cash. This we propose to do for thirty days, to make room for fall goods.

THIEME BROS.,
8:6 12 West Berry St.

Chew MINT JULEP Gum. 15 1m

The Cheapest Lot

In Lakeside is now for sale by John Coristen, No. 345 Columbia avenue, for $700 00, and must be sold in six weeks. Call on John Christen, 100 Calhoun street, for further information. 8, 11

We have a few more Smalleys, 1895 pattern, new, at $59.00.

9t3 **RANDALL CYCLE CO.**

Notice.

The Tri State Building and Loan association and Tri-State Building and Loan association No. 2 will hold their annual meeting at the office of the association, Monday evening, July 13, 1896, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a board of 19 directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before the meeting.

G. W. PIXLEY, President.
C. A. WILDING, Secretary. 2t10

New Polish that acts like a charm. Takes off natural gas tarnish from silver, copper and brass. For sale at Graffe's. 24w,s&mtf

---

We are closing out our Lawn Swings worth $10.00, at $6.25. Only a few left, just the thing for your lawn.

9:3 **RANDALL CYCLE CO.**

Chew MINT JULEP Gum. 15 1m

USE Martin's Patent Cellar Drainer and Backwater Trap.

Guaranteed to keep your Cellar dry.

Emmett Martin,

The Plumber.

Cor. Hanna & Buchanan St., Phone 379.

NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR.

MISS E. C. RODENBECK,

.....DEALER IN.....

HAIR GOODS.

29 East Washington Street.

Hair Dyes and Cosmetics.
Hair Dressing and Shampooing.
Manicuring and Facial Treatment.

Chew MINT JULEP Gum. 15 1m

ROBISON PARK,

The People's Popular Pleasure Resort.

Extra Attractions this week.

Commencing Sunday, July 12th.

2 Performances Daily 2

AFTERNOON 3:30. EVENING 8:30

Engagement of the World's Renowned Club Manipulators.

3—BARRETT'S—3

In their new and original club acts.

THE AERIAL QUEENS

3—Maretta Sisters—3

In their wonderful and daring triple trapeze and contortion act.

SPECIAL . . .

SUNDAY 2 P. M.

BASE BALL.

OTTAWA, O., vs. BROADWAYS.

Military Drill 4 p m.

Fort Wayne Rifles, Wayne True Blues.

Admission FREE.

Positively no charge for our attractions

$2. KELLY Shower Bath RING AND Hot Water Proof Hose $2. Express add 25c. Prevents Wetting Head Floor and Walls. Hornless Water Closets.

Frost Proof Water Closets, Self acting Water Closets, Kelly Stop and Waste Cock.

Thos. Kelly & Bros.,

192 Madison St., Chicago.

Send for Catalogue.

Madame Cosper's

Hair Preparation and Almond Cream .....

Is manufactured and for sale at

132 Monroe Street.

STOP

At Lydia E. Auger's, No. 15 E. Washington St., for your Carnations and Roses, or at Vesey's Greenhouses, 90 Thompson Ave. Telephone 231.

They Speak for Themselves

And what your clothes say should be in your favor. It will be if they're spic and span and in their original shape. Its easy to have what you wear all right every way even if it is somewhat spotted, simply by sending it to us to be cleaned and pressed. A man doesn't know what it costs him to look shabby. To look neat and up-to-date only costs him a trifle.

THE PANTITORIUM,

No. 16 Arcade,

Miss Jennie Haverly, Prop.

IF YOU WANT

A Carpet for a back hall or stairway or a dark up stairs bedroom, where beautiful colors and exquisite designs are not positively needed, you can perhaps afford NOT to buy that carpet of us.

But If You Want

An up-to-date design for your parlor, something entirely new for your sitting room or library, or an exquisite pattern for a bedroom, you cannot afford to select it without looking through the handsomest and largest carpet department in the city.

Until July 20th, we shall continue our great special offer to make, lay and line free of cost. All carpets sold for cash—a reduction of 15 cents a yard

Foster Furniture Co.

—If You Wish to—
BORROW + MONEY
For any purpose, you will always find it at the
Allen County Loan & Savings Association
32 East Berry Street.
All loans made on the popular Dollar Monthly Payment Plan.

F. J. ZIMMERLY & CO.

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS.

Gas and Steam Fitters.

156 CALHOUN STREET.

Official Report

George P. Rowell & Co., the leading authority on newspaper information says: "The Fort Wayne Sentinel, published at Fort Wayne, has the largest circulation accorded to any daily in Indiana, outside of Indianapolis.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

RIGHT IN IT

Is the advertiser who uses the

WEEKLY SENTINEL.

He is put in communication with the people of the county. He sees one of them. What he says the right is secured at such time as will reflect immediately.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896. —PART FIRST— PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

"The Nearer the Bone, the Sweeter the Meat."

It's an old and homely adage and finds an application here.

The maker of merchandise has reached the end of his Summer "tether."

His season is about over: yours has just begun.

He's anxious to sell what is left of his made up product at almost any reasonable sacrifice.

We're watching your interests in this matter, and as a result have made purchases that will surprise you by their price cheapness.

Makers of Shirt Waists

Are straining every nerve to get rid of the balance of their season's product. It's a big chance for the consumer to buy these dainty Summer garments at a big drop from early season's prices. At least we thought so when we cornered these lots. It's a case of quick sale, and first come, first served.

75 cent Waists

For 21 Cents.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Loans on Furniture!

$10, $15, $20, $30, $50,

Or any amount you may wish, on your household goods, pianos, organs, cows, horses, wagons, store fixtures, machinery in use; bicycles or any other available security.

Everything left in your possession, and you have the use of both money and goods. You can pay it back weekly or monthly as you may find it most convenient. All business or inquiries private and confidential. The lowest rates and easiest terms.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,

Rooms 6 and 6 Foellinger Block.

36 Calhoun Street.

Don't Run the Risk

Of having Winter clothing ruined by Moths when it costs but a few cents to be safe.

Moth Balls (napthaline,) Camphor and Insect Powder.

We also have a good supply of Poison and Sticky Fly Paper, White Hellebore, Paris Green, Etc.

FREESE & RANKE,

DRUGGISTS.

88 Calhoun St.

TRICYCLES

FOR INVALIDS AND AGED PERSONS

Made to Order, Either Hand or Foot Power.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

AGENTS.

22 Calhoun Street,

GERMAN....

Insurance Company

Of Freeport, Illinois.

Insures against Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Windstorms.

Capital Stock $200,000.00
Surplus as regards Policy Holders 975,387.78
Total Assets 3,012,602.15
Book Value Stock 488.00

—Represented By—

Neireiter & Gumpper,

76 Calhoun Street,

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Summer Outing Fancy Work.

You will want some light work for the long summer days at seaside, lake or mountain resort. What could be pleasanter than embroidering on cool linen? Call and see our new materials and patterns for linen, sofa and porch pillows, lunch cloths, centre pieces doilies, etc.

Embroidery lessons 25c an hour; all the late stitches and shadings taught.

Art Needlework Co.,

22 West Berry St.

(Miss Lowry's China Store.)

$50 to $50,000 to loan on farm and city property or personal security.
The J. F. SCHELL Loan and Investment Co.,
24-25-26-27 Pixley Block.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Telephone 485.

SEWALL

Is Bryan's Running Mate.

The Maine Man Reaches Goal

In the Fifth Heat of the Race.

It Was a Fierce Battle, But It Ended Wisely.

"Free Coinage" the Slogan and Bryan and Sewall the Standard Bearers.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Although the convention crowd had the first touch of heat yesterday, yet the mercury never went above the eighties, and the day opened in the lower seventies. The exodus from the city has already begun and the normal quiet of hotel corridors and other political centers is gradually being restored. The regular trains last night and today were crowded to their utmost capacity and most of the special trains which had brought marching clubs with their bands and shouters have gone. There was a noticeably falling off in the throngs moving toward the convention hall early in the day, for the great dramatic incident had passed.

Mr. Bryan is carefully refraning from all active participation in the choice of his associate on the ticket. An effort was made last night to induce him to attend the meeting of leaders who sought to secure an agreement on the nomination, but he declined, saying it was the duty of the delegates to settle this question without the advice which his influence might bring. His quarters at the Clifton house rival the convention hall as a center of attraction for great throngs. They beseige the entrances and corridors and keep up a continuous demonstration.

The nominee is proving himself truly democratic. He shows himself frequently, has his doors open not only to the leaders, but to the crowd in general and talks without any of the restraint which political candidates usually impose. There is the possibility that his presence here may lead to immediate action by the committee on notification, so that the formality of proceeding in a body to his home and there exchanging the notification of nomination, and the candidate's acceptance may be avoided. His speeches to the "plain people" from the balcony of his hotel last night are taken to indicate the general line of his campaign.

The talk of an independent ticket is still in embryo form and lacks the powerful influence which New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and other strongholds can give to it. The only definite steps in that direction has been taken at a meeting of a number of Illinois men, including Comptroller Eckels, ex-Congressman Ben T. Cable, Franklin McVeagh and John P. Hopkins, at which resolutions were passed favoring the nomination of independent candidates on a gold platform. It was assented to by those members of the Texas gold delegation who failed to secure seats in the convention and by scattered representatives from other states. Until New York and the other large centers have spoken, however, the independent movement will not take definite form.

Nobody doubts that the real cause of the nomination of Bryan was the stampede inaugurated in his favor at the close of his great speech Thursday. He had scarcely left the platform, when amidst the applause of the multitude Judge Gatewood, of the Texas delegation, an original Bryan man, grabbed the standard of Texas and, bearing it high over the great audience, bore it in triumph over to the Nebraska delegation and placed it upon the standard of Nebraska. As quick as a flash this was followed by Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and other states, until full two-thirds of the standards of all the states clustered around those of Nebraska and Texas. The vast audience went wild with excitement and enthusiasm and from that moment the nomination of Bryan was assured.

After a conference between the gold democrats of Illinois and a committee sent from Texas to represent the gold sentiment in that state, the following signed card was issued: "The undersigned, elected by the democratic convention of Texas to attend the convention at Chicago, to there co-operate with the democrats there met together for the preservation of the integrity of the democratic party and the perpetuation of its principles, hereby heartily indorse the action of the Illinois democracy in calling for a democratic national convention to nominate a candidate for president and vice president and adopt a platform of democratic principles.

"RUFUS HARDY.
"GEORGE CLARK.
"E. S. CONNOR.
"W. T. HEFLEY.
"D. C. BOLINGER

Convention Meets

CONVENTION HALL, July 11.—The convention was very slow in assembling this morning. Although 10 o'clock was the hour fixed for assembling at twenty minutes after that hour there were not more than 100 delegates in the pit and the galleries were not half filled. The delegates had been worn out by the exciting struggles of the past week and public interest seemed to have culminated yesterday in the nomination of the presidential candidate.

The news that John R. McLean, of Ohio, who was the most foremidable candidate last night, had finally and positively decided not to allow his name to be presented for the vice presidency nomination had left an open field for the second honor. The silver leaders stood about with their heads together discussing the availability of the various candidates.

Ex-Congressman Ben Shively, of Indiana, who has recently been nominated for governor of that state, was strongly talked of by the leaders despite the disposition of the Indiana delegation that his nomination would confuse the program in their own state. The fact that he was from a doubtful state in the middle states greatly strengthened him. Arthur Sewall, of Maine; Boies, of Iowa; Sibley, of Pennsylvania; Fithian, of Illinois, each had earnest advocates and there was a warm sentimental regard for George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts. The leaders were disposed to look strictly to political consideration in the selection of Mr. Bryan's running mate. It was understood to be Mr. Bryan's wish that a man of wealth should not be placed on the ticket with him.

As the hands of the clock pointed at 11 o'clock Chairman White called the convention to order. There were only about 4,000 people in the coliseum. More than half of the delegates were absent.

Contrary to the usual custom the proceedings were not opened with prayer. A few routine announcements were made before the names of the vice presidential candidates were presented. Chairman Harrity, of the national committee, announced the last meeting of the old national committee and W. Finley, of Ohio, moved the ratification of delegations, selections for national committeemen. Indiana and Missouri had not yet made selections. Gil Shanklin and Governor Stone were named respectively from those states.

Nominations for the vice presidency were then called for after a motion offered by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, had been adopted limiting the nominating speeches to five minutes each.

J. T. O'Sullivan, the firey young delegate from Massachusetts, who has often attracted the eye of the convention by his outbreaks of enthusiasm, walked to the platform to place in nomination George Fred Williams, of the same state. Although Mr. O'Sullivan was not a graceful orator his sentences were so well turned and ringing that they held the close attention of the delegates. He referred to the sullen delegation from New York sitting silent in the hall and urged the convention to prove that it had turned down New York's leader, referring to Hill, not because he came from the east, but because he was for gold.

He told how Williams had fought the corporations in Massachusetts and, therefore, "had been antagonized," the speaker said, "by Henry Whitney, a Standard Oil magnate, and brother of the Whitney who sat silent in yonder," pointing to the New York standard.

Mr. O'Sullivan exhorted the convention to choose a man from the Atlantic coast that east and west might join hands on the ticket, and ended:

"We don't want a man with a barrel to inaugurate this peaceful revolution."

MARSTON NAMES M'LEAN.

Cries of "Water, water," were shouted in chorus, when Marston, of Louisiana, the planter, who has so often appeared before the convention, came to the front. Mr. Marston was not in his humorous mood, and said, "I assure you, gentlemen, that I have not tasted a drop of water today." He wanted to place in nomination John R McLean, of Ohio, and he said that he did so on his own authority. He assured the convention that, although his state delegation had repudiated him (Marston), on the day before, he represented the people of Louisiana and in conclusion he paid a well worded tribute to the Cincinnati editor.

Delegate Maloney, of Washington, without making a nominating speech, named James Hamilton Lewis, of Washington.

JUDGE CLARK PUT FORWARD.

J. C. Curry, of North Carolina, took the stage. He kept the convention for some time in suspense as to the name of his candidate. He spoke of him as a man whose name was known from ocean to ocean. He congratulated the convention upon the fact that it had been subjected to a baptism of patriotism and upon the fact that the banner of silver in the states had not been trailed in the dust. "Not a standard," said he, "has been lowered or placed in jeopardy." There were cries of 'name your candidate" from several parts of the hall. He concluded by placing in nomination "the man, honored by all the people, that just judge and high minded democrat, Judge Walter Clark, of the supreme court of North Carolina." The North Carolina state delegates vociferated, but the applause died after a single volley.

FITHIAN NAMED.

A round, smooth faced man with bright eyes and close cropped brown hair then mounted the stage. As he turned to the audience he was recognized as ex Congressman Tom Johnson, the free trade millionaire of Cleveland, and there was a cordial demonstration, which was repeated when Congressman Richardson, of Tennessee, in introducing him, referred to their service in the house together and to the fact that Mr. Johnson, though a steel rail manufacturer, advocated placing rails on the free list. Mr. Johnson nominated ex-Congressman Geo. F. Fithian, of Illinois. He has seen service in the cause, Mr. Johnson said, and he had proved true. He was not wealthy, but Mr. Johnson maintained that the cause was one of the common people and that a rich man was not desirable. It was the cause of humanity. If the fight was to be money against men, money would be all on one side. "I do not believe in free silver," said Mr. Johnson, in his frank, impulsive way, "but I believe that this is a great movement in the interest of humanity and, therefore, I am with you."

OREGON NAMES HER MAN.

M. A. Miller, of Oregon, a spectacled, scholarly looking gentleman, presented the name of Governor Pennoyer, of Oregon, as one who could secure for the ticket the united vote of the laboring men because of his course during the railroad troubles in his state.

The convention broke loose at this utterance. The nomination of a rich man, he proceeded to argue, would chill the country. Mr. Fithian was a poor man, but a strong pleader, and he came from a pivotal state.

SIBLEY'S NAME PUT UP.

J. J. Showalter told the convention that it should go to the east and select "that statesman most profound and orator indeed," who carried the banner of the masses and who, in a republican district, had been sent to congress by an overwhelming majority. This man is Joseph Sibley, of Pennsylvania.

SEWALL OF MAINE.

Another western man, C. S. Thomas, of Colorado, advised the convention to go to the east and select "the solid, conservative, sound, business man, the sails of whose vessels whiten the seas of the world," Sewall of Maine.

RICHARD P. BLAND.

Governor Culbertson, of Texas, mounted a chair to tell the convention that when the name of that state was called she would cast her vote for Richard P. Bland.

DANIELS' INNING.

"The democracy has parted the cloud and behold there is a silver lining," was a metaphor with which O. W. Powers, of Utah, caught the attention of the assembly. The democracy had been borne when God said, "let there be light," the democracy pointed to the doorway of prosperity, he continued, and invited the people to enter into the old halcyon days when gold and silver were the twin metals of the world. He dwelt in eloquent sentences upon the valor, the statesmanship, the chivalry of a man concerning whose identity he kept the convention in suspense. It developed that his candidate was from the south. "You say the south is not ready for recognition, but I say to you, she has risen from the ashes and is leading the country in this great fight," Mr. Powers said, and he added: "Without his request, without his knowledge, without the knowledge of his state, I present the name of the Hon. John Daniels, of Virginia."

The First Ballot.

Dozen of other names, including Harrity and Williams, were placed in nomination and the convention then proceeded to ballot. The first vote resulted as follows:

Harrity, 21.
Teller, 1.
White, 1.
Pattison, 21.
Williams, Massachusetts, 76.
McLean, 111.
Clark, 50
Sewall, 100.
Sibley, 163.
Fithian, 1.
Daniels, 11.
Bland, 62
Blackburn, 20
Williams, Illinois, 22
Boies, 20.
Not voting, 258.

Second Ballot.

Sibley, 113
Sewall, 37.
McLean, 164.
Williams, Massachusetts, 16.
Bland, 288
Clark, 22.
Harrity, 21.
Williams, Illinois, 13.
Pattison, 1.
Not voting, 255.
Total, 930.

Third Ballot.

Bland, 255.
McLean, 210.
Sibley, 50.
Sewall, 97.
Williams, Massachusetts, 15.
Harrity, 19.
Clark, 22
Pattison, 1.
Daniels, 6.
Not voting, 255

Fourth Ballot.

McLean, 293.
Sewall, 261.
Harrity, 11.
Williams, Mass., 9.
Clarke, 46.
Pattison, 1.
Daniels, 54.
Not voting, 250.

Fifth Ballot.

Alabama, Sewall 22.
Arkansas, Sewall 16.
California, Sewall, 16.
Colorado, Sewall 8.
Connecticut, not voting.
Delaware, Harrity, 3; Sewall 1; not voting 2
Florida, Sewall 8
Georgia, Sewall 26.
Idaho, Sewall 6.
Illinois, Sewall 48
Indiana, Sewall 30
Iowa, Sewall 26.
Kansas, Sewall 20
Kentucky, Sewall 26
Louisiana, Sewall 16.
Maine, Sewall 12
Maryland, McLean 5; Sewall 4; not voting 7.
Massachusetts, Williams, Mass, 9; not voting, 21.
Michigan, Sewall 28.
Minnesota, Sewall 11, not voting 7.
Mississippi, McLean 18.
Missouri, Sewall 34
Montana, Sewall 6
Nebraska, Sewall 16.
Nevada, Sewall 6
New Hampshire, not voting.
New Jersey, not voting.
New York, not voting.
North Carolina, Clark 22
North Dakota, Sewall 6
Ohio, Sewall 46
Oregon, Sewall 8.
Pennsylvania, Sewall 5; Pattison 1; McLean 1; not voting 57.
Rhode Island, Harrity 8
South Carolina, Sewall 18.
South Dakota, Sewall 8.
Tennessee, Sewall 26
Texas, Daniel 3.
Utah, Daniel 6.
Vermont, McLean 4.
Virginia, Sewall 24
Washington, Sewall 8
West Virginia, Sewall 12.
Wisconsin, Sewall 4; McLean 1; not voting 19
Wyoming—Sewall 6
Alaska, not voting.
Arizona, Sewall 6.
District of Columbia, McLean 6.
New Mexico, Sewall 6.
Oklahoma, Sewall 6.
Indian Territory, Sewall 6
Sewall's nomination was made unanimous.

Band is playing "Dixie" and a procession is marching around the hall amidst great cheering.

At 3:12 p. m. the convention adjourned sine die.

Whitney-Hill Party.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 11.—The Whitney-Hill party arrived in Buffalo about 8 o'clock this morning and proceeded on their journey eastward. They were quite as non-committal as last night on the proposition as to whether they would bolt the ticket and platform of the Chicago convention. It is believed that their silence on this matter is caused by a desire to first know whether the populists will endorse the platform and ticket. If they do there is some likelihood of a gold convention, which will proclaim itself the democratic national convention on the ground that the last so-called one was a populistic convention, controlled by populists and declaring for their tenets. On the other hand, if the populists do not join the democrats in endorsing their ticket, then Senator Hill and Mr. Whitney believe that it will be wise through a manifesto to say to the people just what the eastern gold leaders believe will be the outcome of the election of the democratic candidates. The tone of this manifesto will be gauged by the sentiment of the various states, as it will be expressed through the medium of the leaders in each.

Lieutenant Governor Sheehan, who left the train at Buffalo, said: "I believe that the headquarters of the national committee will be changed from New York to Chicago. It would be useless to maintain headquarters in New York for a silver campaign, and the national committeemen realize it In voicing their relization the silver men practically admit that they expect little or no help from the eastern states in the election of a ticket. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, will probably be selected as chairman of the national committee."

LOCAL LINES

Ed Sterling will ride his wheel to Bryan, Ohio, tomorrow, weather permitting.

Max Hoffman, of the gas company, went to Woodburn this morning on business for the corporation.

Miss Cumberson, bookkeeper in the Foster Furniture store, has returned from a visit with relatives at Lafayette, Ind.

Mrs. L. Stegmayer and daughter will return home this evening after a few weeks' visit with her daughter in Chicago.

The Evangelical congregation has purchased the furniture for their new church of the Church Furniture company.

Mrs. C. W. Lynch, wife of the Methodist pastor at Red Key, Ind., is visiting the family of Phillip Harter, 202 Washington boulevard.

The following party of young ladies and chaperon will leave next Thursday morning for an outing at Sylvan lake, Rome City: Misses Borgie Conners, Margaret Hogan, Mollie Loughlin, Wayne Nolan, Nellie Lynch, Catherine O'Ryan, Rose and Nellie Nolan. They will occupy the Hubbard cottage for two weeks.

STRAIGHT HEATS.

Robert J. Won in the Races at Elkhart,

Defeating John R. Gentry and Frank Agan—Thousands Witness the Race.

ELKHART, Ind., July 11.—Thousands came from all parts of the state to see the great pacing race between Robert J., John R. Gentry, Badge and Frank Agan yesterday. The track was in excellent condition owing to the heavy rain of the day before and its record was brought down to 2:05. In the 2:27 trot Pushtel put his foot through the sulky drawn by Valence, and Ed Geers, the driver of Valence, was thrown to the ground. This caused great excitement, as it was thought Geers was hurt and would be unable to handle Robert J. in the free-for all pace. Fortunately he was unhurt. The summaries:

Free-for-all Pace, $3,000—Robert J., first, Badge, second; Frank Agan, third; John R. Gentry, fourth. Best time—First heat: First quarter, 0:31½, half, 1:02½; third quarter, 1:34½; mile, 2:06 Second heat: First quarter, 0:32½; half, 1:02½, third quarter, 1:34½; mile, 2:05 In the first heat Frank Agan broke badly and had to be brought to a standstill.

2:27 Trot, Purse $1,000—Valquce, won; Pocket, second; Philandes, third. Best time, 2:14½

2:27 Pace, Purse $1,000—Hubert Wilkes, won; Warren C, second; Sandy Boy, third. Best time, 2:14.

GOVERNOR MATTHEWS.

He Approves of the Nomination of Bryan.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 11.—While the balloting was in progress yesterday Governor Matthews received the Western Union bulletins in his office, where he was surrounded by a number of personal friends. The reports from Chicago had prepared him for defeat and it was admitted that he believed Bryan to be the couing man since the demonstration that attended his speech on the Michigan contest two days ago.

The governor had been advised by friends who returned from Chicago that he could not hope to enter the convention with a large vote, but he had received promises from some of the southern states, and when these failed to come to his support he manifested some surprise, though he said nothing. After Bryan was nominated he was asked what he thought of the nomination and replied:

"I think the nomination is a good one. The nominee is in harmony with the platform and with western and southern democrats, and, besides, has many qualities that will appeal to the voters of the country. Being a young man, his nomination will appeal particularly to that class of voters and I expect him to prove an exceptionally popular candidate. The sound money men no doubt feel sore over the result of the convention, but time will soften the asperity of their resentment and when the alternative is presented of voting for a high protectionist, a man that has been nominated upon his record as an extreme exponent of a doctrine that is repugnant to them, or supporting the nominee of their own party, I doubt not they will be found in the democratic column. Here and there a democrat may refuse to support the ticket, but the party will gain more from the republicans than it will lose and the election will be a triumph for the people. I have the fullest confidence in the ability of the party to carry this state on the platform and with the ticket nominated today. The people are alive to the necessity of a change in the monetary system and this interest is by no means confined to the democrats."

NEW PAPER FOR CHICAGO.

Gossip That Mr. Lean Will Back the Enterprise.

CHICAGO, July 11.—It was gossip in the convention hall yesterday that John R. McLean, of Cincinnati, intends to start a free silver paper in Chicago within a short time.

A considerable sum of money has been pledged to such an enterprise by some of the wealthy democrats of Chicago who have made the fight for free silver, and they will co-operate, it is said, with Mr. McLean in establishing here a newspaper advocating the most pronounced free silver views and supporting the nominee and platform of the Chicago convention.

It was said yesterday that the name of the proposed paper is to be the Chicago Enquirer, and that among the men back of it will be A. S. Trude, Thomas Gahan, Joseph S. Martin, Thomas Cusak and John P. Altgeld. Mr. McLean will be the controlling man in the new enterprise and will conduct the policy of the publication.

Rev. Brown.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—Rev. C. O. Brown departed for Chicago last night with his family and will probably not return to the scene of his troubles. He may make Dubuque, Iowa, his old home, his headquarters in the future.

Mill Collapsed.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 11.—The mill of Sharp & Co., in Lincoln county, collapsed. Tom Pullen and Thomas Sharp were fatally injured. James Skeens, Fred Alberts and a son of Sharp are dangerously wounded.

Cabinet Resigns.

ROME, July 11.—It is officially announced that the cabinet, having decided to postpone the discussion of the military measures until November, the minister for war, General Ricotti, resigned, whereupon the premier, the Marquis Di Rudini, submitted to King Humbert the resignation of the whole cabinet. The king charged the Marquis Di Rudini to reform the ministry. This cabinet was formed after the fall of Signor Crispi, as a result of the Italian disasters in Absinnia in March last.

BLAND'S REFUSAL.

Turns a Deaf Ear to All Entreaties.

Prefers to Fight the Free Silver Battle in the Halls of Congress.

LEBANON, Mo., July 11.—Hon. R. P. Bland has, during the past twelve hours, been overwhelmed with appeals from friends in Chicago and other places to accept the nomination for the vice presidency. This proposition was finally and positively declined this forenoon. In an interview with an Associated Press reporter as to his reasons for declining, Mr. Bland said that he preferred to go to congress and there fight for free coinage.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Will Bates Was Nearly Drowned in Lakeside.

Son of Frank Meyer Has His Arm Broken—Accident to Miss Carr, of Chicago.

Last evening Will Bates, the city circulator of the Gazette, had a narrow escape from drowning. With "Moxey" Gerdes, a boy who is in his employ, he was washing his buggy in the lake in Lakeside. They had backed the buggy into the lake and then Will jumped out. The water was deeper than he supposed and having rubber boots on, he sank out of sight twice. "Moxey" went to his rescue but was unable to help him. Finally Will struggled to the shore, but he was nearly exhausted

The eight year old son of Frank Meyer, of Maumee avenue, was pushed from a fence by a playmate, the force the fall fracturing his arm.

Dr. Gavin was called to attend a young man named Louis Travers at one of the hotels last night. The young man's cheek was laid open, exposing the teeth, and the wound looked as though it was the result of a fracas.

Miss Carr, of Chicago, who is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. H. Hibler, on South Lafayette street, fell last night and fractured her right arm. Dr. Ruhl attended her.

WORK OF CYCLISTS

Aided Materially in Carrying Convention News.

Took the Copy From Correspondents at the Hall and by the Relay System Delivered It at the Offices.

CHICAGO, July 11.—One of the features of the newspaper work of the national convention was the manner in which the bicycle service was employed by the Associated Press for the delivering of the verbatim reports of the convention during the night sessions, to the main office of the Western Union Telegraph company down town. It was thought by the management of the Associated Press that bicycles could be employed to do faster work and more reliable service than the express trains on the Illinois Central railroad.

For the purpose of performing this service, three expert bicycle riders were employed to convey these reports from the convention hall down town. The names of the men so employed were Alfred H. Shugaue, M. H. Beebe and W. W. Phelps. These men rode in relays similar to that of the pony express employed to deliver the United States mail over the plains in former times. The first rider conveyed the report as far as Fifty fifth street and Michigan avenue, where it was delivered to a fresh rider, who proceeded with it to Thirty first street; there it was delivered to a third rider who conveyed it to the Western union building, where, through pneumatic tubes, it was delivered to the various newspaper offices of the city. A practical test of this system proved its great efficiency and the young gentlemen so employed won enconiums for the promptness with which they performed their work.

NOW, LOOK OUT!

The Police Put Their Crack Ball Players in Harness.

Superintendent Gorsline, of the police force, has sanctioned the organization of a base ball club composed of members of the force, and the club is announced to be as follows:

Coling, pitcher; Dasoler, first base; Thomms, second base; Langard, short stop; Elliott, catcher; Doyle, third base; Strodel, right field; Pappert, left field; Stevens, center field; Harkenrider, Palmer and Paul on the bench

The knights of the star seldom let anything get ahead of them On the base ball diamond they are to be feared as well as on the boulevard. The boys wish to announce that they are open to all comers, their challenge having no strings to it. They bar only the newspaper men, whose base ball victories they have heard so much o'.

Mr and Mrs. John Wessel, sr., of South Lafayette street, leave for New York city tomorrow evening, and on the 13th inst will sail from that city for Europe. They will be absent four months and will take an extended continental tour. This is the third European trip that Mr. and Mrs Wessel have taken.

ARMY WORM.

The Dreaded Pest Doing Deadly Work.

Visits the Fields in the Vicinity of Fort Wayne and Destroys the Grain Crops.

Farmers in the vicinity of Fort Wayne are in a state of consternation over the appearance of the dreaded army worm, a pest said to appear once in every seventeen years in the same locality. The army worm can work incalculable damage to the farmer, who must depend upon his crops for his living, and the situation is, therefore, sufficiently alarming as to arouse them to a state of anxiety not felt for many years. William Treece, of Pleasant township, this morning stated to W. H Dreier and a SENTINEL reporter that in Jefferson township the devastation worked by the army worm in fields of oats is great beyond parallel. Among others a field of forty acres belonging to Jacob Revent was destroyed in a night. Earl Palmer, of the lumber firm of Ferguson & Palmer, whose business takes him into the country a good deal, has heard numerous reports of the devastation of the pest and has seen the damaged fields, but he is of the opinion that the oat crop is so far along as to be beyond great liability to damage, although it must naturally suffer some. This is also true of the hay crop. The army worm is an insect, which in larval state often travels in great multitudes from field to field, destroying grass, grain and other crops.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Proposals for the Jefferson Street Pavement and Other Work.

The board of public works held a meeting last evening to open bids for the Jefferson street pavement and other work and for the transaction of other business. A lively interest was shown in the competition.

The following petitions were received and filed: For sidewalk on the north side of Furman street, for sidewalks on both sides of Jones street, from Rockhill street to first alley west.

The following declaratory resolutions were confirmed: For paving the alley between Main and Columbia streets, from Calhoun to Clinton street; for a sidewalk on the south side of Belle avenue, from Shawnee avenue to first alley west; for a sidewalk on Sherman street, from Huffman street to Putnam street.

For paving Jefferson street, from Broadway to Garden street, the following proposals were received:

R. L. Romy—For Canton brick, $6 73; Mack, $6 80.

C. E. Moellering & Co—Metropolitan, $6 03; Shale paver, $5.83.

Herman W. Tapp — Metropolitan, $6 24; Mack, $6 40.

Julius Remus—Metropolitan, $6 69; Mack, $6 80.

Thomas B Empie — Metropolitan, $5 99; Mack, $6.05.

For grading Winch street from Maumee road to Wayne trace — Julius Remus, 21 cents per lineal foot; William Horstman, 23 cents; William Oetting, 20 cents; John Draker, 26 cents; George Wilhelm, 29 cents.

For sidewalks on the east side of Holton avenue, from Creighton avenue to Green street—Henry A. Gerberding, 34 cents; William Horstman, 35 cents; William H. Oetting, 29 cents; George Wilhelm, 38 cents.

For paving the alley between Berry and Wayne streets, from Clinton street east 1824 feet—R. L. Romy, Canton block, $2 53; Mack, $2 60 Julius Remus, Metropolitan, $2 41; Mack, $2 47 C. E. Moellering & Co, Metropolitan, $2 24. T. B. Empie, Metropolitan, $2 79; Mack, $2 85

For a sewer in the first alley south of Hayden street, from Winter street to Gay street—Julius Remus, 67 cents; C E. Moellering & Co, 58 cents, William Horstman, 75 cents; William H. Oetting, 74 cents; Michael Singleton, 80 cents; E Vanmeter, 66½ cents; Anton Rieg, 75 cents.

The bids on all work were filed for future consideration and the board adjourned.

TRUE AND TRIED.

Miss Mary Irwin, After Many Years of Public School Service, Resigns.

It is given on good authority that Miss Mary Irwin, for many years librarian in the public schools and private secretary to her father, Supt. J. S. Irwin, has declined a reappointment to the position she has so long held. It is known that Miss Irwin has had another and better position in view, none less than secretary to President J. H. Smart, at Purdue university, Lafayette, Ind., which position she will undoubtedly accept. Miss Irwin began her connection with the Fort Wayne public schools under Professor Smart when he was superintendent and has uninterruptedly filled the position ever since While teachers and scholars alike will regret to part with this most estimable lady, they cannot help but congratulate her upon her advancement.

DR. DRAYER AND PURE MILK.

The City Bacteriologist Will Inaugurate a Crusade Next Week.

Dr. L. P. Drayer, the city bacteriologist, returned last night from a trip to Chicago and Madison, Wis. His visit was significant of some radical measures in the direction of protecting consumers from impure milk. Dr. Drayer visited the United States experimental stations at the above mentioned cities, his observations at Madison being of especial value to him in his operations here. The station there is noted for its record of raising the standard of dairy products. Dr. Drayer will begin investigations next week.

CAME SUDDENLY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Miller Stricken Down Without Warning.

J. H. Lindemann, Veteran Pittsburg Shopman, Succumbs to Pneumonia—Other Deaths.

Elizabeth Miller, wife of John A. Miller, of 222 West Creighton avenue, died unexpectedly last night at 11:30 o'clock. Although Mrs. Miller had been suffering with stomach trouble there was no premonition of the approaching end up to the time of her going to bed last night. Her husband was at Avilla, Ind., on business, at the time of her death and returned this afternoon. Two children, son and daughter, both grown up, survive her. Deceased was seventy-one years of age.

LINDEMANN.

J. H. Lindemann, a car builder at the west yard car shops, died of pneumonia at 9 o'clock this morning, at his residence, No. 106 Wilt street. The deceased had long been in the employ of the Pennsylvania company and had been ailing for the past three months, being unable to work most of the time. The surviving members of the family are the widow and five children, as follows: Henry, formerly with Root & Co. and Buraley & Co., Marie, who stays at home; William, a machinist; Fred, prescription clerk in Schultz's Fairfield avenue drug store, and Gottlieb, apprentice machinist. Deceased was well and favorably known, and in his own ward always took an active part in politics. His age was fifty-nine years.

GUIBELER.

Miss Tildia Guibeler, aged thirty-three years, died of consumption July 9, at Hoagland, Ind. She was born at Arcola, November 26, 1863, and since 1892 made her home with H. A. Miller, at Hoagland, where her mother also resides She was an amiable and loving young woman and her death will be deeply mourned. Funeral services were held at Monroeville this morning, after which her remains were taken to Arcola for interment.

DIDIER.

Howard Didier, aged five months, died of summer complaint yesterday afternoon at the residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Didier, 21 Richardson street. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from the Cathedral.

KNIFFEN.

Melvin Kniffen, aged four years, died yesterday at the residence of his father, Ambrose Kniffen, 69 Smith street. The remains will be shipped to Pierceton Monday for burial.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of Teles D. Gerow will take place Sunday at 1:30 p. m, under the auspices of St. Bernard branch, C. K. of A. The pall bearers will be Col. J. H. Rohan, James Deagon, Gus Fox, Frank Schuler, John McNulty and Dennis Monahan.

DEATHS OF THE WEEK.

The following is the list of deaths, as reported by the city undertakers, for the week ending July 11:

Tobias Fike, 85 year old, old age.

T. J. Gerow, 13 years old, heart and kidneys.

Melvern Kniffen, 4 years old, bronchitis.

Laura Schmidt, 11 years old, brain fever.

Elizabeth Eiller, 72 years old, inflammation of stomach.

Howard Didier, 5 months old, summer complaint.

J. H. Lindemann, 54 years old, pneumonia.

CITY ENJOINED

From Paving West Jefferson Street With Brick.

The Case Will be Heard—John Lefevre Fined—Mental Condition of Mrs. Gearhart.

Suit has been brought in the circuit court by Morris, Bell, Barrett & Morris, as attorneys for the plaintiff, the Citizens' Loan and Improvement company, against the city of Fort Wayne and Peter Eggeman, Patrick Kane and James K. McCracken, members of the board of public works, to enjoin the city from paving with brick West Jefferson street from Broadway to Swinney park. They also ask for a temporary injunction. The case is set for hearing on September 7. The board of public works are not ready to state whether they will proceed with the laying of the pavement, as they had intended, until they consult with City Attorney Shambaugh, who is at present out of the city.

The action is one that was brought by the asphalt men and they allege that the order passed by the board of works making the improvement is faulty in that it does not state the full specifications

John Lefevre was fined $1 and costs by Justice Huser yesterday for allowing his daughter, twelve years of age, to sing at a roadhouse where liquor was sold. The justice suspended sentence, as Lefevre is a hard working man and claimed to be ignorant of the law in such cases.

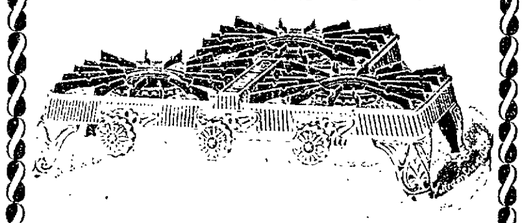
Justices France and Huser, with Drs. McOscar and Harrod, are engaged this afternoon in hearing evidence in the case of Mrs. Mary Gearhart, of Wayne township, who is not in her right mind, on account of mental worry and trouble. It is not believed that the lady will be adjudged insane.

Newspaper ARCHIVE.com

THREE MONTHS

Or more of hot weather before you. As the expense is very small, it will pay you to invest in a . . . . . .

SUMMER GAS STOVE.



We have these stoves in all varities, at lower prices than ever before.

One Burner, 65c.
Two Burners, from $1.35 up.
Three Burners, from $2.50 up.

PICKARD BROS.

—HEADQUARTERS FOR—

Furniture and Stoves.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. H RACHETT.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

State Ticket.

Governor—E. F. Shercy, of St. Joseph county.
Lieutenant-Governor—John C. Lawler, of Washington county.
Appellate Judges—First district, Elisha Taylor, of Vanderburg county; second district, E. E. Gavin; Third district, Hardee Davis; Fourth district, Orlando Lotz; Fifth district, G. E. Ross.
Secretary of State—S. M. Ralston, of Boone county.
Auditor of State—Joseph T. Fanning, of Marion county.
Treasurer of State—Morgan Chandler, of Hancock county.
Attorney General—J. G. McNutt, of Terre Haute.
Reporter of the Supreme Court—Henry Warrum, of Marion county.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Prof. W. B. Sinclair, of Pulaski county.
State Statistician—O. H. Downey, of Noble county.

Congressional.

For Congress—Hon. James M. Robinson.

Joint Senatorial.

For Joint Senator—Hon. L. J. Bobilya.

County Ticket.

For Representatives—George V. Kell and H. J. Smith.
For Prosecuting Attorney—N. D. Doughman.
For Treasurer—L. C. Hunter.
For Sheriff—Albert Medelinig.
For Surveyor—Charles W. Branstrator.
For Coroner—Dr. J. H. Kappel.
For Assessor—Thomas Grove, sr.
For Commissioner—Second District—M. A. Ferguson; Third District—John Ort.

THE fight is for the free coinage of silver.

How does it sound? Hurrah for Bryan!

THE political campaign is now on in earnest.

THE dark horse won in the democratic presidential race.

IT HAS been a week that has been full of politics and the news gatherer in other fields has had a hard row to hoo.

THE democratic campaign cry is "The boy orator of the Platte for president."

THERE are two Williams in the presidential race—William J. Bryan and William McKinley.

AND now you will have to post yourself on the silver question if you want to know how to vote right.

BOTH political parties are trying now to determine which one of them has the most bollers. It is six of one and a half dozen of the other.

THE Chicago Chronicle, the democratic daily newspaper of that city, refuses to support the national democratic ticket and favors the calling of another national convention.

IT WAS a convention of oratory, and brilliant oratory, too. Those who took part in the silver debate at the democratic national convention were among the ablest speakers in the nation.

THE Indiana Democratic Editorial association will hold its summer meeting at Maxinkuckee, beginning July 31. The Indiana Republican Editorial association will hold its summer meeting July 23, but the place of meeting has not yet been selected.

Our Presidential Nominee.

The nomination of William Jennings Bryan by the democracy at the Chicago convention as the candidate of the party for president meets general approval and is perhaps the strongest that could have been made. For the first time since 1860 the party has come west for its presidential nominee and this fact will add much to his strength in this section of the nation which has been clamoring for years that it should be recognized. He was the dark horse in the convention and it was his brilliant speech during the silver debate that secured for him the nomination. Although young, Mr Bryan has had a notable career and is posseesed of those qualities of mind and heart which fit him for the high office for which the democrats of the nation have named him.

He was born in Salem, Marion county, Illinois, March 19, 1860. He received his education in the public schools of Salem and at Illinois college in Jacksonville, where he was graduated in 1881. He next pursued the study of law in Chicago, where he was a student in the office of Judge Trumbull, after being graduated at the Union College of Law.

Admitted to the bar in 1884, he commenced practice in Jacksonville, where he remained three years. Meantime he married Miss Mary E. Baird, the daughter of a merchant in Perry, Ill She had been a student in the Annex to Illinois college, had graduated the same year with Mr. Bryan, and, like him, had carried off the highest honors of her class.

In 1887 the young couple moved to Lincoln, Neb., and there Mr. Bryan entered upon his profession and also engaged in politics. At a bound he sprang into prominence and his silver tongue was an incalculable re-enforcement to the democratic party, long accustomed to defeat He gave life and force to the tenets of democracy and he was recognized as a leader of men.

It was his good fortune to be nominated for congress in 1890, the year of tidal wave democracy, and after a contest of unparalleled brilliancy he was elected over his republican opponent in a district normally and heavily republican by a majority of 6,700.

In congress his reputation as a debater preceded him, and he was appointed by Speaker Crisp to a place on the ways and means committee. This gave him a splendid opportunity to be heard on the tariff question, and he soon gained the ear as well as the applause of the house as an orator and debater.

In 1892 he was again elected and in the Fifty-third congress made his reputation national as an orator, thinker and statesman.

In 1894 he refused the nomination for the lower house, but aspired to the senate, and was nominated at the democratic state convention in Nebraska for that office. He canvassed the state and had two joint debates—one at Omaha and one at Lincoln—with John M. Thurston, the republican candidate, which attracted attention beyond the limits of the state, for in Mr. Thurston he found an adversary worthy of all his powers. But 1894 was not a propitious year for the democrats anywhere, and least of all in Nebraska The republicans carried the legislature, and Mr. Thurston was elected senator

Since that time Mr. Bryan has been lecturing on his favorite themes of the tariff and the free coinage of silver in almost every state of the union, and he has thus added to his reputation as an orator. For a time he was editor of the Omaha World-Herald, but the editorial tripod was not as congenial to him as the stump and the platform, and he did not long remain in the sanctum.

Mr. Bryan is sprung from Virginia ancestry. His father, Silas L. Bryan, was born at Culpepper Court House, but removed to and was long a resident of Illinois. He was a judge of the circuit court when William was born. He served as judge for twelve years, when he resigned. In 1872 the elder Bryan ran for congress on the Greeley ticket, but was defeated by the narrow plurality of 240 votes. He died in 1880.

Mr. Bryan's mother was Maria Elizabeth Jennings She was born in Marion county, Ill., where she lived all her life. She died last Saturday after a protracted illness.

Mr. Bryan's wife studied law through sheer love of companionship for her husband, and was admitted to the Nebraska bar soon after they arrived there. She has a great fondness for politics, and accompanies her husband on his political campaigns. Her literary tastes are highly cultivated, and she has written much and well. She is a charming woman, and is a great favorite in Lincoln, where she is a leading member of Sorosis and other women's clubs. They have three children, Ruth, aged eleven; William, aged six, and Grace, aged 5

Mr. Bryan is a member of the Presbyterian church, having joined that communion at the age of fourteen.

C. H. Gumpper, the insurance agent, and H. C. Keplinger, cashier of the White National bank, have opened a meat market at the corner of Calhoun and Brackenridge streets. Mr. Gumpper will manage the business, assisted by William Meyers as cutter. The firm will be known as C. H. Gumpper & Co.

W. A. Croxton's handsome new brick residence at the corner of Wayne and Van Buren streets, will have the most improved private electric lighting system yet placed in the city.

Special Clearance Prices

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT!

Clearance Prices on Men's Suits,
Clearance Prices on Boys' Suits,
Clearance Prices on Children's Suits,
Clearance Prices on all Wash Goods,
Clearance Prices on Negligee Shirts
Clearance Prices on all Straw Hats,

Lehman's U.S.

34 & 36 Calhoun Street.

A CRY OF WARNING.

"I suffered for years and years with womb and kidney trouble in their worst forms.

"I had terrible pains in my abdomen and back could hardly drag myself around; had the 'blues' all the time, was cross to every one; but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has entirely

cured me of all my pains.

"I cannot praise it enough, and cry aloud to all women that their suffering is unnecessary; go to your druggist and get a bottle that you may try it anyway. You owe this chance of recovery to yourself."—Mrs. J. Stenard, 2218 Amber St., Kensington, Phila., Pa.

DROP POLITICS.

Turn From the Discussion of Political Affairs

To the Consideration of Your Soul's Eternal Welfare—Make no Mistake in Regard to That.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

St. Paul's, on Barr Street—Sunday services, 10 a. m., Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, Corner Huffman and Oakland, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Zion Lutheran—Corner Creighton avenue and Hanna, Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson Street, Rev. Charles Gross, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m. Sunday school, 2 30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren, Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m , 2 p. m (in German), 7:30 p. m (in English).

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Paul's (German), Rev. Edward Koenig, Pastor, Corner Griffith and West Washington Streets—Services, 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital)—Rev. Eisenring, C. S. S, chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), Corner East DeWald and Warsaw, Rev. A. Messman. Pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St Patrick's—Corner DeWald and Harrison, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor, Rev. E. F. Barrett, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass 8 and 10 a m ; vespers, 3 p m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German) — Corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, the Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Rudolph Donk. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception—Cathedral square, Calhoun street, the Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, V. G., bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, Rev. J. K. Quinlan and Rev Charles B. Guendling. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

OTHER SERVICES.

St. Andrews Mission, on South Wayne avenue. Sunday school, 3 p. m.

South Congregational church.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m ; C. E. at 7:30 p. m.

At Westminster church.—Communion service will follow the sermon at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 12 m ; Sr. Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.

Christ's Lutheran church at the city Y. M. C. A. Sunday school at 9:30; preaching at 10:45 a. m ; Y. P. S. C. E at 6:45. A. A. Hundley, pastor.

Services at the Grace Reformed church tomorrow at 10:30 a. m ; evening service at 8 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9:30. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

Wayne street M. E. church, Rev. Dr Henry W. Bennett, pastor—All services as usual. Entrance on Broadway. All meetings in new Sunday school room.

Third Presbyterian church, Rev. J. M. Boggs, pastor—Preaching at 10:45 a. m.; no evening service; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; junior C. E society, 3:45 p. m ; senior C. E. society, 7 p. m.

Trinity Episcopal church, corner West Berry and Fulton streets, Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector. Holy Communion, 8 a m. Morning prayer and sermon, 10:45. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets, A. W. Ballinger, pastor—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Y. P. C. U. at 7 p. m. All are very invited.

City Y. M. C. A. Mr. W. F. Baxter will address the young men at 3:30. The meeting will be held in the coolest place in the building which is the gynasium. Boy's meeting at 2:15 led by Mr. Hirons.

Railroad Department, Y. M. C. A. Bible study, 3 p m. Mr. Tieman McCormick will address the men's meeting at 3 30 p. m. A cordial welcome is extended to all young men. There will be good music.

Free Methodist Church, 268 East Creighton avenue—Sunday general class at 10 a. m ; Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited to come. N. L. Stambaugh, pastor.

Bethany Church, Nebraska, Rev. Geo. E. Davies, Pastor—Morning service at 10:30 a. m , Sunday school 3 p. m ; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6 p m ; evening services at 8 p. m., subject, "Christ's Silences." A very cordial welcome to all.

We welcome you to the Bethel church services, corner Clinton and Holman streets. German preaching at 10:30 a. m ; English preaching at 7:45 p. m ; Young People's alliance at 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. S. H. Baumgariner, pastor.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor. Quarterly lovefeast at 9 30; preaching by the pastor at 10:30 and 7:45. Sunday school at 12 o'clock. Epworth league meeting at 7 o'clock. Communion at close of evening sermon. A broad invitation is extended to the general public.

Berry Street M. E. church, corner Harrison, C. C. Cissell, pastor. Class meeting, 9.30 a. m Sermon, 10:30; subject, "The Bible Tested and Found Triumphant." Sunday school, 2.15. Epworth league devotional, 6:45. Sermon, 7:45. An open welcome for all. Strangers in the city especially invited.

German Baptist—Regular preaching services at the Zelt hall, corner Creighton avenue and Gay street, Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. The ordinance of baptism will be administered in the afternoon at 3 o'clock in the river west on Taylor street, at the bridge. Everbody welcome at all these services.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor.—Services, including the Lord's supper, at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a m ; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.; no other evening service.

Sixth anniversary sermon in Plymouth church at 10.45 a. m , and "Life's Juniper Trees" will be the theme at 7:45 p m ; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. sharp. A wide welcome. James S. Ainslie, minister.

Pastor Rice desires to see all the members of the West Jefferson street Church of Christ present at the service at Schroeder's hall tomorrow morning. Special important announcements are to be made and a helpful service for all. Regular services also in the evening. P. J. Rice, pastor.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Harrison street, near Wayne, Rev. S. U. Snyder, pastor—Services as usual; subject for morning sermon, "The Great Cour Mission: Its Grandeur and Inspiration;" evening subject, 'Does it Matter so Much in What We Believe or in the Sincerity in That Which We do Believe?' The public is cordially invited.

Quarterly meeting at Simpson M. E church tomorrow. Sunday school at 9 a m ; lovefeast at 10 a. m , and sermon by Rev. C. B. Stemen at 10.45 a. m., this to be followed by the holy sacrament. Epworth league devotional service at 7 p m. led by Mrs Rev. Paschall At 8 p. m Rev. F. T. Simpson, presiding elder, will preach Come and bring a friend with you. Strangers invited and welcome. Rev. J. W. Paschall pastor.

There will be communion services at Trinity M. E church tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. The pastor will preach, and at the close of the service administer the holy sacrament The pastor will speak to the young people at 8 p. m. The railroad Y. M. C. A. orchestra will furnish music for the evening service. A special song service will precede this service. The Sabbath school meets at 9:30 a m and the Epworth League at 7 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Rev. Edmund F. Albertson, pastor.

Baptist Tabernacle, Rev. Llewellyn L. Henson, pastor—At 10:30 Sunday morning the pastor will preach on "David as God's Soldier," in the evening he will give the sixth of the series on the Foundation of the Faith. Subject, "The Teachings of Jesus." Baptism at the close of the services. Sunday school at 12:15 p. m ; Juniors at 3:30 p. m ; B. Y. P. U. at 6:30 p. m.; South Wayne Mission Sunday school at 9 a m ; North Side Mission Sunday school at 3 p. m.; East Side Mission Sunday school at 2.30 p. m ; Hanna Street Sunday school, Puff's hall, 9 a m.; Bethel Mission, 2:30 p. m ; German Mission, 2:30 p. m.

WON TWO GAMES.

Fort Wayne Defeated Jackson Twice Yesterday

By Heavy Batting—Toledo Wins From Saginaw—Wheeling Beats New Castle.

	Played.	Won.	Lost	Per ct.
Fort Wayne	56	32	11	.750
Toledo	57	32	25	.707
Wheeling	56	32	24	.571
Jackson	57	26	29	.561
New Castle	55	25	28	.591
Washington	53	23	29	.418
Saginaw	54	19	35	.352
Youngstown	57	18	39	.316

Fort Wayne carried off the honors in two games at Jackson yesterday, with a patched up team at that. Good, strong batting won the day. Lynch and Tebeau were out of the game, the former being sick at his room and Tebeau having gone to Cleveland. Scores were as follows:

JACKSON, 8; FORT WAYNE, 9

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Jackson	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	0	0	—8
Fort Wayne	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	3	—9

Base Hits—Jackson, 11, Fort Wayne, 11. Errors—Jackson, 6; Fort Wayne, 9 Batteries—Flaherty and Myers; Powell and Criger. Umpire—Hogan.

Second game:

Fort Wayne	6	0	0	3	1	3	1	2	*	—16
Jackson	3	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	—11

Hits—Fort Wayne, 17; Jackson, 14. Errors—Fort Wayne, 6; Jackson, 3. Batteries—Carrick and Criger; Engle, Miller and Myers. Umpires—Swayne and Derrick.

SAGINAW, 4, TOLEDO, 9

SAGINAW, Mich., July 11—Gangleen's curves were too mudh for the locals at Union park yesterday afternoon, while the Toledos, on the other hand, had scored seven runs off Martin at the close of the fourth. Miller was put in the box during the fifth and held the visitors down to two runs. Score:

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—R.
Saginaw	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Toledo	2	0	3	2	1	0	1	0	*	—9

Hits—Saginaw, 7; Toledo, 13 Errors—Saginaw, 6; Toledo, 3 Batteries—Martin Miller and Northwang; Gangleesen and Arthur.

WHEELING, 11; NEW CASTLE 7

WHEELING W. Va., July 11—Wheeling won her third game from New Castle yesterday, but the game was full of errors on both sides. Score:

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Wheeling	0	0	1	1	4	4	0	1	0	—11
New Castle	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	—7

Hits—Wheeling, 15; New Castle, 10 Errors—Wheeling, 5; New Castle, 5. Batteries—Irwin and Shaw; Daniel and Donahue

WASHINGTON, 14, YOUNGSTOWN, 10.

WASHINGTON, Pa., July 11—The game with Youngstown yesterday was a pitcher's battle, in which Spade lost on account of wildness. Dinsmore, for Washington, pitched great ball and batted well. Score:

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Washington	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	8	—14
Youngstown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3

Hits—Washington, 12; Youngstown, 10 Errors—Washington, 0; Youngstown, 9. Batteries—Dinsmore and Mitchell; Spade and Cooper.

MARK HANNA AT CANTON

Had an Important Political Talk With Major McKinley

Milholland, of New York, and Farquhar, of Buffalo, at the Interview.

CANTON, Ohio, July 11.—National Chairman Mark A. Hanna, Hon. John Milholland, of New York, and ex Congressman Farquhar, of Buffalo, reached Canton yesterday afternoon and were met at the station by Governor McKinley's carriage. Arriving at McKinley's house, they found the governor receiving telegraphic reports of the second ballot of the Chicago convention. The men all congratulated Governor McKinley on the splendid health he appeared to be enjoying and passed the compliments of the day before going to the dining room for lunch. It was supposed that matters political might be given consideration before the visitors left the city, although last night it is said no authoritative statements can be made as to any further decision concerning the make up of the executive committee.

Governor McKinley was visibly affected yesterday when he received the news of the death of Frank Hurd, of Toledo, his old associate in the national congress. He sent the following letter to the Blade, Toledo, Ohio:

"I am deeply pained to hear of the death of Hon. Frank Hurd. He was a brave, able, honest man, always having the courage of his convictions, a manly adversary and a steadfast friend. My service with him in the national house of representatives attached me greatly to him, and there I came to know and appreciate the great qualities which distinguished him and for which he will be remembered I deeply mourn his death and share in the sorrow felt by the people of Toledo and the state over the death of the great citizen, statesman and orator.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY"

Mr. Hanna declined to make any statement as to the personnel of the committee which he will probably announce next Wednesday. He spoke as if pleased over the Chicago result. Mr Milholland thought after the Chicago convention 300 000 would be a low estimate for New York's majority for McKinley.

The news of Bryan's nomination was received with very little excitement in Canton. This was all the more noticeable from the fact of the scenes of wild enthusiasm which prevailed here during the St. Louis convention and for two weeks afterwards. Governor McKinley was at his home talking with National Chairman Hanna at the time one of the household carried to him a telegraphic bulletin announcing the result. Governor McKinley did not care to make any talk for publication.

Shortly after the news was received he was in receipt of numerous telegrams of congratulation. He entered his surrey and took the reins to drive Messrs. Hanna, Farquhar and Milholland to the station, where they took the train for Cleveland at 4:14 p. m.

THE workman often eats his lunch on the same bench where he does his work. The office man snatches a few minutes from his occupation and turns his desk into a dining-table. Neither gets the exercise he needs, neither takes the proper time for eating. It is small wonder that the digestion of both gets out of order.

Nature works as hard as she can, but there are some things she cannot stand. If a man gets some foreign substance into the works of his watch, he doesn't expect the watch to run until the impediment is removed. His own digestive system is a much more wonderful and delicate mechanism than that of his watch, and yet he neglects it and abuses it. He lets it get out of order, and refuses to help it. In the end his neglect reacts with terrible force upon himself. The reaction comes on gradually, however, so that sometimes he scarcely suspects the cause.

The cause of nine-tenths of the sickness of the world is constipation—a condition so common that four people out of five take it as a matter of course. From this one cause come indigestion, disorders of the stomach, liver and kidneys; biliousness, headaches, flatulence, heartburn, impurity of the blood and the serious complications that follow. To begin with, constipation is a little thing, and a little thing will cure it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are tiny, sugar-coated granules. They give to nature just the little help she needs They are as gentle as they are efficient, and will perfectly cure the worst cases of constipation. There is nothing in the world like them, so there can be nothing "just as good." The druggist who tries to sell you something else has his own interest in view and not yours.

For a free sample package of from 4 to 7 doses, address World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Any one sending 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, will receive free a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. The expense of producing this wonderful book has been paid by the sale of 680,000 copies at the regular price, $1.50. It has now been decided to give away *absolutely free*, an edition of 500,000 copies Address as above.

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY

IN THE

COURTS OF LOUISIANA

OF EMINENT PHYSICIANS AS TO THE CURATIVE EFFECTS OF A WONDERFUL

Mississippi Mineral Spring,

(FROM THE HARTFORD, CONN., TIMES.)

In an action of law recently instituted by the Stafford Mineral Springs and Hotel Company, limited, of New Orleans, who also have a depot at 256 Broadway, New York, and whose Springs are near Vossburg, Miss., the suit is against E. E. Hart & Co., wholesale druggists of New Orleans. Depositions regarding the character and medicinal value of the Stafford Mineral Spring Water was taken by order of the Civil District Court in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, of a number of leading physicians of New York, Brooklyn, New Orleans, and elsewhere, which depositions were supplemented by the testimony of numerous physicians in open court at the trial of the case.

Among the physicians testifying as to the curative effects of the water in **Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Cystitis,** and other **Kidney, Bladder,** and **Stomach troubles** were:

Dr. Edward Bradley of New York, formerly demonstrator of anatomy, New York Medical College; Dr. Frank E. Miller of New York; Dr. Job Corbin, medical director United States Navy, Brooklyn; Dr. J. E. Elliot, professor of the theory and practice of medicine, Tulane University, New Orleans; Professor Metz, State Chemist of Louisiana; Dr. Wm. E. Brickell of New Orleans, and a host of other physicians.

There is no record of any testimony so strong and positive in its nature having ever been given under oath by any physicians in the history of medicine.

It is impossible to ignore the fact that this testimony is that of honorable, dignified, and eminent members of the medical profession. To ignore it is to deny the truth, a dangerous thing to do.

This water is for sale by all druggists.

Send for free Pamphlets. Department L. They will astound and convince the most skeptical.

STAFFORD MINERAL SPRINGS & HOTEL CO., LTD.,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HAD A ROW.

Father and Son Accused of an Assault.

Troubles of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Sowers—Jesse McClaren is in Court Again.

The case of the state against Abraham Sowers, sr., and Abraham Sowers jr., his son, for assault and battery on Mrs. Mariah Sowers, wife and mother respectively of the defendants, was on trial this morning before Justice Bullerman. The evidence was partly heard and then the further trial of the case was adjourned until Monday morning

The evidence showed that Sowers, sr., some time ago brought suit for divorce against his wife, who resided on a farm three miles from the city on the Illinois road, and that since then he has been living in the city with his son.

Yesterday father and son went out to the farm and trouble arose between them, and Mrs. Sowers and her two daughters which ended in the men assaulting Mrs. Sowers and the girls. Mrs Sowers carries her arm in sling and is badly bruised about the head as the result of the affair.

Chester Holder and P. B. Colerick are the attorneys for the defendants.

There are also three or four provoke cases growing out of the affair.

Mrs. Elizabeth McClaren has filed an affidavit in Justice Bullerman's court against Jesse McClaren for assault and battery. Mrs. Gross also files a similar affidavit. The cases will be heard next Thursday.

LOCAL LINES.

Superintendent of Police Gorsline is issuing notices offering a reward for the return of four bicycles stolen from the Morgan hardware company.

Mr. and Mrs H. P. Vordermark have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Lillian Ada, to Sylvester D. Zeis, on Thursday, July 16.

Louis Heilbroner, manager of amusement attractions at Robison park, has engaged a number of clever people for tomorrow and the coming week. There will be two performances daily, consisting of club manipulation by the three Barretts; the aerial queens, the three Maretta sisters in their daring trapeze and contortion acts. In addition to these people tomorrow there will be a game of base ball, and military drill by the Rifles and True Blues.

Fifteen Days in Yellowstone Park.

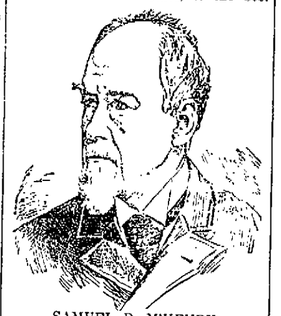
The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway company desires to call attention to a very completely arranged tour through the Wonderland of America, under the management of the well known tourist manager, Mr. J J. Grafton. The party will leave Chicago on Tuesday evening July 21, by electric lighted train, with dining car, to be absent three weeks. The petrified forest and many other attractive features of the park will be included in the itinerary, that the traveler, going through the ordinary way, does not see. A party will also leave Chicago for Alaska via. Yellowstone park, the same date.

For full particulars, address Geo. H Heafford General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill. d 11 14 16 m15

SENATOR M'ENERY.

Lately Chosen to Represent Louisiana in the Upper House.

Ex-Governor Samuel Douglas McEnery, who was elected Senator from Louisiana at the recent meeting of the legislature of that state, is the best



SAMUEL D. M'HENRY.

known man in that state, and by long odds the most prominent in political life. Mr. McEnery is just fifty-nine years of age, his election to the Senate having occurred, by a happy coincidence, on his birthday. The family is of Irish extraction. Senator McEnery was born at Monroe; was educated at the Annapolis Naval Academy, at the University of Virginia, Spring Hill College (Alabama), and the New York State Law School at Poughkeepsie, New York. He served as a lieutenant in the Confederate army. The election of his brother, John McEnery, as Governor, in 1872, threw him into politics. Nominated as Lieutenant Governor in 1879, he succeeded to the Governorship in 1881 by the death of Governor Wiltz. In 1884 he was elected to succeed himself by a large majority. In 1892 he was again nominated for the Governorship, but was defeated by Murphy J. Foster, the candidate of the anti-lottery Democrats. Mr. McEnery was appointed to the Supreme Bench in 1888. He has still four years to serve, and will not resign the judgeship until he takes his seat as Senator in March, 1897. Judge McEnery was not a candidate for the Senate, and entered the field only the night before he was elected, when it became evident that it required the strongest Democrat in the state to beat Mr. Denegre, the independent candidate.

Deaf Mute Mix-Up.

Miss Annie Berliner is suing Jacob Scharlin in the supreme court of Kings county, N. Y., to recover $50,000 for breach of promise of marriage. The circumstances surrounding the case are peculiar, inasmuch as both parties to the suit are deaf mutes and the courtship was conducted in the sign language. Not only that, but the young people were brought together by a deaf and dumb sketchen, or matrimonial agent. The cause assigned for the rupture is that the young lady accepted the attention of other men than her intended at a deaf mute ball.

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Jack Knives and Pen Knives, first quality, American manufacture, Razor Steel, hand forged, finely tempered Blades. Stag Handle.

RAZORS,
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1000 Mile Repeating. For any size Bicycle.

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ORIGINAL DESIGNS FOR PRIZES.

The originality displayed in the Gorham Silver designs for Prizes, Trophies, etc., to be contested for in

Summer Sports

is a matter of the most complimentary comment by all interested in such matters. They are not only original, but strikingly appropriate, artistically beautiful, of Sterling quality, and to be had of any first-class jeweler.

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The Dessert

for to-day? Don't give it a thought—further than to order it from your grocer. Give your husband and the boys a treat after their own hearts—a mince pie, fruit cake, or a fruit pudding. To have the perfection of mince pie or fruit pudding, order

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Young Women's Christian Association.

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Rest Day, 5:30 to 7

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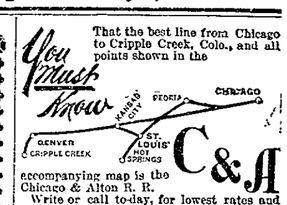

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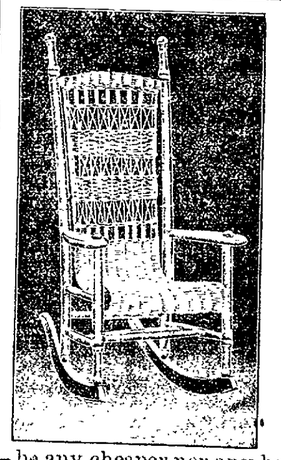

BEFORE AND AFTER

The 4th

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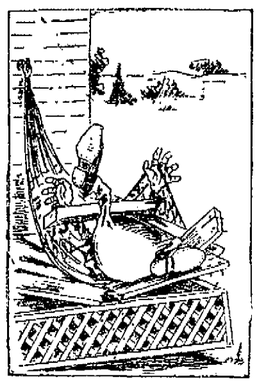


4—Ha! ha!

LABOR DAY

Will Probably be Celebrated at Robison Park.

Accidents, Incidents and Personal Gossip Picked up Around the Railways and Shops.

At the meeting of the Trades and Labor council last night the most important question for discussion was a Labor day celebration, which it is desired to make more elaborate than any demonstrations of a like nature ever witnessed in this county. The following committee was appointed to confer with Manager Robison about the arrangements: John Koch, Vice President Mrs. M. B. Gorsline, Treasurer L C Kasten, Secretary G R. Hench and Isadore Friend.

CONDUCTOR DEAHL HURT

F. Deahl, a Nickel Plate local freight conductor, received an ugly wound in the face Thursday morning. At West Leipsic he was assisting in unloading some merchandise, when a skid tilted, allowing a big box to fall and at the same time throwing Mr. Deahl in such a manner that his left cheek was split open to the bone. A local physician dressed the wound, putting in five stitches to draw the edges together. Mr. Deahl came home on the passenger train and the local freight was brought in by Flagman W. P. Morris.

A SERVICEABLE INNOVATION.

Under the above headline the Pittsburg Post says that the Pennsylvania company is about to equip its yard engines with a hose reel and they will be fitted up with connections so that water can be forced to a considerable distance by means of the pumps. The hose can be also used where there are fire plugs and in this manner the yard crews can successfully fight fires at stations, bridges, platforms or in suburban towns where there are no fire apparatus. By means of the telegraph the engine crews could be notified of a fire in an instant and by clearing the track of other trains a fast run could be made and much valuable property saved. On many of the railroads in the Pittsburg district there is much valuable property, which in case of fire in adjoining buildings is completely at the mercy of the devouring element, and by the use of the fire engines running on the tracks the buildings could be saved. At such important terminal points as Columbus, Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, St Louis and Chicago, as well as at Pittsburg, yard engines so equipped, in case of fire, could do good service and it is likely that in the end wherever a switching engine is used it will be equipped with hose and so fitted that it can be used in case of fire on short notice. Many officials think it would be a good plan to have a powerful steam fire engine locomotive combined, which could be run at lightning speed to any point where a fire was raging and be used to save not only railroad property, but other buildings as well. Such an engine could be made four times as powerful as the ordinary fire engine and could pump water from streams or have tank cars with water attached which could be used where there was no water convenient to the track.

RAILROADS MUST PAY POSTAGE

Railroad companies no longer may carry their business letters over their own roads without paying postage to the government. An order has been received at Chicago from Postmaster General Wilson, by Major Stewart and Postmaster Hesing, insisting on the enforcement of the postal laws against railways carrying their own letters An exception is made in favor of letters that have to do with the business of the train carrying them. But all letters to station agents and officials are forbidden to be carried without postage and the inspectors are directed to enforce the law. The railroads, however, will not be required to mail their letters as ordinary citizens and corporations. They will be supplied by the government with a specially stamped envelope, which they must cancel on delivery to the train man. The express companies have been using such envelopes for some years.

BRIEF MENTION.

James Roche, of the Pittsburg smith shop, is sick.

W. S. Danes, of the Wabash, was here last evening.

Nickel Plate Conductor Holley is off duty on account of sickness.

A. Wilson, a Pennsylvania steam fitter, is sick and unable to work.

Capt. Hugh Diehl will have a magnificent night blooming cerus in bloom shortly.

A 100-light arc dynamo left the electric works this morning for Greenwich, N. Y.

A painful boil on one of his arms keeps Nickel Plate Fireman Albright from his duties.

Firemen Oestman and John Hood, of the Nickel Plate, are fishing in the vicinity of Burr Oak.

Engineer Al Baer and Fireman Hartman, of Nickel Plate engine 101, are taking a brief lay off.

Fireman Dougherty, of the Nickel Plate, is sick and off duty. He is employed on a switch engine.

L S Kinnaird, a graduate of Purdue university, has resumed a position in the Pittsburg machine shop

J. R Hellsworth, of the Pittsburg shops, has gone to Columbus, Ohio, to spend a few days with friends.

Martin Hensler, Albert Mercer and Barney Johnson, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, are sick and off duty

H. L. Stonecifer, of the Pittsburg shops, is enjoying a vacation, which he will spend in visiting friends out of the city.

Passenger engine 154, of the eastern division of the Nickel Plate, is in the shops at Stony Island for light repairs.

A. W. Dater, machinists' apprentice at the Pittsburg shops, will go to Pennsylvania tonight to spend a week with relatives.

Engineer P. Shea is visiting his sister in Chicago. Later he will go to Joliet to visit his brother, whom he has not seen for fifteen years.

Prosecutor N D Doughman returned to lay from a business trip to Cincinnati, Dayton and other places, where he went on business for the Old Fort Manufacturing company.

Randolph Breese, of the air brake department of the Pittsburg shops, will leave tomorrow for Bellefontaine, Philadelphia, New York and other eastern cities, to be absent one month.

A passenger rate war has broken out between the Toledo and Ohio Central and the Columbus and Hocking Valley, and the lines are carrying passengers from Columbus to Toledo at fifty cents per head.

On account of the pressure of convention business the meeting of the central passenger committee scheduled for Tuesday at St Joseph, Mich, was postponed to July 14. It will be held in Chicago.

F. Charles Meyers, Pittsburg machinist, resumed work this morning after a trip with the Elks to Cincinnati. He had a "glorious" time and is loud in his praise of the hospitable treatment received from the Elks.

The Southern Railway company issues a circular stating that F. K. Henger has been appointed superintendent of the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville, a line recently acquired by the Southern.

Dr. E F. Wagner, of the Pennsylvania Voluntary Relief association, is enjoying a ten days' vacation and the affairs of the office are being looked after by Dr. Tucker, of Chicago. Dr. Wagner will visit his old home in Pennsylvania.

It has been stated by an eastern paper that E S. Washburn, vice president and traffic manager of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, will, at the meeting of the directors in a few days, be elected president of the company, vice George H. Nettleton, deceased.

The employes of the electric works authorized THE SENTINEL to publish their acceptance of the challenge of the Pennsylvania shopmen for a game of ball. The combat will take place in the Lakeside grounds next Saturday afternoon and the game will be called at 3 o'clock.

T. C. Peck, chief clerk of W. H. Fisher, general passenger agent of the Columbus and Hocking Valley, has so far recovered from the injuries he received at the Buckeye park collision that yesterday he was removed from the private sanitarium to his home at Columbus, Ohio. His limb is still in a plaster cast.

The Pennsylvania delegation to the democratic convention passed through this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon, en route home. They traveled by special train over the Pittsburg road. The newspaper correspondents' special train may pass this way also some time tonight, though their route home has not yet been fully decided. They made the journey to Chicago over the Panhandle line.

Paula, the little daughter of Louis Stetter, of the Pittsburg shops, was rendered senseless by a blow from a club in the hands of one of her little playmates Thursday evening. The children were engaged in the exciting game of "cat and dog" and Paula was accidentally struck on the forehead, receiving an ugly wound which Dr. J. A. Stutz stitched together. She remained unconscious several minutes, giving her parents quite a scare. Mr. and Mrs. Stetter reside at 46 Swinney avenue.

N. C. Deane, the new superintendent of the Vandalia main line, has been with the Pennsylvania lines since 1865. He came into prominence in 1877 during the strike at Pittsburg by the manner in which he handled a large number of employes; later at the Johnstown flood he distinguished himself in charge of the reconstruction work, with 1,600 men under his direction. Mr. Deane was born in Fitchburg, Mass., in 1845; he served three years in a Massachusetts regiment during the civil war and was wounded five times, twice quite seriously.

NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Vacancies in All States Filled Except Missouri.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The following is the new national democratic committee:

Alabama—H. D Clayton.
Arkansas—Thomas C. McRae.
California—J. J. Dwyer.
Colorado—Adair Wilson.
Connecticut—Carlos French.
Delaware—R. R Kenney.
Florida—Samuel Pascoe.
Georgia—Clark Howell.
Idaho—George Ainslee.
Illinois—Thomas Gahan.
Indiana—John G. Shanklin.
Iowa—Charles A. Walsh.
Kansas—J. G Johnson.
Kentucky—Urey Woodson.
Louisiana—N. C Blanchard.
Maine—Seth C Gordon.
Maryland—Arthur P. Gorman.
Massachusetts—John W. Corcoran.
Michigan—E G. Stevenson
Minnesota—B. W. Lawler.
Mississippi—W. V. Sullivan.
Missouri—To be chosen.
Montana—A. J. McHatton.
Nebraska—W. H. Thompson.
Nevada—R. P. Keating.
New Hampshire—A. W. Sulloway.
New Jersey—James Smith, jr.
New York—John C. Sheehan.
North Carolina—Joseph Daniels.
North Dakota—W. C. Lustikow.
Ohio—John R. McLean.
Oregon—J. Townsend.
Pennsylvania—William F. Harrity
Rhode Island—Richard B Comstock.
South Carolina—Benjamin R Tillman.
South Dakota—James M. Wood.
Tennessee—J. M. Head.
Texas—J. G Dudley.
Utah—A. W. McCune.
Vermont—R. B. Smalley.
Virginia—P. J. Otey.
Washington—Hugh C. Wallace.
West Virginia—John T. McGraw.
Wisconsin—E C. Wall.
Wyoming—W. H. Holliday.
Arizona—W. H. Burbage.

PLEASANTLY ENTERTAINED

At the Home of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Barrett.

The beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Barrett was the scene of gorgeous festivities last evening on the occasion of a party given by their daughter, Miss Florence Barrett. The house interior was tastefully decorated with vines and flowers and the grounds illuminated with Chinese lanterns, harmonizing the effect of the affair indoors and out. Miss Barrett was assisted in receiving by her mother, her grandmother, Mrs L A. Bond; her guest, Miss Alice Zollinger, of Detroit, and Misses Sadie Rockhill and Julia Taylor, of this city. Miss Barrett was strikingly handsome in a gown of white organdie over silk, and carried a large bouquet of sweet peas. Miss Zollinger wore a beautiful gown of pink satin and Misses Rockhill and Taylor wore white organdies. Mesdames Frank Brown, Frank Keplinger, Jack Kuhns and Miss Eva Nelson assisted in serving ices. Seidel had charge of the refreshments. Music for dancing was furnished throughout the evening by Reineke. More than a hundred guests had the pleasure of attending.

Wabash Tribune: "Charles Geistner, of Fort Wayne, was in the city today between trains, on his way to Marion. —Miss Grace Walter, who has been visiting Misses Ertha Aukerman and Essie Lynn for the past month, returned to her home in Fort Wayne this morning—Walter Dedrick and wife, of Logansport, and Miss Agnes Smith, of Fort Wayne, are the guests of S T Jones and wife, on West Maple street."

Mrs. Bitzinger, wife of John Bitzinger, of the Huntington Herald job room, and three children, Irma, Margaret and Arnold, formerly of Fort Wayne, who have been visiting relatives and friends in this city for the past week, will leave for their home this evening

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant,
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

LOCAL NEWS.

Judge R S Taylor went to Detroit today.

Miss Anna Daily has gone to Springfield, Ill., on a visit.

J D. Bond and Ralph Bond left over the Wabash today for Macinac Island.

Ralph Chapin is preparing himself to enter college in Massachusetts.

The Order of Lincoln initiated five new members Thursday evening.

Miss Agnes Schrock, of Decatur, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. H. P. Moses.

E L. Taylor, superintendent of the Bell Telephone exchange, was at Bluffton yesterday.

Burton Burnett, of the Aldine restaurant, has gone to his home at Rome City to spend Sunday.

George Bailey, a popular member of the Beati Veri club, will go to Coesse for a visit in a few days.

Quite a number of business men leave for summer resorts this afternoon to join their families over Sunday.

Mrs. P. A. Thompson delightfully entertained, last Thursday evening, in honor of Miss Sperunberg, of Peru, Ind.

Chas. F. Pfeiffer has two good sized dwelling houses in course of erection—one on Wall street and the other in Lakeside.

Fort Wayne lodge No. 19, A. O. U. W., installed officers last night and incidently filed twenty-three applications for membership.

Mrs Emmett Mitten, of Chicago, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Crosby, will leave in a few days for Andrews.

Guy Conklin, of the firm of Jacobs & Conklin, has gone to his home at Salem Center, Ind., to enjoy a brief respite from business.

Mrs. Ed Sterling, of Lakeside, with her two boys, is spending the summer at Lake Manitou, Mich. Mr. Sterling will join them shortly.

The uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, of this city, will attend a meeting of the eastern division the last week in August at Cleveland.

The boys of the Red, White and Blue club, of which Fred Schmidt is general manager, will give an ice cream social next Thursday evening.

Mrs. Judge Chapin will go to Rome City next week to join her daughter, Kate, who, with Miss Sadie Sturgis, has been occupying the Chapin cottage.

The Misses Minnie and Anna Golar, of South Bend, who have been the guests of the Misses Metha and Clara Baals for the past six weeks, have returned home.

Bids will be opened Monday for the new South Wayne public school. Work will be commenced at once and the building will be ready for occupancy by November 1st.

Mrs Louis Pinkous, who came from St. Louis to visit her mother, Mrs. Cohen, of Indiana avenue, has gone to Cleveland to reside, Mr Pinkous being permanently engaged there

Mr. F. T. Weitzmann, the Calhoun street tailor, and wife, are occupying the Henkens cottage at Rome City. Today they were joined by Mr. Felix Weitzman and family and Miss Maggie Weitzmann.

Dr. J W. Younge addressed the free silver confederation at Anderson last Thursday evening. Many of the most prominent republicans in Madison county are strong advocates for the free coinage of silver.

James H. Welch will next week complete his contract for the slate roofing, copper cornices and ventilators of the remodeled Cathedral. This and the other improvements put into the edifice will cost about $40,000.

Mrs. Baynan, of Buckland, Ohio, was found dead in her bed last Saturday morning, having died the previous night of heart disease. She was related to Frank X and Andrew Miller, and was an occasional visitor here.

Mrs. M. F. Gay, of No 23 Euclid avenue, entertained the ladies of the U. B. church and friends to the number of thirty-seven, Wednesday afternoon. The guests of honor were Mrs Drake-miller and Mrs. Dosh, of Fremont, Ohio.

The many friends of Bert Lichtenwalter, the Broadway barber, will be glad to learn that he underwent a successful operation for appendicitis and is now recovering. The case was in the hands of Dr. M. F. Porter, assisted by Drs. Proegler and Budd Sweringen.

Officer Rohrer arrested a farmer named Charles Stuart on East Main street last night. Stuart was drunk and did not know it Acting Mayor Bullerman this morning suspended sentence upon the man's promise to return to his harvesting duties at once.

A surprise party was given to Flora Gerke, at her home, 104 Webster street, by her little playmates It was Flora's birthday and the little ones remembered her with numerous tokens of friendship Flora proved herself quite a hostess and entertained her guests royally.

The stockholders of the Fort Wayne Institute held a meeting in the Tri-State building last evening, and elected the following trustees: W. J. Vesey, P. A. Randall, George W. Lahr, Joseph F. Bickel and Louis J. Bobilya. The school is being furnished with new furniture.

Col. W. T. Royse, of Indianapolis, past supreme chief of the Tribe of Ben Hur, is in the city for the purpose of increasing the membership of this order. This is one of the best secret fraternal life insurance organizations in existence. It admits into membership of both sexes, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, all who are of good moral character and in good physical health. The amount of the life policy is graded according to age, but all pay the same dues and premiums, which amounts to only sixteen dollars a year. The younger the member the greater the amount of the policy, ranging from $2,500 to $500 for the oldest member.

MAJOR OWEN HALE.

THE BRAVE INDIAN FIGHTER'S GRAVE IS UNMARKED.

Met Death in a Battle with the Fierce Sioux—A Romantic Love Story—How He Escaped Being Massacred with General Custer.

IN a lonely, unmarked grave almost in the center of Oakwood Cemetery at Troy, New York, lies all that is mortal of one of the bravest soldiers that ever wore a uniform. He sleeps beneath a little mound overlooking the lake and beneath tall pines whose branches are waved by the passing wind, and sing requiems over his last resting place. Strangers pass the grave and see a little flag waving at the head, placed there by members of the Grand Army of the Republic. They pause and wonder what soldier lies buried there, and pass on. Little do they know that beneath that mound of clay sleeps one of the noble boys who went to the front, and after the great conflict of war was over, went to the frontier and battled with that other fierce enemy of the nation, the Indian, until he fell pierced with a bullet from the rifle of one of the red men. This brave and gallant soldier was Major Owen Hale. He died in the flower of his manhood, possessed of considerable wealth, yet he sleeps in a grave unmarked by any headstone or other design save a small flag placed there by members of the Grand Army.

Major Owen Hale was born in Troy in the old Hale mansion, which a few years ago stood on the northeast corner of Ferry and Second streets, and was torn down to make room for the Hart Memorial building, which is being erected there. He was the son of Zephaniah P. H. Hale, one of the oldest settlers in that city, and a man who was identified with the interests of the city in many ways for years. Owen Hale grew up in Troy, and when the war of the Rebellion broke out his young blood burned with a desire to enter the service of his country. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the First New York Mounted Rifles, and went to the front. He early distinguished himself on the field of battle, and May 9, 1863, was promoted to second lieutenant, and July 31, 1864, was made first lieutenant. September 16, 1865, he was transferred to the Fourth Provisional Cavalry, and was mustered out November 29, 1865, with the brevet of captain.

The young and brave captain returned to his home, but was discontented, for he saw that his country needed the services of soldiers yet to quell the disturbances which were constantly arising in different parts of the country, and he made application for a commission, but as it did not come he went West and began the life of a herdsman on the plains. It was about 1868, when one day his father received a telegram from Washington, announcing that the government had granted the request of Captain Hale, and he

MAJ. OWEN HALE.

was directed to report at once to the examining board in Philadelphia, of which General Meade was president. Mr. Hale telegraphed to Owen that his application had been favorably considered and that he was to come home at once. The dispatch was handed to Captain Hale while he was on the plains watching his cattle, and he did not stop to change his clothing or for anything, but made his way to Troy as fast as steam could carry him.

He went to Philadelphia, and as he presented himself before the examining board General Meade looked at the young bronzed athlete before him and said: "Young man, how comes this about?" Captain Hale replied that he knew nothing about it except that General Grant had granted his application. He was given an examination, and passed with flying colors, and was at once commissioned second lieutenant in the celebrated Seventh Cavalry, General Custer's command. Proud indeed was Captain Hale when he left Philadelphia with his commission in his pocket for a lieutenancy in the famous regiment of cavalry. He quickly passed through the grades of lieutenancy and was commissioned a captain with the brevet of major for brave and meritorious conduct on the battlefield. He distinguished himself during the campaign against the Indians in the vicinity of Wichita.

During the time of the Custer massacre Major Hale was stationed in St. Louis on recruiting duty. When he learned that his regiment had been ordered to take the field he telegraphed to Washington for permission to join his regiment, but it was refused, and he was thus saved from being murdered with the rest of the command under Custer. After three years' service at the recruiting station he was returned to his regiment and took part in many of the severe conflicts with the Indians and distinguished himself for his bravery and skill as an Indian fighter.

He met his death at the terrible battle of Big Bear Mountain, Montana, August 31, 1877. He was in command of four companies of cavalry and the battle, while it was not one of long duration, was one of the most severe of the campaign. Major Hale fell pierced by a bullet from the rifle of a desperate Sioux Indian, a member of Chief Joseph's band. Major Hale was wealthy and he had with him his private baggage wagon and his body was rolled up in tarpaulin, placed in a wagon and carried 500 miles to a railroad station for transportation to Troy for burial. Had it not been for this his body would doubtless have been left on the field of battle together with many other brave soldiers who fell in that fierce struggle.

There is a pretty little romance connected with the sad death of this brave fellow. Major Hale had a sweetheart, an accomplished and beautiful young woman, who, when he went to the frontier, tied a little love charm about his neck. It was a gold heart and was worn about his neck fastened by a small gold chain. Major had a presentiment that he would never live to come out of the battle at Big Bear Mountain and before he left for the fight he took the love charm from his neck and gave it to a companion with instructions as to its disposal in case he should never return.

Director of Paris Conservatoire.

Ambroise Thomas, the author of "Mignon," who died last winter, became director of the French conservatoire, on the death of Auber, in 1871, and continued twenty-five years in office. The directorship, which had been vacant since his death, was in the gift of the Minister of Fine Arts, and was first offered to Jules Massenet, the author of "Manon" and "Herodiade," who declined it because of the pressure of other duties. It was then offered to Theodore Dubois, the author of "Guzla," "L'Emir," "Le Pain bis," "Aben Hamlet," and "Xaviere," who accepted it. M. Dubois is perhaps best known as the organist at the Madeleine, in which position he succeeded Saint-Saens. He is no stranger at the conservatoire, for he has been professor of harmony there for twenty-five years. He was born in 1837, at Rheims, where he still has a home. Both he and his wife are musicians, and one of their occupations is

THEO. DUBOIS.

the education of a musical son, now 16 years old. For two years past M. Dubois has been at work on a new opera, "Circe," which is finished, and about to be brought out in Paris

Beware Of Mercury!

Mr. Henry Koch, of 1848 South 9th Street, St. Louis, was given the usual mercurial treatment for contagious blood poison. He was twice pronounced cured, but the disease returned each time, he was seized with rheumatic pains, and red lumps and sores covered his body. "I was in a horrible fix" he says, "and the more treatment I received, the worse I seemed to get. A New York specialist said he could cure me, but his treatment did me no good whatever. I was stiff and full of pains, my left arm was useless so that I was unable to do even the lightest work. This was my condition when I began to take S. S. S., and a few bottles convinced me that I was being benefitted. I continued the medicine, and one dozen bottles cured me sound and well. My system was under the effects of mercury, and I would soon have been a complete wreck but for S. S. S."

S. S. S., (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is the only cure for real blood diseases. The mercurial treatment of the doctors always does more harm than good. Beware of mercury! Books on the disease and its treatment mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

USE DR. KILMER'S SURE HEADACHE CURE.
Mf'd. at SOUTH BEND, IND
25 Cents a Box. 25 Doses. Sample Free.
Worth $1.00 a Tablet.
Dr. Kilmer's Sure Headache Cure is worth $1 tablet to me when I have sick headache."
High Gate, Va. Mrs. Berryman.
For sale by Gross & Pellens, 91 Calhoun St.

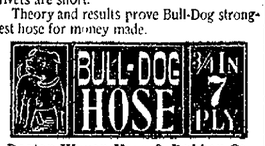
2527 Rivets

made of pure rubber
holds the Bull-Dog Garden Hose together.

247 holds the ordinary rubber garden hose together.

The strength of hose depends on these rubber rivets (technically called friction). A short rivet is stronger than a long one. Bull-Dog rivets are short.

Theory and results prove Bull-Dog strongest hose for money made.



Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.
275 Devonshire St., Boston, or
251 Lake St., Chicago. 64 Reade St., N. Y.
209 No. 9th St., St. Louis. 1051 Water St. Cleveland.
1730 Arapahoe St., Denver. 24 Fremont, San Fran.

How are Your Kidneys?

Does Your Back Ache?

Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills

Make the kidneys strong and healthy. THEY remove the kidneys to filter all uric acid and other poisons or impurities from the blood. Healthy Kidneys make pure blood.

Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills cure Rheumatism, Gout, Eczema, Anæmia, Pimples, Bad Blood, Brights Disease, Malaria, Backache, Kidney Pains, Dropsy, Pain in the Abdomen, Frequent Urination, Inflammation of Kidneys, etc. Endorsed by Physicians and Druggists, 25 cents a box. Sample Pills and Valuable Book free. Hobbs Remedy Co., Chicago and San Francisco.

TARRAPILL (Trade-Mark), *Dr. Hobbs Little Liver Pill—don't gripe. Only 10 Cents a Vial.*

FOR SALE—Money to loan on pianos, etc. See advertisement first page first column. 19-tf

FORTY YEARS

OF SUFFERING FROM PILES.

Remarkable Cure of Popular Major Dean, of Columbus, Ohio.

People who suffer from that annoying and obstinate disease will be gratified to learn that science has discovered a safe, convenient and simple cure for every form of piles, as the experience of the popular Major Dean, of Columbus, Ohio, amply attests. The Major says: I would like to add my name to the thousands who have been cured by the Pyramid Pile Cure. I know from experience that it is the only remedy on earth that will effectually cure piles; plenty of remedies give relief for a time, but as for a lasting cure I had tried all the salves, lotions, etc., without success. Six boxes of the Pyramid Pile Cure entirely removed all traces of a case of piles of forty years standing.

You may rest assured that the Pyramid Pile Cure has no stauncher advocate than myself.

I feel that it is my duty to allow you to use my name in any way you may see fit, in order that other sufferers may thus be directed to what I feel certain will be a speedy relief and cure.

The Pyramid Pile Cure gives instant relief and a permanent cure in all kinds of blind, bleeding, itching piles.

It is absolutely free from opiates, cocaine and similar poisons, so common in pile cures.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists at 50 cents and $1.00.

A book on cause and cure of Piles will be sent free by addressing the Pyramid Co., Albion, Mich.

SHOW CASES....
At Manufacturer's Cash Prices.
Examine our stock and get prices before buying. Will save you dollars.
G. E. BURSLEY & CO.

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for general house work at No. 324 West Washington street.

WANTED—Any one can borrow money on house furniture. See advertisement, front page, first column. 4-tf

WANTED—A good girl or middle aged women that wants a good home; will pay good wages; at Franklin hotel. Call at 266 Hanna street. 10t2

WANTED—Men to take orders in every town and city; no delivering; good wages; pay weekly; no capital. Steady work. Glenn Bros., Rochester, N. Y. m20-w.s.m5t

WANTED—Call at the Associated Charities office if you want to hire laboring men or women to do washing or cleaning. Room No. 8 City hall. Telephone 415. tf

WANTED—Everybody to call on Madame Wing the only reliable clairvoyant and fortune teller in the world. Office and residence, No. 28 Chicago street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Price, 50c. 25tf

WANTED—We don't want boys or loafers, but men of ability. $30 to $50 a month and expenses. State age; general agents. Salary and commission. Racine Fire Engine Co., Racine, Wis. 20-5-18-a-d

WANTED Men who will work for $75 a month salary or large commission, selling staple goods by sample to dealers. Experience unnecessary. Write us. Household Specialty Co., 77 W. 4th street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 19-sat-6m

WANTED Agents will be supplied with lace curtains, also Roger Bros. 1847 silverware, chenille and felt goods, &c., &c., to be sold on the installment plan; outfit free; no security required. Address A. J. Conroy & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. 2-tm

WANTED—Machine repair work at 79 E. Columbia, north side, between Clinton and Barr. Lathe work, drill and planer work, and general repairing promptly done. Lawn mowers sharpened on short notice. Send postal card and will call for machine. m28tf

WANTED—An agent in every section to canvass; $4.00 to $5.00 a day made, sells at sight; also a man to sell Staple Goods to dealers, best side line $75.00 a month. Salary or large commissions made, experience unnecessary. Clifton Soap & Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O. a17-1y-was

WANTED—Agents for campaign book; non-partisan hand book of political information; 600 pages; 100 portraits of national men; heavily bound; price $1; every voter wants it on sight; sells itself; big profits; outfit free; send 15 cents for postage and begin at once. Nielen & Co., publishers, Cincinnati, Ohio. 3t12

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Money to loan on house goods, etc. See advertisement first column first page. 19-tf

FOR RENT—Two delightful office rooms, centrally located. Rent reasonable. Apply at Sentinel office. 20tf

FOR RENT—A six-room house, with large barn, at No. 60 Brackenridge street. Inquire at 47 Douglas avenue. 23tf

FOR RENT—A lovely furnished room or the whole modern flat and will board with tenant. Apply at 108 Barr street.

FOR RENT—Suit of furnished front rooms suitable for light housekeeping with conveniences. Call or address 126 East Wayne street. 11t2

FOR RENT—Nine room house, corner Taber and Calhoun streets; bath room and electric light; rent reasonable to the right party. Address, "C," care Sentinel. 11tf

FOR RENT—Good pasture for cows and horses, on Walton avenue, south of Lutheran farm. Inquire of Squire Hawthorn, third house south of Pontiac street, on Walton avenue. 13tf

FOR RENT—Two four room houses with summer kitchens, Nos. 129 and 131 Union street; newly papered and painted, gas, well, cistern and city water. Inquire at 275 west Jefferson street. C. Keefer. 10t2

FOR RENT—Premises No 241 Webster St. (corner Highland;) seven room brick house, newly papered and put in first-class condition; gas, well, cistern and city water; rent $15. Inquire 153 Broadway. was-tf

FOR RENT—Three very desirable flats, with all modern conveniences; bath, closets, natural gas, etc., etc; most desirable location in this city, corner Harrison and Berry streets. Will also rent a number of single rooms in same building very cheap. Apply to W. M. McKinnie, Wayne hotel. 2tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A gasoline stove piped for natural gas, 1 dining room table and 5 dining room chairs. Inquire at 150 Wells street. 10t3

FOR SALE—One Gilbert square piano in good condition, $250; one Metropolitan square, modern case, in first condition, can be bought at a great bargain; one Cable upright, new, in handsome early birch. Call and look at the bargains. Sam R. Taylor, 19 West Wayne street. 10t2

FOR SALE—Two frame dwellings situate on Division street; brick dwelling, full lot on Washington boulevard; a good two-story frame dwelling, situate on West Creighton avenue; two vacant lots, Rockhill heirs' addition. Schrader & Wilson, first floor, No. 7 Court street. 22tf

FOR SALE—One 40 acre tract of land; one 21 acre piece; one 16 piece; one 5 acre piece; one 10 acre piece; one 37 acre piece; two 5 acre pieces. These are well improved and are within two miles of the city. To trade—One 202 farm; one 93 farm; one 88; one 40 acre farm; one 75 acre farm; one 20 acre farm. These are all well improved and in Allen county, R. T. Newsonger & Co., No. 35 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne. 12tf

FOR SALE ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS —No. 99 South Calhoun street, lot 40x150 feet, dwelling of eight rooms with all modern conveniences.

No. 365 South Calhoun street, lot 40x150 feet, dwelling of seven rooms with all modern conveniences.

No. 11 Fairfield avenue, lot 28x160 feet, dwelling of eight rooms with gas and water.

Nos. 235 and 237 West Jefferson, lots 28x150 feet each, with two dwellings of five rooms each, gas, water, cisterns and large barn. S. C. LUMBARD, Agent, No. 3 Aveline House Block.

TO TRADE—Houses in all parts of the city. Also vacant lots and farms to trade. For Sale—One 6-room house, $425; four houses on monthly payments; one modern 8-room house. These houses cost $3,500 to build, will sell same, with 2 lots, if taken soon, at $2,800. Also other bargains in real estate. Money to loan at 6 per cent. Call on S. Friedeller, 3 and 5 Bank block. 82tf

REAL ESTATE AND MONEY.

Seventy-five choice building lots on Walton Ave., Winter street and Pioneer avenue; brick factory and store and shop rooms, corner Main St. and Maiden Lane, for sale or for rent; also the finest factory site in Fort Wayne, on W. Main St. and L. S. & M. S. Ry. MONEY TO LOAN at reasonable rates, in sums of $500 to $5,000. C. W. EDGERTON, 57 W. Main street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two lots on Fairfield avenue, between Wallace and Ewing streets, cheap. Inquire of Mrs. Mary Ewing, 1 Ewing block. 10t2

This Will be a Month of OPPORTUNITIES

For Housekeepers, for Shoppers. July will be a month of Clearing Sales.

THE CARPET CLEARING SALE

Will be the housekeepers opportunity. Rarely have such prices been put upon Standard Carpets as we will give this month. You'll not see Carpets so cheap again—and we make these cutting prices throughout the whole stock.

One Room Lengths—Stair Lengths—Hall Lengths, will be closed out, at a very low price.

All China Mattings at reduced prices.

WAISTS ARE GOING DOWN.

Down go the prices on the whole stock on hand. We start the Unlaundried Waists ..... AT 19c

SUITS AND SKIRTS.

You'll appreciate the made up Dresses when you have got to get ready for the outing in a hurry.

All Tailor-Made Suits at Half Price.
Tailor-Made Dress Skirts at Cost.
Tailor-Made Home-Spun Linen Suits $3 75 Each.
Tailor-Made Home Spun Linen Shirts $2 50 Each.

ALL DIMITIES IN THE TUMBLE.

All 5 Cent Lawns and Dimities 2c
All 12½c Printed Dimities 8c
All 15c Printed Dimities 10c
All 25c Organdies 10c

GREAT JULY HAMMOCK SALE.

We have made great reductions on all Hammocks. They're a family necessity and luxury on a July day. Call in and see what you can do here in hammocks.

KEEP WITCH-KLOTH ON HAND

And Everything around will be bright—does it so easily and thoroughly—and it does its work better than anything else.

Price 15c one Kloth or 2 for 25c.

Gentlemen's Furnishings, Negligee Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Boys' Waists, all in this sale.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

ROOT & COMPANY.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

I have large number of good farms for sale and trade, all sizes.
About 1200 acres in Jefferson and Jackson township at $25 and $30 per acre. This is fine corn land and is selling very fast.
City property in all parts of the city. Several houses to sell on installment plan. Money to loan.

LOUIS F. CURDES,
8 and 9 Pixley-Long Building.

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, rooms 6 and 7 Bass Block. 2tf

Chew MINT JULEP Gum. 15 1m

Free Silver.
Use White Loaf Flour and get a set of silver knives and forks free. 26tf

SPECIAL NOTICE!

"An Error Corrected."

CONTRARY to the report which our COMPETITORS are taking great pains to circulate, I wish to inform the PUBLIC that instead of DISCONTINUING BUSINESS, I am about to enlarge my store, to make room for the most complete stock of Fall and Winter Goods ever brought to this city.

My health improving daily enables me again to attend to BUSINESS, and my one AIM and AMBITION will be to keep up the reputation of MY STORE as being the GREATEST BARGAIN GIVER in Fort Wayne.

Respectfully,

LOUIS WOLF.

Formerly on Calhoun Street. NOW situated in ARCADE DRY GOODS STORE.

West Berry Street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rates, on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, fixtures, tools and all kinds of personal property without removal or publicity.

You can pay the money back in weekly or monthly installments or to suit your convenience.

If you owe a balance on your furniture or piano, we will pay the same for you, advance more money and carry it as long as you desire.

Business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 2 Seidel Block, Opp. Court House.
52 1-2 Calhoun Street.

Are You a Sufferer?

Dr. N. B. Smith,

the leading and only expert specialist in the city, treats all private diseases, varicocele, nervous debility, and all wasting diseases in young, middle-aged and old permanently cured. Dr. Smith is a graduate of one of the best medical colleges in the United States. He GUARANTEES a prompt and complete cure in all cases undertaken.

OFFICE .....
No. 107 Calhoun Street.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896.

OUR TELEPHONES.
Business Office.....No. 173.
Editorial Rooms.....No. 650.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—For Indiana: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; gentle to fresh southerly winds.

Our Thermometer.

8 a. m.	82°
10 a. m.	86°
12 m.	85°
2 p. m.	86°

NEWS NOTES.

Wm. P. Breen has returned from Chicago.

H. C. Franke & Son have taken a contract at Bluffton.

Miss Eva J. Straus has gone to Reading, Mich., to visit her sister, Mrs. H. Sheyer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McCaughey and family went to Warsaw today to remain for some time at Winona park.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McKinney was baptized by Father Delaney on Sunday. Miss Katherine MacDonald, niece of Mrs. McKinney, and her nephew, Father MacDonald, P. P., of Greenfield, Canada, were sponsors

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bond—a daughter.

Miss Anna Miller, of Decatur, is visiting friends here.

Miss Anna Bothner returns this evening from Chicago.

Mrs. B. G. Fisher has returned from visiting her parents at Bluffton.

Ed. Brown has returned to Peru, after visiting friends in this city.

E. C. Stump, the attorney, went to Roanoke today, to remain a week.

Dr. E. J. McOscar returned this morning from a professional visit at Garrett, Ind.

John F. Weibel, salesman for S. B Thing & Co., will take his annual vacation next week.

Mrs. Fred Weibel, of 479 South Broadway, accompanied by her sister left today for a week's visit at Peru, Ind.

W. H Lange has resigned his position with V Gutermuth to accept a place in the cloak department of Root & Co.

Mrs. Charles A. Long has returned home after a two months' visit with her daughter, Mrs. H. S. Barnard, of Detroit.

Miss Lizzie Poehler, of Huntington, who has been the guest of Miss Lizzie Niemann, of Brackenridge street, has returned home.

Dan Ream returned last night from a fishing trip to Blue lake and Rome City Dan brought home fish and fish stories all packed neatly together.

Misses Clara Paul and Edith Beuke, with their friend, Miss Lucile Joost, of Chicago, are camping out on the Paul farm, southwest of the city.

The Junior League of Simpson M. E. church have adjourned for their summer vacation, and will not meet again until the first Sunday in September.

Misses Ada Kinch and Mattie Lowe, of Warsaw, who have been the guests of Miss Ida Chineworth, of Spy Run avenue, for several days, returned home today.

A letter from Dr. J. H. Adams, formerly a dentist of this city, states that he is prospering with his patent flexible school blackboard at Akron, Ohio where he is located.

Simpson M. E church and Sunday school are preparing for a grand picnic at Robison park on the 24th of this month. They invite all friends of the church to go with them.

Rev. C. C. Ciesell will preach at Trinity M. E. church at 8 o'clock tonight. This is a preparatory service to the communion service for Sunday morning. All kindly invited.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Shafer, of Washington boulevard, entertained a few friends at a 6 o'clock dinner, last evening, in honor of Past Supreme Chief W. T. Royse, of Indianapolis.

Mrs. John Ferguson, wife of the lumber merchant, will leave Monday for Canada for a two months' stay. She will visit Quebec, Montreal and other important points in the dominion.

Horace Mariotte's new East Main street business block is nearing completion, and when ready for occupancy Mr. Mariotte will remove his second hand business into it. He will use the four floors.

G P. Moorhead, of New York city, stopped off here on his way home from the Chicago convention for a few days' rest, and is registered at the Wayne. Mr. Moorhead pays Fort Wayne a high compliment for her beautiful parks.

The Ladies' Relief corps and Sion S. Bass post will have a picnic at Robison park some time in August At a meeting of the post last evening it was also decided to attend Island Park assembly on G. A. R. day, July 31st.

A barn belonging to John Bysell, living southwest of the city, near Nine Mile, was burned to the ground, with contents, Thursday night. Live stock was saved. The building was insured in the Allen County Insurance company.

J. K. Ferguson and Earl Parmer left today for Wawasee lake to join their families, who are there for the summer. Other Fort Wayne people are becoming interested in this resort. This lake is the largest lake in Indiana, being nine miles long Wawasee is in Kosciusko county.

Rev Elmer Davis and his wife, who is a niece of Dr. C. B. Stemen, left today for Huntington, after a pleasant stay in the city. Last evening a social gathering met at Dr. Stemen's house in their honor, and yesterday Dr. Kosler and wife entertained for them. Rev. Davis and wife leave for their home in Springfield, Ohio, after a short stay at Huntington.

A camping party, composed of Paul Weitzmann, Henry C. Lahr, Henry Krah and Max Schneider, will leave for Rome City soon to remain several weeks Mr. Weitzmann and Mr. Krah and Henry Lahmeyer are the surviving three of a party of eight young men who eight years ago inaugurated the annual camping outing which has been kept up by the boys living each year since. The party will be well provided with tents and provisions.

Large Shipment Whortleberries.

For this afternoon 100 peck boxes, nice, fresh Berries from Plymouth, Indiana, 45c box. Also in bushel baskets at $1.90, baskets included, or 6c quart.

Michigan Blackberries, 5c quart, or 70c for half bushel cases.

Michigan Black Raspberries, 5c quart.

Ripe Florida Pine Apples, 15c each.

Fresh Tomatoes, 5c lb.

FRUIT HOUSE.

Bryan is the silverite's choice and Coony's Little Havana is everybody's choice. Ask for it. 11 13 15

New Potatoes Down 10c Bushel.

Carload New Potatoes just received from Missouri, down to 40c bushel.

Good Old Michigan Potatoes, bushel, 15c

City Mills, Globe Mills and Orff's best Flour, $3.50 barrel.

Best Country Butter, 14c lb.

Fresh Eggs, dozen 9c.

FRUIT HOUSE

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Our unvarying custom of having only two sales each year, at the close of the Spring and Fall Season, has become so well known, that the people of Fort Wayne look forward to these sales as being the great money-saving events of the season, they know that no fictitious reductions are ever advertised to mislead the public. BUT THAT EVERY ARTICLE ADVERTISED, CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED, EVERY TIME.

OUR GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Is Now Going on, and Will Continne Till August 1st.

Everything in this big store will be marked at Sale Prices, which will make this the Greatest Bargain Sale ever offered in Fort Wayne. We can't possibly quote prices on everything, but on every article in the store, whether advertised or not, GREAT REDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

A rare chance for housekeepers here.

Table Linens.

25 pieces Unbleached and Turkey Red Table Linen, reduced from 25c to 19c yard.

All 35c Table Linens, reduced to 25c yard.

All 39 and 45c Table Linens, reduced to 29c yard.

Our entire stock of 50c and 59c Table Linen, reduced to 39c yard.

All 62½c and 69c Table Linen, reduced to 50c yard

All $1 00 Table Linen, reduced to 79c yard.

All Napkins and Doylies at Sale Price.

Towels and Crash.

100 pieces Fine Twilled Cotton Crash, reduced from 5c to 3c yard.

100 pieces All Linen Crash, reduced from 7c to 5c yard

All our 10c Linen Crash, reduced to 8½c yard.

All 12½c and 15c Crash, reduced to 10c yard.

100 dozen All Linen Huck and Damask Towels, reduced from 15c to 10c each

All our 17c and 19c Fine Damask, Huck and Oatmeal Towels, reduced to 12½c each.

All our Fine Damask and Huck Towels extra large size, reduced from 25 and 29c to 19c each.

Bed Spreads.

100 White Marseilles Bed Spreads reduced from $1 00 to 65c each.

100 Marseilles Bed Spreads, reduced from $1.25 to 79c each.

All $2 00 Marseilles Bed Spreads, reduced to $1 25 each

White Goods.

All White India Linens and Check White Goods, reduced from 7c to 5c yard.

All our 10c White Nainsook and India Linens, reduced to 8½c.

All 12½c and 15c White India Linen and Check Nainsook, etc., reduced to 10c yard.

All Finer Qualities go at sale prices.

Book Department.

1 000 Paper Novels, reduced from 10c each to 4 for 25c.

All 25c Books, reduced to 19c.

All 50c Books, reduced to 35c.

All our Miscellaneous Books at sale prices.

CALICOES AND GINGHAMS.

Our entire stock of Fine Shirting Prints, Best Indigo Prints and Best Fancy Prints, all reduced to 3c yard

All Simpson's Best Black and White Prints, Simpson's Best Silver Gray Prints and Best Turkey Red Prints all reduced to 4c yard.

Best yard wide Fast Color Percales, reduced from 12½ and 15c to 10c yard

Best Lancaster and Amoskeag Apron Ginghams, reduced to 4c yard.

Fine Dress Ginghams, reduced from 10 to 5c yard.

All Fine French Zephyr Ginghams, reduced from 15 and 25c to 7½c yard

All 12½ and 15c Figured Sateens, reduced to 10c yard.

Domestics.

10 Bales, 5c Unbleached Muslin, reduced to 3c yard.

10 Bales, 6c Unbleached Muslin, reduced to 4c yard.

All 7c Unbleached Muslin, reduced to 5c yard.

All 5c Bleached Muslin, reduced to 4c yard.

All 6 and 7c Bleached Muslin, reduced to 5c yard.

Lonsdale Bleached Muslin at 6c yard.

25 pieces 9-4 Unbleached Sheeting worth 20c, at 10c yard.

All other widths in Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings at Sale Prices

Shirtings.

All 7c Outing Flannels, reduced to 5c yard.

All 10 and 12½c Outing Flannels, reduced to 8½c yard.

All 10c Blue Check Shirting, reduced to 7c yard.

Mosquito Net, all colors, 2 yards wide, reduced to 5c yard.

Cotton Flannels, Tickings and Denims, etc., all go at Sale Prices.

PARASOLS.

All $1 00 Parasols, at 75c

100 White Silk Parasols, Wide Ruffle, reduced from $2 00 to 98c.

50 White Silk Parasols, 2 Wide Ruffles, reduced from $2 50 to $1 39.

100 Fine Persian and Dresden Taffeta Silk Parasols, reduced from $3 75 to $1 39.

All Sun Umbrellas at Sale Prices.

All Ribbons, Laces, Fans, Lace Collars, Fancy Goods, etc., marked at Sale Prices.

WASH DRESS GOODS.

The Lowest Prices Ever Known.

500 pieces Fine Figured Lawns and Batistes, regular 8c goods, reduced to 3c yard.

All 10c Figured Dimities, reduced to 5c yard.

All Figured and Striped Piques and Duck Suitings reduced to 7c yard.

Our entire line of 15 and 12½c Wash Goods, the latest Persian and Dresden Patterns, reduced to 10c yard.

Fine Figured Swiss Muslin, reduced from 25 and 33c to 17c yard.

All 35 and 50c Wash Goods, reduced to 25c yard.

Gloves and Handkerchiefs.

1,000 pair All Silk Mitts reduced from 50 to 25c pair.

1,000 pair Ladies' 4-Button Kid Gloves, regular $1 00 and $1 25 quality, reduced to 69c pair.

White Chamois Gloves. 4-Pearl Button, reduced from $1 00 to 69c pair

"Haute Jouvin" Kid Gloves, 4 Button and 5 Hook, all colors and Black, reduced from $1 50 to $1 19 pair.

1,000 Fine Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs reduced from 25c to 12½c each.

Corset Department.

1,000 Ladies' Corsets reduced from 50c to 25c pair.

1,000 Ladies' 50c Summer Corsets reduced to 25c pair.

All Ladies' 72c Corsets reduced to 50c pair.

All our $1 00 Corsets, including ROYAL WORCESTER, KABO, R & G, WARNER'S ARMORSIDE JACKSON CORSET WAIST, ETC., all reduced to 75c pair

10,000 yards Fine Embroidery reduced from 8½ to 5c yard

10,000 yds Fine Swiss Embroidery reduced from 12½ to 8½c yard.

Muslin Underwear, Children's Caps, Etc, all at Sale Prices.

Ladies' Wrappers.

Our entire stock of Percale and Calico Wrappers, which sold at $1 39, $1.25 and $1 00, reduced to 79c each.

Ladies' Dimity Wrappers, which sold at $2 50, reduced to 98c each.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

All Capes, Jackets and Suits at the greatest bargain prices ever known.

Just read this list.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Jackets which were $1 00 and $1.25, reduced to 50c.

All $1 50 and $1 75 Jackets, reduced to 89c

All $2 00 and $2.50 Jackets, reduced to $1 25.

All $3 75 Jackets, reduced to $1 90.

All $5 00 to $7.50 Jackets, reduced to $2 90.

Ladies' Capes.

All this season's latest styles.

$1 25 Ladies' Capes at 89c

$2 50 and $2 75 Ladies' Capes, reduced to $1 25.

$3 50 Ladies' Capes, reduced to $1 90

$6 00 and $6.50 Silk and Velvet Capes, reduced to $3 90

All $10 00 to $15.00 Finest Silk and Velvet Capes, your choice for $5.00.

Skirts and Suits.

$3 00 Figured Mohair Skirts, reduced to $1 39

$4 00 and $4.50 Skirts, reduced to $2 75

All $6.00 and $6 50 Skirts, reduced to $3.90

All $7.50 and $8 50 Skirts, reduced to $5 00

All $10 00 and $12 50 Silk Skirts, reduced to $6 90.

All Ladies' Traveling Suits, reduced

From $7 50 to $3 90.

From $12 50 and $15 00 to $4 98.

Ladies' Duck Suits, reduced from $2 00 and $2 50 to 89c.

Ladies' Pique Suits, reduced from $3.00 and $3.50 to $1.39.

HOSIERY.

50 dozen Children's Fast Black Ribbed Hose, reduced from 15c to 8½c pair.

100 dozen Children's Full Regular made Derby Rib Hose, reduced from 25 to 15c pair.

200 doz Ladies' Fast Black Hose, reduced from 10c pair to 4 pair for 25c.

150 doz Full Regular made Fast Black Ladies' Hose, reduced from 25 to 14c pair.

100 dozen Full Regular made, Maco Split Foot, Wayne Knit and Hermsdorf Ladies' Hose, reduced from 35 to 20c pair.

SHIRT WAISTS

Almost given away.

500 Ladies' White Lawn Waists were 50c, reduced to 12½c each, 2 for 25c

500 Ladies' Lawn Sateen and Percale Waists, were 75c and $1.00, reduced to 19c each.

All 50c and 59c Laundried Shirt Waists, reduced to 39c.

All 75c Laundried Shirt Waists, reduced to 49c.

All $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 Shirt Waists, the latest styles in Dimity, etc, with detachable collars, reduced to 75c each.

Silk Waists.

All $2.90 and $4 50 Ladies' Silk Waists, reduced to $1 90.

All $5 00 Ladies' Silk Waists, reduced to $2.90.

Our entire stock of Ladies' Persian and Dresden Taffeta Silk Waists, which were $7 50, $8 50 and $10.00, reduced to $4 98.

Curtain Department.

Our entire stock of Silkolines, Momie Cloth and Jap Draperies, reduced from 15 and 12½c to 10c yard.

All Dotted Swiss Draperies, reduced from 15 to 10c yard.

All Dotted and Figured Swiss Draperies, reduced from 20 to 15c.

All Dotted and Figured Swiss Drapery, reduced from 25 to 19c.

Lace Curtains and Portieres.

All 89c Lace Curtains, reduced to 69c pair.

All $1.50 and $2 00 Lace Curtains, reduced to $1.25 pair.

All $3 00 and $4.50 Lace Curtains reduced to $2.75 pair.

All $5 00 and $6.00 Lace Curtains, reduced to $3.90 pair.

100 pair Turkish Portieres, reduced to 98c pair.

All $3 75 and $4 50 Chenille Portieres, reduced to $2 48 pair.

All $5.00 and $6 00 Chenille Portieres, reduced to $3 75 pair.

All $8 00 to $12 00 Chenille Portieres, reduced to $5 90 pair.

All Shades, Rugs, etc, at Sale Prices.

Notions.

Buttermilk Soap, 9c box.
Genuine Buttermilk Soap, 19c box
Cuticura Soap 14c cake.
Toilet Paper, 7 rolls for 25c.
Fine French Imported Perfumes, all choice odors, reduced from $1 00 to 50c ounce.
All Belts, Buckles, Waist Sets, etc, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

SILKS.

Wonderful reductions here.

1,000 yards Wash Silks, reduced from 33c to 15c yard

1,000 yards Fine Figured India Silk and Plain Black China Silk, reduced from 59c to 29c yard.

All our Fancy Stripe Check, Persian and Dresden Silks, reduced from 75c and 85c to 49c yard.

All our $1.00 Fine Persian Warp Print Silks, reduced to 69c yard

All $1.00 Black Brocaded Silks, reduced to 79c yard.

Dress Goods.

Our entire stock of Plain English Cashmere and Novelty Dress Goods, reduced from 25c to 15c yard.

36 inch All Wool Serge, Black and Colors, reduced to 21c yard.

All 39c and 45c Novelty Dress Goods, reduced to 25c yard.

All Black and Colored 50c and 59c Dress Goods, reduced to 39c yard

All 85c and 75c Novelty Dress Goods, reduced to 49c yard.

All $1.00 Novelty Dress Goods, reduced to 69c yard.

All $1 50 and $2 00 Novelty Dress Goods, reduced to 98c yard.

Fine Black Crepon Dress Goods, reduced from $2 50 to $1 50 yard.

All Linings and Dress Trimmings at Sale Prices.

Men's Furnishings.

100 doz Men's Seamless Sox, reduced from 10c pair to 4 pairs for 25c

50 doz. Men's Fast Black Seamless Half Hose, reduced from 25c to 15c pair.

All Men's 25c Half Hose, including the Wayne Knit and Hermsdorf Dye, reduced to 19c pair.

Men's Cotton Sweaters, reduced from 25c to 19c

Men's Linen Collars reduced from 12½c and 15c to 10c.

All 50c Cheviot and Outing Shirts, reduced to 39c.

Our Famous 50c Unlaundried Shirts at 39c.

Men's Laundried Percale Shirts all at Sale Prices.

Underwear.

100 doz. Ladies' Ribbed Gauze Vests, reduced to 4c.

All 12½c Gauze Vests, reduced to 8½c.

All 15c Gauze Vests reduced to 10c.

Ladies' and Men's 25c Underwear, reduced to 19c.

Ladies' and Men's 50c Underwear reduced to 39c.

50 doz Boys' Laundried "Star" Shirt Waists reduced from $1.00 to 50c each.

Remnants of All Kinds at About Half Price.

REMEMBER, Sale is Now Going on and will continue till August 1st.

ONE PRICE TO ALL. **THE PEOPLE'S STORE,** Best Lighted Store in City.

BEADELL & COMPANY.

Miss Georgia Smith, of the telephone exchange, has recovered after a week's illness.

George LaMaster, of Dreier's drug store, has returned from Louisville, where he attended the funeral of his father.

The new switch board of the Home Telephone company has been completed and is now in position at the general offices in the Bank block.

The contract for F. Frank Fee's new residence, on West Wayne street, was let yesterday morning to Fred Koester, for $4 580 This is exclusive of the plumbing, steam and gas fitting.

Kendallville Sun: "Mrs. Fannie Acker, of Fort Wayne, is visiting her sister, Mrs Frank Fields—Ethel Stillgus, of Fort Wayne, is the guest of her cousins, the Anderson families.—Mrs. R. G. Thompson and mother, Mrs. Ninde, of Fort Wayne, are guests of Mrs H. I Park."

Columbia City Post: "Mrs. Tom Bowser, of Fort Wayne, who has been visiting her many friends in the city, drove to her home today.—Mrs. Ida Kriegg, who has been visiting her parents, who live north of the city, returned to her home in Fort Wayne last evening.—Mrs. F. Stonebrook and children, of Fort Wayne, arrived in the city at 7:42 this morning to visit for a few days with J. Wallace and other friends in the city."

Ossian News: "Lant Clark and family were out from Fort Wayne Saturday to enjoy the holiday —Miss Mary Wilmington, of Fort Wayne, visited her mother, Mrs. Hannah Cotton, last Sunday.—Miss Nora Darr, who is staying in Fort Wayne, visited her parents here Sunday —Charley McCollum came out from Fort Wayne Saturday so he could have full swing at shooting firecrackers.—Mrs. Horstman and Miss Phoebe Rumrill came down from Fort Wayne on their wheels Wednesday and spent the day with Miss Laura Chupp."

The installation of officers of Maumee lodge, No. 50, A. O U. W., made time hang lightly for the large number of members who participated in the event last evening After the installation the First A O U. W. band appeared in the hall and rendered a most delightful serenade. This is a new musical organization and, judging by the choice selections rendered last evening, the A. O. U. W. may feel a just pride in their new official musical organization. At the sitting of the supreme lodge, at Buffalo, N. Y., a few weeks ago, this band was granted the right to use the insignia of the order, the first time such a privilege has been authorized in the history of the order After the band serenade last evening the generous members of Maumee lodge, No 50, tapped a box of cigars in appreciation of the compliment.

Louis Oetting has taken a position as clerk in Henry Nieman's grocery.

Mrs. E. J. Smith, accompanied by Mrs. R I. Smith, leaves for Bay View, Mich., Tuesday.

Mrs. Lydia B. Wentz of Philadelphia, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. G. Kendrick, of West DeWald street.

Miss Alice Crane will take charge of the Relief Union while Miss Emma Jonkinson takes her vacation.

Misses Fannie and Ada Green entertain the Kappi Phi today, from 2 to 5, to make arrangements for a lawn social.

C. E Everett has been in the southern part of the state on real estate business the past three weeks and has not yet returned.

George L Clayton, salesman for B. Skelton & Co, will go to Rome City tonight to join his wife, who is spending two weeks at that resort.

Will E. Gross, of Pennville, Ind., advertising manager of Island Park assembly, is in the city. The assembly opens the 29th inst, and continues until August 12

Mrs Payne, of Buckland, Ohio, and Mrs Vail, of Milwaukee, are visiting relatives in this city and county. The ladies are sisters to F. X. and Andy Miller, of the Pittsburg

Tiffin, Ohio, Advertiser: "Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hartnett returned to their home in Fort Wayne, Ind., today after a fortnight's visit with Mrs. Charles Clark and other friends in Tiffin."

Gold or silver will buy Coony's Little Havana Cigar. It speaks for itself. 11 13 15

Phil. Hess who took prizes on the Tribune Racer and Halladay Tandem last week at the L. A. W. state meet, is now in the repair department for bicycles with Morgan & Co. He will be glad to see you and sell you sundries also.

16 to 1 or gold standard has nothing to do with Coony's Little Havana Cigar being the best on earth. Ask for it. 11 13 15

NOTICE TO THE PATRONS OF THE CELEBRATED SILVER AGE RYE.

I have given to C. M. Lamley, 38 Harrison street, the exclusive agency for the sale of the Silver Age Rye, bottled by me, which will be furnished to customers by the bottle or case.

Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

Store open until 9 p. m.

M. KLEIN,
Alleghony Pa.

Once smoked, always smoked—Coony's Little Havana Cigar. 11 13 15

Silver Bullion.

Editor SENTINEL:

A man who believes that the United States would become the "dumping ground" of all the silver in the world if this country opens her mints to the free coinage of silver ought to be confined in a feeble minded institute. Europe has no silver to "dump," and China and India would certainly not send silver here and demand gold for it, when they have no use for gold. Gold is not money in these countries It would be just as sensible for some fool in India to yell that if that country went on a gold basis it would become the "dumping ground" of all the gold in the world. The advocates of a gold standard in this country point to the fact that a silver Mexican dollar is only worth fifty-four cents in this country, because Mexico is on a silver basis. Canada belongs to England, which is on a gold basis, and a Canadian silver dollar is worth only eighty cents. So that "cuts no ice" in this matter.

J. W. YOUNGE M. D.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July, 11, 1896.

Spectacles Fitted, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at Graffe's.

Those who travel now have a two-fold reason to take the Rand-McNally Guide. First, it is the standard; second, it insures you without charge for $1,000. 40 cents per copy. $3 00 per year. On sale everywhere. Send subscriptions to 166 Adams street, Chicago.

Wanted, Bids

On the taking down of the old church building, corner Jefferson and Griffith streets. Call on O. P. Eversole, chairman, 12 West Wayne street. 7 11

Given Away

With every $1.50 paper purchase a beautiful picture valued at 50c, and a $1.00 picture with all sales exceeding $2 50.

We sell all grades of paper, prices running from 2c up to the most expensive

Give us a call.

HEINE & ISRAEL,
16eodtf No. 123 Broadway.

Pay Attention To

The national convention and be prepaired for November next to have your overcoat ready for use; 45 and 50 per cent off on all cleaning and repair work during July and August, at the Hayden Park Tailor shop, 13 Maumee avenue. Suits from $14 00 up and Pants $4 00 and up, made to order; good fit guaranteed.

JOS. GOEBRIN,
Merchant Tailor.

Chrysilite, Catseye and Daisy Hat Pins, at Graffe's. 24w,s&mtf

Free Insurance. The Rand-McNally Guide has a system of insurance, whereby a person holding a copy is insured against Accidental death for $1,000, in the Fidelity & Casualty Co.

Chew MINT JULEP Gum. 15 1m

Notice.

Mrs. F. Mesner, nurse lady, has changed her residence from 121 Ewing street to 114 West Wayne street.

MEN INTERESTED

When they can get a first-class suit of clothes, made to order by a leading tailor, for $25.00, $30 00 and $35.00, less 20 per cent. for cash. This we propose to do for thirty days, to make room for fall goods.

THIEME BROS.,
8:6 12 West Berry St.

Chew MINT JULEP Gum. 15 1m

The Cheapest Lot

In Lakeside is now for sale by John Coristen, No. 345 Columbia avenue, for $700 00, and must be sold in six weeks. Call on John Christen, 100 Calhoun street, for further information. 8, 11

We have a few more Smalleys, 1895 pattern, new, at $59.00.
963 **RANDALL CYCLE CO.**

Notice.

The Tri State Building and Loan association and Tri-State Building and Loan association No. 2 will hold their annual meeting at the office of the association, Monday evening, July 13, 1896, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a board of 19 directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before the meeting.

G. W. PIXLEY, President.
C. A. WILDING, Secretary. 2t10

New Polish that acts like a charm. Takes off natural gas tarnish from silver, copper and brass. For sale at Graffe's. 24w,s&mtf

We are closing out our Lawn Swings worth $10.00, at $6.25. Only a few left, just the thing for your lawn.
963 **RANDALL CYCLE CO.**

Chew MINT JULEP Gum. 15 1m

USE Martin's Patent Cellar Drainer and Backwater Trap,

Guaranteed to keep your Cellar dry.

Emmett Martin,

The Plumber.
Cor. Hanna & Buchanan St., Phone 379.

NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR.

MISS E. C. RODENBECK,
.....DEALER IN.....
HAIR GOODS.
29 East Washington Street.
Hair Dyes and Cosmetics,
Hair Dressing and Shampooing,
Manicuring and Facial Treatment.

ROBISON PARK,

The People's Popular Pleasure Resort.

Extra Attractions this week.

Commencing Sunday, July 12th.

2 Performances Daily 2
AFTERNOON 3:30. EVENING 8:30.

Engagement of the World's Renowned Club Manipulators.

3—BARRETT'S—3

In their new and original club acts.

THE AERIAL QUEENS

3—Maretta Sisters—3

In their wonderful and daring triple trapeze and contortion act.

SPECIAL . . .

SUNDAY 2 P. M.

BASE BALL.

OTTAWA, O., vs. BROADWAYS.

Military Drill 4 p m.

Fort Wayne Rifles,
Wayne True Blues.

Admission FREE.

Positively no charge for our attractions

$2. KELLY Shower Bath RING AND Hot Water Proof Hose

$2, Express add 25c.

Prevents Wetting Head Floor and Walls.

Hornless Water Closets.

Frost Proof Water Closets, Self acting Water Closets, Kelly Stop and Waste Cock.

Thos. Kelly & Bros.,

192 Madison St., Chicago.
Send for Catalogue.

Madame Cosper's

Hair Preparation and Almond Cream .....

Is manufactured and for sale at

132 Monroe Street.

STOP

At Lydia E. Auger's, No. 15 E. Washington St., for your Carnations and Roses, or at Vesey's Greenhouses, 90 Thompson Ave. Telephone 231.

They Speak for Themselves

And what your clothes say should be in your favor. It will be if they're spic and span and in their original shape. Its easy to have what you wear all right every way even if it is somewhat spotted, simply by sending it to us to be cleaned and pressed. A man doesn't know what it costs him to look shabby. To look neat and up-to-date only costs him a trifle.

THE PANTITORIUM,

No. 16 Arcade,
Miss Jennie Haverly, Prop.

IF YOU WANT

A Carpet for a back hall or stairway or a dark up stairs bedroom, where beautiful colors and exquisite designs are not positively needed, you can perhaps afford NOT to buy that carpet of us.

But If You Want

An up-to-date design for your parlor, something entirely new for your sitting room or library, or an exquisite pattern for a bedroom, you cannot afford to select it without looking through the handsomest and largest carpet department in the city.

Until July 20th, we shall continue our great special offer to make, lay and line free of cost. All carpets sold for cash—a reduction of 15 cents a yard

Foster Furniture Co.

—If You Wish to—
BORROW + MONEY
For any purpose, you will always find it at the
Allen County Loan & Savings Association
32 East Berry Street.
All loans made on the popular Dollar Monthly Payment Plan.

F. J. ZIMMERLY & CO.

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS.
Gas and Steam Fitters.
186 CALHOUN STREET.

PART SECOND. 8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS. PART SECOND.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CITY BOYS AS FARMERS

How Street Waifs Are Trained For the Work.

THE BRACE MEMORIAL FARM.

The Children's Aid Societies of New York and Boston Send Thousands of Boys to the Farms of the West, Where They Usually Turn Out Well.

Every year hundreds of homeless boys are taken from the streets of New York and Boston, given a few months practical instruction in farming and sent west and south to good homes with farmers who are glad to receive them. In this way a small part of the tide that ceaselessly flows cityward is made

CHARLES LORING BRACE.

to ebb toward the agricultural districts, and thousands of youths are reclaimed from leading criminal lives.

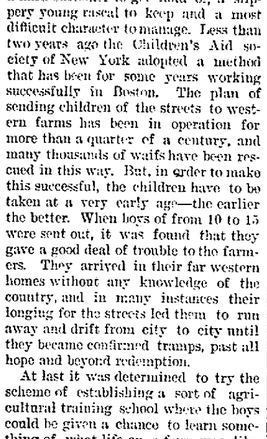
The way in which this is accomplished is most interesting. The street gamin is a hard customer to get hold of, a slippery young rascal to keep and a most difficult character to manage. Less than two years ago the Children's Aid society of New York adopted a method that has been for some years working successfully in Boston. The plan of sending children of the streets to western farms has been in operation for more than a quarter of a century, and many thousands of waifs have been rescued in this way. But, in order to make this successful, the children have to be taken at a very early age—the earlier the better. When boys of from 10 to 15 were sent out, it was found that they gave a good deal of trouble to the farmers. They arrived in their far western homes without any knowledge of the country, and in many instances their longing for the streets led them to run away and drift from city to city until they became confirmed tramps, past all hope and beyond redemption.

At last it was determined to try the scheme of establishing a sort of agricultural training school where the boys could be given a chance to learn something of what life on a farm was like under favorable auspices and make up their minds whether they could be content with it or not before they had gone so far that it would not be practical for them to turn back.

So a little farm of 125 acres was purchased in Westchester county, N. Y., and a big, ample house built on it through the generous charity of Mrs. Joseph M. White. Other philanthropic persons furnished the money to stock it in good shape, and an endowment fund was created to pay the running expenses, for it was not expected that the farm would be self supporting. It was dedicated as the Brace Memorial Farm school in honor of the late Charles Loring Brace, founder of the Children's Aid society in New York.

Then from the various branches of the society boys were sent up to take a two or three months' course. It was a miscellaneous collection of boys that first gathered in the farm school and received a warm welcome from Superintendent Lewis. They were boys who had been earning a living in various ways about the streets. Many of them were bootblacks and newsboys. They had been used to sleeping in out of the way corners, going without meals and despising baths.

The agents of the society find the boys in the lodging houses and invite them to try the farm for awhile. All



A RAW RECRUIT.

the recruits are volunteers, and no boys are committed to the farm. They are not kept prisoners after they get there either, but are at liberty to leave any time.

If they conclude that they would like to exchange an uncertain existence on the streets for life on a farm they are promptly installed as members of the farm school. To most of the boys the country is a new world. For a week or so digging, hoeing, watering the stock, chopping wood and picking up stones seem like a new form of sport. Then the novelty wears off and the critical period begins. It is right here that the usefulness of the farm school comes out. The momentary dissatisfaction, induced perhaps by blistered hands or an aching back, may be kept in check by the friendly counsel of the superintendent until it wears off. But if the boy was thousands of miles away from his familiar haunts he might become so homesick for the pavements that in the absence of kindly advice he might run away.

But on the farm school it is different. He is told that he may go back to the city if he wishes, but he is shown that he is losing a chance to make something of himself if he backs out. Then he sees other boys around him who are sticking to their work bravely, and ten chances to one he picks up the hoe and goes to work again with his back turned squarely on the city.

There are from 40 to 50 boys at the farm school all the year round. In the big building there are accommodations for 54 amateur farmers. The boys are quartered in large, airy dormitories, and they live as members of one big family. They are first cleaned up and given some stout, serviceable clothes to work in, for there is plenty of work to be done. The boys are given the true idea of what life on a farm is like. They get up before sunrise and are out in the fields while the dew is still on the grass.

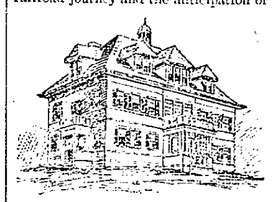
When the breakfast bell rings, they troop into the big dining room and eagerly gather around the long table. The superintendent, with his family and the few teachers who are employed, sits at the table with them, and thus the boys learn some of the rudiments of table etiquette.

Some attempt is even made toward educating the boys, and forenoon sessions are held in the schoolroom for the younger lads and for the older ones who wish to attend. Only the simplest studies are taken up, but Superintendent Lewis tries to have his boys leave with a knowledge of the "three R's" at least. Out in the fields there is work even for the youngest.

Such products as are not consumed on the farm itself are sent to New York to be used in the various lodging houses of the society. Last year, for instance, the boys raised 100 barrels of apples, 10 barrels of pears, 1,500 head of cabbages, 25 cartloads of pumpkins, 34,386 quarts of milk, 450 pounds of butter, 25 bushels of beans and 100 bushels of tomatoes, besides 40 tons of hay, 50 bushels of barley, 100 of rye, 150 of oats and 30 of buckwheat. If all this had been sold at market rates, it would have brought over $2,500.

The discipline on the farm is strict, but not rigorous, and the boys are encouraged to do their best to become valuable farm assistants, because they know that when they are considered competent they will be taken west and installed in new homes. The record of each boy is kept, and when he gets a certain number of credit marks he is graduated. It is not all work and no play, for the boys have their evenings in which to read, and every Saturday they have a half holiday. They seem to enjoy the life greatly, and sometimes a boy does not wish to leave when the time comes.

But generally the prospects of a long railroad journey and the anticipation of



BRACE MEMORIAL FARM SCHOOL.

new and strange scenes are sufficient inducements to make the boys anxious for the time to come when they shall start for the west under the charge of an agent of the society. Kansas, Iowa and Florida are taking lots of New York boys just now, and the demand for graduates of the farm school is generally greater than the supply. The farmers generally agree to furnish the boys with clothes in return for services until the amateur farmers are 18 or 19 years old, when they can command fair wages.

The Children's Aid society always keeps track of its proteges, and the names and records of every one of the more than 100,000 waifs which have been picked up on the city streets and placed in good homes since the work was begun more than 40 years ago have been kept, and today the agents can refer to bulky books and tell just what became of any boy or girl who has ever been helped by them. The graduates of the farm school are just as carefully looked after. They are requested to write back to the secretary just as often as they choose and give as many details of their new life as they can. The farmers who take the boys are also asked to report their progress occasionally.

Although the Brace Memorial farm has been in existence but two years some of the boys who have left it have been so successful in the west that there is a good prospect that a few of them will soon own farms of their own. Good reports have been sent back of all but two, and of these one became insane and the other turned out so badly that he was sent back to the city. This is a much better showing than was made under the old method. The farm school seems to supply the missing link between the city streets and the farm. It is a sort of winnowing machine where the boys who will make good farmers are separated from those who are totally unfit for the country. Few charities can show such immediate and practical results and none is more worthy of support or imitation. CYRUS SYLVESTER.

Of Interest In Warm Weather.

The human system can endure heat of 212 degrees, the boiling point of water, because the skin is a badconductor, and because the perspiration cools the body. Men have withstood without injury a heat of 300 degrees for several minutes.

Should Have Known Better.

"Papa, dear! Is Queen Victoria still living?"

"Certainly, my boy. Why ask silly questions?"—Brooklyn Life.

The Same Thing.

She—Oh, Jack! Do you know, Mr. Gibson punctuated his tire yesterday?

He—You mean punctured, my dear.

She—Well, anyway, he came to a full stop.—Sketch.

WATSON AND BARRIE.

TWO FAMOUS SCOTCH WRITERS COMING TO AMERICA.

Ian Maclaren Will Read to Us, but Barrie Is Too Shy For That Sort of Thing - Both Are Great Favorites and Will Be Warmly Welcomed.

Two Scottish story writers whose books have been and still are immensely popular in this country are coming over here next fall that we may all take a look at them. They are Ian Maclaren and J. M. Barrie, names which within a few years have become household words on this side of the water.

Of the somewhat numerous Scotch writers whose stories have pleased us so well Ian Maclaren is the latest in the field. We first became acquainted with him through "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," a delightful collection of Scottish character sketches, which, when published in book form, has been sold to the extent of over 250,000 copies in America. This was followed by "In Days of Auld Lang Syne," another group of short stories introducing more characters.

At his home in Liverpool Ian Maclaren is known by the more prosaic name of Rev. Dr. John Watson, for, as he says, his business is preaching, and not writing. He is the pastor of the Sefton Park Presbyterian church, which is one of the leading churches in point of membership, wealth and position in all Liverpool.

His visit to this country will be made during a three months' vacation granted by his church. He sails on Sept. 9 and intends to return before Christmas. In the course of his tour through the

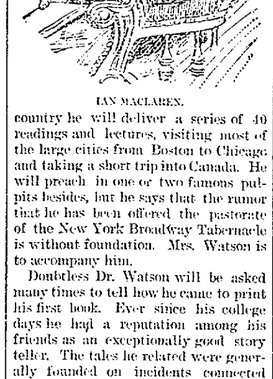
IAN MACLAREN.

country he will deliver a series of 40 readings and lectures, visiting most of the large cities from Boston to Chicago and taking a short trip into Canada. He will preach in one or two famous pulpits besides, but he says that the rumor that he has been offered the pastorate of the New York Broadway Tabernacle is without foundation. Mrs. Watson is to accompany him.

Doubtless Dr. Watson will be asked many times to tell how he came to print his first book. Ever since his college days he had a reputation among his friends as an exceptionally good story teller. The tales he related were generally founded on incidents connected with the days of a quarter of a century ago, when he was an obscure country parson. He told some of these one night at a dinner where Dr. Nicoll, the shrewd publisher of The Bookman, was a guest. Dr. Nicoll was much impressed with the tales and subsequently importuned Dr. Watson to write him some Scotch character sketches. After much urging this was done, "Domsie," which is the first story in "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," being the first one turned out. The others followed and were first printed in The British Weekly.

Dr. Nicoll is coming over, too, but in company with Mr. Barrie, of whom he is also the friend and discoverer. This is Mr. Barrie's first visit to America, as it is Dr. Watson's. He comes over to see the people who have been so enthusiastic over his books and perhaps to tell them something about his ideas of literature and story writing. He is a slender, boyish looking man of 36, with a grave, shy demeanor, and the same horror of being socially lionized that Hall Caine is said to have.

Barrie did not stumble into literature and was not dragged in as was Maclaren. He forced his way in, beginning as a reporter on the Edinburgh newspapers. He soon discovered that fiction was his forte and he stuck to that, producing his "Auld Licht Idylls," which attracted the attention of Dr. Nicoll. His most successful book, "A Window in Thrums," has had an immense sale on both sides of the water. In it he immortalizes the little Scotch manufactur-



J. M. BARRIE.

ing town of Kirriemuir, where he was born, giving it the name of Thrums. Among his other stories which have been widely popular are "When a Man's Single," "An Edinburgh Eleven" and "My Lady Nicotine." Barrie does not use such turgid dialect as does Maclaren and his stories are perhaps more popular.

CLARENCE P. SKINNER.

A Faithful Porter.

"Once when I was stopping at a pioneer hotel at Alamosa, Colo.," said the ancient major, "I asked the landlord to have a fire made in my room at 6:30 the next morning. He made a note of my request on a book or slate kept for that purpose and told me the porter would attend to the matter.

"The note read, 'Fire 40 at 6:30.'

"The porter was new to the business. He came at 6:30, and, having knocked at my door, was admitted. Then he told me to get out. I asked him what sort of a fool he was, and he said he was all kinds, but he obeyed orders just the same. And, don't you think, that fellow tried to throw me down the stairs. He would have succeeded, in fact, had not the landlord appeared in time to save me.

"That was the new porter's interpretation of 'Fire 40 at 6:30.'"—Chicago Times-Herald.

WILL READ HER FATHER'S POEMS.

The Late Eugene Field's Daughter to Take the Platform.

Early next fall Miss Mary French Field, the eldest daughter of the late Eugene Field, will make her first appearance as a public reader and will, in a large measure, carry out the programme which her father had arranged for himself. Miss Field will doubtless be well received, for she is a tall, handsome young woman of 20, possessed of a fine figure, a good stage presence and much of the magnetic personality which made the poet laureate of childhood so universally popular.

Miss Field is known among her friends by the affectionate diminutive

MISS MARY FRENCH FIELD.

of "Trotty," a pet name given to her by her father when she was a baby and which has been applied to her ever since. "Trotty" was fairly idolized by her father, and she was deeply interested in his literary work. One of his most successful books bears the following dedication: "To my severest critic, my most loyal admirer and my only daughter, Mary French Field."

Miss Field has prepared for her work by a year's study under the instruction of a prominent Delsartean teacher. She has been carefully educated, too, having studied in Germany. She will go out under the management of George H. Yenowine, who was the manager for many years of her father's tours as well as his intimate friend. Scores of engagements have already been offered and her success is confidently expected. Her debut will probably be made in Cincinnati.

Miss Field will give readings from her father's works exclusively, and her repertory will include both poetry and prose. She has frequently entertained the members of her family and friends by reciting these selections, which she is said to give with a good deal of sympathy and delicate appreciation. Her object is to add to the family income, for while Mr. Field left a fine home, a magnificent library and almost a fortune in curios, he had accumulated no large amount of money, and the Field family has been dependent upon the royalties from several books which bring in a steady but hardly a sufficient income. Miss Field, with praiseworthy pluck, has determined to make her own way in the world.

CANADA'S NEXT PREMIER.

Career of Wilfrid Laurier, the Successful Liberal Statesman.

The somewhat unexpected victory of the Liberal party in Canada will give the Dominion, for the first time in its history, a French-Canadian premier. Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, who as leader of the Liberals will soon be called upon to form a cabinet, has long been prominent

WILFRID LAURIER.

in his party. He was born at St. Lin, Que., in 1841, and comes from an excellent old French family. He was educated at the college in L'Assomption and afterward took the degree of B. C. L. at McGill university in Toronto. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of lower Canada in 1865. He was appointed queen's counsel in 1880.

Early in his career M. Laurier identified himself with the Liberals and in 1871 he was sent to the Quebec legislature from Drummond and Arthabaska. Four years later he was elected to the Dominion house of commons from the same constituency. For a while he attracted but little attention in parliament, but one midnight during the winter of 1885-6 he startled the members who were half dozing on the benches by delivering a thrilling and eloquent speech on the Riel rebellion. That flood of eloquence made him famous as an orator, and nobly has he sustained the reputation thus won.

From that time on he was in the front rank of the Liberals, and when Edward Blake resigned from the commons the leadership was given to the silver tongued and brilliant young Frenchman. In appearance M. Laurier is tall, slender and graceful. He is always faultlessly dressed, and the Quebec Liberals are very proud of him.

M. Laurier is looked upon as an ardent annexationist, and will probably at once try to put into effect his policy of reciprocity with the United States. His wife is a beautiful woman, who, as Miss Zoe Lafontaine, was the belle of Montreal.

"Jawbett is no good as a fighter," said the sporting editor. "He has no wind."

"No wind?" said the hotel reporter in a derisive tone. "I guess you never interviewed him."—New York Sunday World.

JUST PLAIN HEALER.

NO HYPNOTISM ABOUT NEWELL, THE VERMONT SCHLATTER.

An Unlearned Blacksmith Said to Possess Great Power as a Healer - Doesn't Know Where His Magnetism Comes From, but Makes Money Out of It.

The Prince of Wales is to have the honor in a few days of being presented to Bradley C. Newell, the Vermont healer, for that interesting individual is now on his way to London. Healer Newell seems to be one of the most acceptable of his class that has yet appeared. He is a big, wholesome, hearty country blacksmith, who makes use of no sort of mysterious mummery and is entirely modest in his claims.

Newell hails from the small village of Jacksonville, which has once before figured in history as the birthplace of Brigham Young. Up to about a year ago he knew nothing about his remarkable powers. One day last August as he was working at his anvil he says he felt a peculiar buzzing sound in his ears and then he felt he could cure people. The next day he dispelled a severe headache from which his wife was suffering. She has never had one since. He next treated his sister-in-law for consumption. She is a well woman today.

Then he extended his practice to his neighbors and his fame began to spread. In a short time he was known as the "Vermont Schlatter." People began to come from other towns to be cured of various diseases. Sometimes he was successful, but not always. His most remarkable cure was that of a little girl who had been dumb since she was 4 years old. He placed his fingers in her ears and she began to talk. She has completely recovered her powers of speech.

So many people began to seek out Newell that he shut up his blacksmith shop and went into the business of healing, charging a regular fee. He was entirely frank about the matter. He was willing to heal people, but he thought that those who could pay for his services should do so. His fame spread all over the state. He was invited to give exhibitions of the peculiar manner in which his power could be manifested and these were attended by

BRADLEY C. NEWELL.

prominent and reputable citizens. He developed powers of hypnotism and did some things that spiritualistic mediums do.

Newell is now a full fledged healer. He has a business manager and a press agent and during the last year he has made more than $25,000. On his recent visit to New York he wore good clothes and stopped at one of the best hotels. He went there to treat two wealthy patients for rheumatism. Newell's press agent said that he was going to Europe to try his healing powers on the Prince of Wales and other members of the nobility. Newell himself denied this. He said that he was going to London with the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, of which organization he is an honorary member. He said that he expected to meet the Prince of Wales because the latter was to be the guest of the Ancient and Honorables. Newell's experience with press agents is limited.

The Vermont healer does not pretend to know anything about his powers beyond the fact that he has them. He says he does not understand it and cannot explain it. He denies that he is either a spiritualist, a hypnotist or a faith curist.

"I am a blacksmith," he says with simple frankness, "and I don't know much about those things. All I know is that I have cured great numbers of people of all sorts of diseases by simply holding their hands in mine. I don't know anything about medicine. I have never taken any myself and I have never had a sick day in my life."

The Vermont healer is a magnificent specimen of physical manhood. He stands over 6 feet in height and weighs 265 pounds and he has the athletic build of a prizefighter. He has a fine black beard, which he now keeps well trimmed, and large, brilliant, black eyes, set wide apart. A grasp from his big, strong hand is something to be remembered, and many have said that the peculiar magnetism which he possesses is strongly felt even in a casual hand shake.

Although not a man of refinement and education, Newell expresses himself readily and in fairly good English, his speech being marked by colloquialisms, but grammatical in the main. He receives the attention which he everywhere attracts with modesty, but he is accepting all the social honors that come his way and is quietly adding to his bank account.

Since Newell's success has become known, a horde of alleged healers has appeared in southern Vermont, and each one has his following of believers, who tell of wonderful cures and strange manifestations. Newell, however, is the only one who has made much money out of the business. He is expected to return in September and resume operations on an extensive scale.

C. J. BOWDEN.

Will It Come to This?

"I understand that there is a revolt among the young women," said the college president.

"There is," replied the professor in mathematics.

"What seems to be the trouble?" asked the president.

"They refuse absolutely to wear the university cap and gown."

"Refuse to wear the cap and gown?" exclaimed the president in astonishment.

"Well, I don't understand that they have any particular objection to the cap, but they positively refuse to put on the gown."

"Do they give any reason?"

"Oh, yes; they say it is too feminine and entirely out of date. Besides, it helps to fit bloomers, and is really only fit for men to wear."—Chicago Post.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD.

Went to Chicago Without Money and Made a Fortune In Real Estate.

John P. Altgeld, who has been renominated by the Democrats as governor of Illinois, is a man of such positive character that he is either thoroughly liked or cordially hated by those who know him. His opponents are ever bitterly active and his friends are never lukewarm.

Governor Altgeld was born in Prussia in 1848, but his parents came to this country and settled near Mansfield,

JOHN P. ALTGELD.

O., when he was very young. He was working hard on his father's farm in 1864 when there was another call for troops. Although but 16, he enlisted and served until the close of the rebellion. Then he taught school in Ohio for several years and drifted west, reaching St. Louis with just 3 cents in his pocket. In Savannah, Mo., he was given an opportunity to enter an office and study law. He improved it, and in a few years became a successful lawyer.

In 1875 Mr. Altgeld arrived in Chicago with but little money and no friends. He began to work, however, and was soon recognized as a leading attorney. He dropped naturally into politics, and in 1886 was elected judge of the superior court. He resigned from the bench to take the nomination for governor and was elected after making a most vigorous canvass.

As governor his official acts have often attracted national attention, the pardoning of the Chicago anarchists having brought him the widest notoriety. Governor Altgeld has posed as the champion of the laboring men and has been freely accused of being a socialist. Personally he is a man of cool, calm reserve and unbending dignity.

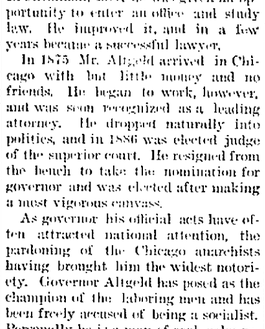
Governor Altgeld's business career has been a remarkably successful one. He is today worth several millions, and he has made most of his money by shrewd speculation in real estate. Some of his operations in unimproved land were so bold as to amaze even old Chicagoans. He made deals of great magnitude with but a small amount of capital, and came out a winner. He now owns a skyscraper office building, besides several other blocks in Chicago, and he is largely interested in street railways in other cities.

CALIFORNIA PAMPAS PLUMES.

They Will Probably Be Largely Used as Campaign Emblems.

This promises to be a great year for political emblems. The silver men threaten to adopt a field daisy, which flower, with its 16 silver petals to 1 golden center, seems to properly typify their sentiments. One of the first acts of Chairman Hanna on assuming control of the Republican campaign was to suggest as a party emblem a bunch of three plumes of California pampas grass, dyed red, white and blue. The idea seems to have met with favor in all directions, and the prospects are that from now on until election day the tricolored pampas plumes will wave in every quarter of the land.

This will add a most picturesque feature to the campaign. Mr. Hanna suggests that the long, feathery plumes can be used with good effect for decorating the interiors of halls and other public places where rallies are held



REPUBLICAN PAMPAS PLUMES.

and that they can be mounted on staffs to be carried in parades. Smaller plumes may be worn as badges also, although they would be almost too cumbersome for everyday use.

This is not an original idea of Chairman Hanna's, for the pampas plumes were adopted as an emblem by the Republican national convention of 1892.

The pampas plumes which will be used will come largely from California, where they are extensively cultivated for purely decorative purposes. The grass originally came from South America, where it grows in wild profusion on the pampas or plains. The grass grows in large tufts, 4 or 5 feet across, with long, gracefully curved leaves, often more than 6 feet in length. From the center of the tuft are thrown up stalks from 5 to 15 feet high, upon the end of which grow the feathery and silvery white flowers which form the pampas plumes. These plumes are from 1 to 2 feet long. Of late years the demand has largely increased, and in California the raising of pampas plumes has come to be quite an industry.

It Is a Poor Rule.

"A woman's no means yes," said the man of 20, who naturally knows all about women.

"That may be the rule," assented the married one, "but it doesn't work both ways. Unfortunately a woman's yes doesn't mean no."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

EDUCATING VOTERS.

HOW CAMPAIGN AMMUNITION IS PREPARED AND DISTRIBUTED.

Tons of Speeches and Other Documents to Be Sent Out From Washington During the Summer For the Enlightenment of the Intelligent Voter.

The "intelligent voter," whose name is legion and who is pursued by the politicians, may be prepared to receive a great quantity of mail matter within the next month or two, for the campaign committees are at work. This is to be another campaign of education.

Tons on tons of printed arguments are being prepared, and this material will soon be trading its way to the voter, mostly at the expense of Uncle Sam. Talk of enormous work of manufacturing several millions of men on the issues of the day is so minutely di-

CHAIRMAN BABCOCK.

vided up that it is done without any confusion. It is the wonderful organization of the campaign workers that makes this possible.

At the head of the campaigners in each party are two great committees. One of these is the national executive committee, and the other is the congressional committee. On the first devolves the duty of furthering the election of the presidential ticket, of raising the campaign funds and of distributing them where the money will do the most good.

The congressional committee works in a slightly different field, but the two are in perfect harmony. In the hands of the congressional committee rests the political fate of every candidate for congress. The three principal objects for which it exists are to furnish money, speakers and literature.

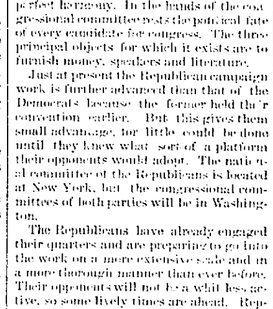
Just at present the Republican campaign work is further advanced than that of the Democrats because the former held their convention earlier. But this gives them small advantage, for little could be done until they knew what sort of a platform their opponents would adopt. The national committee of the Republicans is located at New York, but the congressional committees of both parties will be in Washington.

The Republicans have already engaged their quarters and are preparing to go into the work on a more extensive scale and in a more thorough manner than ever before. Their opponents will not be a whit less active, so some lively times are ahead. Representative Joseph W. Babcock of Wisconsin is the chairman of the Republican congressional committee, and all through the hot summer he is doomed to stay in Washington and work as none of his lumbermen at home could be hired to work. He knows what is before him, though, for he acted in the same capacity during the last campaign. Mr. Babcock is a wealthy lumberman, and his home is in Necedah, Wis. He has served two terms in congress and is highly popular with the members of his party.

As chairman of the congressional committee he will be an important personage in the campaign. Every candidate will in a certain measure owe his election or defeat to the executive ability, discretion, tact and industry of Mr. Babcock. He must know the fine points of the situation in each district, the strength of his own candidate, the weakness and power of the opposition and all the elements of uncertainty which will come into play during the struggle. He cannot always rely on the oversanguine or overdespondent views of the local campaign managers. He must have that rare political judgment which will enable him to decide these matters for himself.

The work cut out for Chairman Babcock and his assistants is to secure a "sound money" Republican majority in the house. In order to do this it is proposed to send out as many as 10,000,000 speeches and documents. To handle this great mass of literature will keep many hands busy from now until November. Scores of young women will be employed in folding, wrapping and addressing documents. The greater part of the distribution is through the mails, although the local committees do a good deal of the work directly.

As it is the financial issue which is uppermost, most of the literature deals with this question. The favorite documents which the Republicans are distributing are the speeches of Mr. Dingley on bonds



PREPARING CAMPAIGN AMMUNITION.

and finances, Senator Sherman's famous financial utterances and Mr. Babcock's "History of Money." The reply of Representative McCleary of Minnesota to Mr. Towne's free silver masterpiece will also be widely distributed.

Chairman Babcock has as an assistant Mr. Fred Schrader, a newspaper man, who will do editorial work and handle news bulletins. Mr. W. B. Thompson will be treasurer of the committee. A suite of rooms has been hired in the Hotel Normandie, and just across the way a four story brick house has been rented, and in this will be installed a score of typewriters and the mailing force. When the congressional committees are in full swing, campaign ammunition will be sent out every day by the dray load.

MARK NORRIS.

A Dead Man on Trial.

It is probably rare anywhere that a court sits in judgment on the dead. In the city of Schwaidnitz, Silesia, Florian Meisel, bureau chief in the tax office, had been sentenced to 18 months in jail for embezzling funds and forging documents. He died a maniac soon after he was sentenced. His widow had the case reopened and proved, by competent expert testimony, that the deceased had been demented at the time he committed his forgeries. The court thereupon reversed the first sentence and pronounced the deceased "not guilty."

Salvation by Spirits.

Among a list of new trademarks published in The Wine Trade Review is a request from Chicago that it is done without any confusion. It is the wonderful organization of the campaign workers that makes this possible.

At the head of the campaigners in each party are two great committees. One of these is the national executive committee, and the other is the congressional committee. On the first devolves the duty of furthering the election of the presidential ticket, of raising the campaign funds and of distributing them where the money will do the most good.

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EVERY High Grade

'96

Vim Pebble Tread

Tire

Has a....

PINK BRAND

With our name on it.

If the brand does not contain the word "VIM"

It is not a first grade, and

You Don't Want It!

They Don't Slip.

—Enough said
It's the pebble tread.

Speed in Tires.

There are very few people who know that different makes of pneumatic bicycle tires differ in speed or that, in other words, one tire is "faster" than another. And fewer still know that this speed quality is the direct result of manufacturing the tire in a certain way. Yet both are true.

Tires differ in speed as much as yachts, and exactly as the naval architect builds his cup winner along certain lines, so the tire manufacturer works his rubber and his Sea Island cotton fabric in certain ways to produce a fast tire.

The manipulation of the fabric is usually the method to produce speed in a pneumatic tire. The degree of "openess" and the angles of crossing threads are points which have been studied over by every tire manufacturer in the country.

One tire has during repeated tests, made on special machines in the presence of scientific experts, demonstrated a relative speed as far ahead of other tire produced. This is the Vim tire made by the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co. at its factories in Cambridgeport, Mass.

The fact that Walter Sanger chose it for his wheel out of a multitude of others is sufficient proof of its speed. About 25 firsts were won on it July 4, and seconds and thirds too numerous to mention.

VIM TIRES

WIN RACES.

A FEW

July 4th Winnings

ARE

DAYTON, O.—One mile open, W. C. Sanger.....VIM TIRES

NASHUA, N. H.—Two-mile handicap, J. F. McCarthy, from scratch, in 4 m. 33 s., state record.....VIM TIRES

LYNN, Mass.—One mile open, A. T. Fuller.....VIM TIRES

One mile city championship, L. N. Foley.....VIM TIRES,

Mile against time, A. T. Fuller, in 2 m. 10 s.....VIM TIRES

BOSTON, City.—One mile novice, I. A. Hennessey.....VIM TIRES.

One-quarter mile boys, A. E. Dyer.....VIM TIRES

SANFORD, Me.—One mile open, J. C. Wentworth.....VIM TIRES

One-half mile boys, Arthur Perkins.....VIM TIRES

FITCHBURG, Mass.—One mile professional, W. Rhodes.....VIM TIRES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—One mile handicap, J. Fortin.....VIM TIRES

GARDNER, Mass.—One mile handicap, J. F. Carey.....VIM TIRES

CHELSEA, Mass.—One mile city championship, R. W. Emerson.....VIM TIRES

Besides innumerable seconds and thirds.

Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.

375 Devonshire St., Boston.
68 Reade St., New York.
25 Lake St., Chicago.
19 South Water St., Cleveland.
708 North Fourth St., St. Louis.
11 Fremont St., San Francisco.
1720 Arapahoe St., Denver.

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896.

BOLD TEXAN RANGERS

A Unique and Formidable Band of Frontier Fighters.

TERROR TO OUTLAWS AND INDIANS

Organized by Sam Houston In 1836, They Have Had an Active and Picturesque Existence Ever Since—Conservators of Law and Order.

There is no police force or militia on earth like the Texas rangers. The organization is based on famous fighting men, but as it deals with changing conditions it seems likely soon to disappear. It is still extremely popular in Texas, and its men thousand women enjoy peculiar privileges throughout the state.

The original rangers were organized in 1836 by Sam Houston. They helped to bring about Texan independence and subsequently to defend the frontier against the assaults of Indians and Mexicans. From that time to this the Texas rangers have existed in one form or another. A company of 10 former rangers is now fighting for the freedom of Cuba, and an organized force of rangers under the pay of the state helps to maintain order in the wilder parts of Texas.

When the civil war broke out, Con Terry, an old ranger, organized the famous body of men known as Terry's Texas rangers, composed almost entirely of former rangers and frontiersmen. They fought from Bull Run to Appomattox and lost 75 per cent of their original muster roll.

Soon after the close of the civil war the Texas legislature provided for calling out 1,000 rangers to protect the frontiers against hostile Indians. It was a formidable little army thus provided, and for some years the name the rangers formed a strong body of troops.

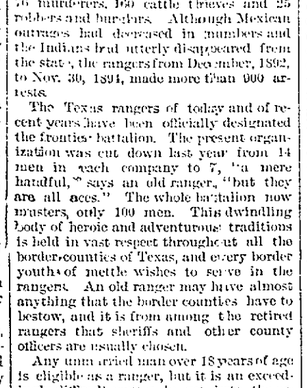
The various state troops of Texas from 1865 to 1883 effectually followed 128 parties of Indian marauders, had 84 fights with Indians and Mexicans, killed 82 Indians, wounded 62 and captured 6, killed 27 Mexicans and wounded 5 and recovered nearly 6,000 stolen horses, mules and cattle and 3 citizens carried off by Indians and desperadoes. During those years 336 citizens were killed and 81 carried off by Indians or Mexicans, 13 rangers were killed and 21,000 horses and mules, 43,100 cattle and 2,100 sheep and goats were stolen. There were in addition many minor outrages which the rangers were called upon to redress.

Conditions had so far changed in Texas by the year 1880 that the rangers were no longer needed for defense against hostile Indians, as Indian raids had ceased. But the force, now reduced in numbers, was still active in the suppression of desperadoes along the border, some of them raiding Mexicans, others native products, and all more troublesome from the fact that increased vigilance on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande tended to confine the operations of such persons to Texas. The rangers made in the years 1889-90 579 arrests, mostly of desperate criminals, among them 76 murderers, 160 cattle thieves and 25 robbers and burglars. Although Mexican outrages had decreased in numbers and the Indians had utterly disappeared from the state, the rangers from December, 1892, to Nov. 30, 1894, made more than 900 arrests.

The Texas rangers of today and of recent years have been officially designated the frontier battalion. The present organization was cut down last year from 14 men in each company to 7, "a mere handful," says an old ranger, "but they are all aces." The whole battalion now musters, only 100 men. This dwindling body of heroic and adventurous traditions is held in vast respect throughout all the border counties of Texas, and every border youth of mettle wishes to serve in the rangers. An old ranger may have almost anything that the border counties have to bestow, and it is from among the retired rangers that sheriffs and other county officers are usually chosen.

Any unmarried man over 18 years of age is eligible as a ranger, but it is an exceedingly difficult matter to get into the organization. Courage, physical soundness, first rate horsemanship, precision with firearms and steady habits are the requisites for membership. The term of enlistment is one year. The ranger furnishes his horse, accouterments and arms, while the state furnishes food for the men, forage, ammunition, medicines and medical attendance. The pay of captains is $100 a month, of sergeants $50 a month and of privates $30 a month. The force is made up of young men, sober, well ordered and, as a rule, fairly well educated. The rangers of today attend to business in the same thorough fashion as their predecessors, and in small bands of six or eight men they pursue and capture the worst desperadoes of the border counties.

"We live in the saddle, and the sky is our roof," say the rangers, and this is al-



TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS.

most literally true, for the greater part of their time is passed in the active pursuit of criminals. The raiding ranger takes a horse where he will and may arrest or search in any part of Texas.

Although the organization of the rangers is military, they are distinguished by no uniform. Most of them wear long boots, flannel shirts and the broad brimmed Texan hat. Each man wears a belt with a six shooter on one side and a bowie knife on the other, while each carries a repeating rifle. Taste and vanity occasionally suggest special adornment, and a ranger's hat may be a costly affair.

Quanah, the Comanche chief, whose braves the rangers put to flight in 1870, now lives in northern Texas. He recently described the battle to a young woman.

"The rangers," said Quanah, "rode out on the prairie, tied their horses to the saddle horns by their bridles and opened fire on us. My men fell back. We fought and tried to kill horses. When the rangers left behind their dead horses and killed us like grass. We tried to catch them. Twice we tried and failed. After much time they did not fire so fast. We thought maybe bullets all gone. Then, as we were going to charge again, they all stood up. They took off their hats and yelled. We were much surprised and bloody. At last we charged, but your rangers don't fight like reformers, but like devils. We killed all, but you killed us like cows."

There were no rangers against Quanah's marauders in this fight.

One of the most notable exploits of the rangers was the capture of the Bill Cook gang of outlaws, composed of cattle thieves and Indian traders, by C. B. Fullerton, one of the rangers who took part in the capture, describes it thus:

"We [illegible] rode [illegible] to the house and asked them to come out and see how pretty the weather was. Their reply to this polite invitation was several shots through the door. We then opened fire, and those within replied. Finally a bullet from one of our guns struck the magazine of a wooden store in the hands of one of the outlaws, and a plaze of the broken magazine cut a deep gash in the outlaw's chin. They all then retreated up stairs and kept up the firing. We broke in the door and fired into the room above through the ceiling, when the outlaws decided it was time to ring down the curtain and surrender. They came down stairs with their empty hands in front of them, and we gave each of them a pair of bracelets. It was four out of Bill Cook's gang of six, and we had six men on our side. Among those captured was Skeeter Cook's right bower. I keep as a memento of the affair Skeeter's leather coat, a pair of huge spurs taken from the dead body of one of the outlaws and Cook's belt of cartridges found in the house, though Cook himself was absent and thus escaped capture."

BLACKMAIL THE BLUEBLOODS.

English Servants Learn Ugly Secrets and Make Money Out of Them.

No man is a hero to his valet, neither are there many ladies who are considered in the light of a Venus as regards beauty or of a Diana as regards purity in the eyes of their maids. This is particularly the case in Europe among the aristocracy, where, owing to the immense difference that separates the classes from the masses, persons of blue blood are wont to look upon their domestic servants as mere pieces of furniture, says the New York Journal. So that this implies unkindly treatment, for, on the contrary, in the old world the lot of menials is infinitely superior to that of their fellow servants in this country.

No servant can be long in the employ of a patron in any intimate capacity without sooner or later discovering some of the secrets of the latter. These secrets need not, of course, be necessarily of a criminal character. Very often they are of a nature that would give rise to nothing but ridicule if laid bare to the public but, whatever they may happen to be, the employer dreads their being divulged, and a servant needs to possess loyalty and principle altogether above his condition not to turn to his or her own advantage this fear.

The records of the divorce courts go to show that nearly every suit is based upon the testimony of servants. It is but the other day that an English baronet, Sir Henry Meredyth, secured a decree against his lovely young wife, based solely upon the evidence of her ladyship's maid. The latter had accompanied her mistress upon a trip across the Atlantic, but on setting foot on American soil she developed such a spirit of independence and insubordination as to incur the displeasure of her kind hearted mistress. On being threatened with dismissal in the event of her continuing to show herself refractory, she responded with a menace of divulging to Sir Henry certain indiscretions of conduct of Lady Meredyth. Like so many other Europeans of title, Lady Meredyth treated these threats with the utmost contempt and turned her maid out of doors, paying her, however, her passage back to England. The girl no sooner reached London than she placed herself in communication with Sir Henry and put in his hands the information on the strength of which he has now been able to obtain the legal dissolution of his marriage.

In the great Colin Campbell divorce case of eight years ago almost the entire testimony upon which the case was based was obtained from the servants of Lord and Lady Colin Campbell and from those of Lady Miles.

Servants, too, played a conspicuous role in the great Sharpe divorce case, in which the Prince of Wales, Lord Cole and Sir Frederick Johnstone were implicated. In fact, Sir Francis Jeune, the presiding judge of the British divorce court, whose jurisprudence is without parallel, has often been heard to declare half jokingly, half seriously, that if there were no servants there would be no longer any divorce cases, and that if the system of domestic service were abolished he would be able to close the doors of his court forevermore.

Wouldn't Have the Chance.

Mrs. Newwife—I acknowledge that I have my faults and am sometimes cross, Jack, dear, but if I had the last two years of my life to live over again I should marry you just the same.

Mr. Newife—I doubt it.—Vanity.

No Ghost of a Job.

"Nora, you didn't stay long at your new place?"

"No'm. Thim haythen people ixpicted me to clane seven bikes ivery morning before breakfast."—Detroit Free Press.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at Dreier & Bro.'s Drug Store. Regular size, 50c and $1.00.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents, at Dreier & Bro.'s Drug Store.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JULY 12.

Text of the Lesson, II Sam. v, 1-12—Memory Verses, 10-12—Golden Text, II Sam. v, 10—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "Then came all the tribes of Israel to David unto Hebron and spake, saying, Behold, we are thy bone and thy flesh." Both Ishbosheth and Abner, the king and the captain of his host, were now dead, and all Israel are united to make the man of God's choice their king. The oneness suggested by one's bone and flesh is first found in Gen. ii, 23, in reference to Adam and Eve, and for the last time in Eph. v, 30, in reference to Christ and the church. It is also found in Gen. xxix, 14; Judg. ix, 2; II Sam. xix, 12, 13; I Chron. xi, 1.

2. "The Lord said to thee, Thou shalt feed my people Israel, and thou shalt be a captain over Israel." They knew this. Then why had they not thought of it before? How many truths we know, but by some blindness or hardness of heart fail to appropriate and enjoy. Our Lord had to say even to those who ought to have known Him best, "Have I been so long time with you and yet hast thou not known Me, Philip?" (John xiv, 9.) See chapter vii, 7, and Ps. lxxviii, 70-72, on David's feeding Israel. See Isa. xl, 11; Mic. v, 4; vii, 14, on Christ feeding or ruling His people, and contrast in Ezek. xxxiv the Good Shepherd who feeds His flock and the false shepherds who feed themselves and not the flocks.

3. "King David made a league with them in Hebron before the Lord, and they anointed David king over Israel." Thus the purpose of the Lord concerning David was in due time performed. There is great comfort for every child of God in Isa. xiv, 24. "The Lord of Hosts hath sworn, saying, Surely as I have thought, so shall it come to pass, and as I have purposed so shall it stand." Whether it be the Lord's purpose concerning the Jew, the gentile, or the church of God (I Cor. x, 32), the nations or an individual (Job xxxiv, 29), the counsel of the Lord standeth forever, the thoughts of His heart to all generations, and every purpose of the Lord shall be performed (Ps. xxxiii, 11; Jer. li, 29).

4. "David was 30 years old when he began to reign, and he reigned 40 years." It is good that a man should both hope and quietly wait for the salvation of the Lord (Lam. iii, 26), and David had patiently waited many years. Consider the long years of waiting of Abraham, Joseph, the slave and prisoner; Moses, the shepherd. See the Lord Jesus patiently waiting at Nazareth subject to Mary and Joseph till he was 30 years of age (Luke ii, 51; iii, 23), and if ever tempted to become faint and weary consider Him (Heb. xii, 3).

5. "In Hebron he reigned over Judah seven years and six months, and in Jerusalem he reigned thirty and three years over all Israel and Judah." The kingdom over which the Son of David shall rule must include all Israel. They shall be gathered from all nations and be one nation in the land upon the mountains of Israel, and the sanctuary of the Lord shall be in the midst of them forevermore (Ezek. xxxvii, 21-28). Then shall Jerusalem be the throne of the Lord, and all nations be gathered into it to the name of the Lord to Jerusalem (Jer. iii, 17).

6. "David cannot come in hither." Thus thought and spake the Jebusites, who formerly inhabited Jerusalem. Jebus was a former name of Jerusalem (I Chron. xi, 4), and the children of Benjamin, instead of driving out the Jebusites, allowed them to dwell with them in Jerusalem (Judges i, 21). See also Joshua xv, 63. If the Jebusites may represent to us the old things in us before Christ comes in, we see here the danger of in any way tolerating them, lest they get the mastery.

7. "Nevertheless David took the stronghold of Zion. The same is the city of David." This was the southwest hill of Jerusalem, the older and higher part of the city. Another hill in the city was called Moriah, and on this hill the temple was builded (II Chron. iii, 2). Here was the threshing floor of Araunah, and here, long before, had Abraham offered up Isaac.

8, 9. "So David dwelt in the fort and called it the city of David." David offered the chief captaincy to whoever would first smite the Jebusites, and the successful man was his own sister's son, Joab, the son of Zeruiah (I Chron. xi, 6; 2-16). Nothing can stand before a man in whom God is. One such shall chase 1,000, and two put 10,000 to flight (Deut. xxxii, 30). We think of Caleb, who asked for Hebron, where the giants were, and of David when he slew Goliath. Although David dwelt in this visible fort, he knew of and dwelt in a much stronger one, invisible to men, for he was wont to sing, "The Lord is my rock and my fortress, and my deliverer, My God, my strength, in whom I will trust" (Ps. xviii, 2).

10. "And David went on and grew great, and the Lord God of Hosts was with him." The margin has "going and growing." In I Chron. xi, 9, it is written, "So David waxed greater and greater," or, in the margin, "went in going and increasing." The R. V. has in both texts, "David waxed greater and greater." The reason is that "the Lord was with him." It seems to me increasingly clear that the promise, "I am with you," or "I will be with you," is about the greatest that God can give us. See Ex. iii, 12; iv, 12; Gen. xxviii, 15; Joshua i, 5; Judg. vi, 16; Jer. i, 8, 19; Isa. xli, 10; Matt. xxviii, 20, etc.

11, 12. "And David perceived that the Lord had established him king over Israel and that He had exalted his kingdom for His people Israel's sake." The growth of David's kingdom and its establishment is typical of the kingdom of the son of David, of whom it is written, "Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David and upon His kingdom, to order it and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even forever" (Isa. ix, 7). Hiram, king of Tyre, with his carpenters and masons building a house for David, makes us think of the time when the wealth of all nations shall come unto Israel and serve her (Isa. lx, 3, 5, 11, 12), when all kings shall fall down before her King and all nations serve Him (Ps. lxxii, 11).

The same Lord who previously established Samuel as His prophet (I Sam. iii, 20) now establishes David as His king. The recipe for being established is found in II Chron. xx, 20, "Believe in the Lord your God, so shall ye be established." The opposite is seen in Isa. vii, 9. The word for us is, "Take ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord" (I Cor. xv, 58). How can we? By letting the government of ourselves and all our affairs be upon His shoulder and by our believing that He is ever with us and thus walking before Him sincerely.

Her Repair Kit.

The needle's right was sad I vow,
Full six a weary mile from town.
And all a-rust, alas, to-day,
Her trusty wheel had broken down.

In the path-pierced as she was perched
Upon a mossy, wayside stone,
While at her feet the useless wheel
Amid the waving grass was thrown.

Supposing she had stopped to rest,
I prodded, swift and silent, on.
And, lest for her temptation's sake,
I'll speed back I from hearing some.

I turned, disconcerted, asked to what
I owed the welcome pleasure rare
To serve in such a small a way
A hapless maid so sweet and fair.

If I would loan a wrench, she said—
The accident she'd met I was sight—
She'd soon be on her way again
And freed at last from sorry plight.

The loosened nut was tightened, while
I scold but wonder greatly why,
With tire-drag buckled to her wheel,
She'd wait for aid from passersby.

I know her better since that day.
The mystery of health is solved
That on my mind I carefully
But vainly at the time revolved.

The reason she was forced to wait
Is made to me quite plain enough—
Her toe-long held a spirit lamp
And curling tongs and powder puff.
—Detroit News.

A BOGUS BOURBON.

The Story of an American Claimant To the French Throne.

There are hale men and women still living in the United States who can remember back to 1853. Not even the civil war or the many wonderful changes that have come to the world in 43 years can banish from the minds of those people the excitement caused by the assumed discovery that we had in this country at that time an heir to the throne of France.

The startling announcement of this fact was made in Putnam's Magazine under the striking title, "Have We a Bourbon Among Us?" Interest in the article was intensified by the character of the writer, the Rev. Dr. Hanson, widely known and highly respected as a scholar, divine and careful investigator.

The intelligent American reader does not need to be told that up to the revolution of 1793 the heir to the throne of France was known as the dauphin.

The last dauphin of the royal house of Bourbon would, had he been permitted to ascend the throne, have been known as Louis XVII.

This heir was the only child of Louis XVI and the gifted and ill starred Marie Antoinette of the royal house of Austria, both of whom lost their throne and heads in the bloody revolution that was the culmination of centuries of outrage and merciless oppression on the part of the nobles.

The dauphin was born in the palace of Versailles on the 27th of March, 1785, so that he was but 8 years of age when the red storm broke. He was made a prisoner, with his parents, and, though he was not publicly executed—and the stories as to his end vary—there can be but little doubt that he perished by violent means soon after the king and queen were executed.

The fact that there was a doubt in the minds of some as to the dauphin's death brought out a number of impostors, the most daring, and for a time the most successful, of whom was the elderly man whom Dr. Hanson—perfectly honest in his belief—sprung upon the world as Louis XVII, the rightful heir to the throne of France, which at that time Napoleon III had just seized by violence.

The excitement caused by Dr. Hanson's article was not confined to this country or continent, but spread through all lands where such matters interest, and within a year the world was divided into two bitterly opposing classes, the first firm in the belief that Eleazar Williams, nominally of New York state, was the son of Louis XVI, and the second that he was an arrant impostor and that all who supported him were either fools or knaves.

Up to this time those who knew the Rev. Eleazar Williams believed the following to be his antecedents:

He was born in Caughnawauga, in northern New York, it was thought, in or about 1787. On his father's side he was supposed to be of English descent. His father was believed to be a son of Ezekiel Williams, a well to do textile manufacturer in Lancashire.

Eleazar's father, so the story goes, was dissolute and the black sheep of the family. He came to the English province of Quebec, then more French than at present, and married a St. Regis Indian woman named Mary Ann Konwatsiwentenota.

As soon as he was old enough to go to school the boy was sent to an establishment at Long Meadows, where he remained as a pupil and instructor till his twenty-second year.

He is reported to have been quiet, studious and taciturn, with "a somber leaning toward the church." After leaving Long Meadows his father, anxious to gratify the young man's bent, sent him to Westhampton, Mass., where he studied theology.

Young Williams was regarded as a wise, upright citizen and a most godly man. As an evidence of the former, when the second war with England broke out, in 1812, Eleazar Williams was appointed superintendent of the Indians in the northern part of New York.

He had before this shown great interest in the Indians, and he had a remarkable facility for acquiring their dialects and languages. Indeed, even till this day the Oneida Indians use his translations and textbooks.

That Williams had courage and spirit is evidenced by the fact that when the English threatened an invasion by way of Lake Champlain he took his rifle, and, entering the ranks as a private soldier, was seriously wounded at the battle of Plattsburg, Sept. 11, 1814.

He was not a good executive officer, and he lost his position as superintendent. It is said that with all his piety he yielded to temptation. He was a handsome man and showed a greater fondness for the pretty young red women than he did for their seniors of either sex. When the debate as to his claims was on, this fact was cited against him by his opponents, while his supporters tried to turn the tables by showing that an ardent love for the other sex has been considered since the days of Solomon a sure if not an exclusive attribute of royalty.

About this time, being thrown on his own resources, Williams resolved to enter on the profession for which his training best fitted him. He became a lay preacher and worker among the Oneida Indians.

In 1838 he joined the Episcopal church, and when, in 1840, the greater part of the tribe removed to Green Bay, at the head of Lake Michigan, Williams went with them. His enemies asserted that it was his love for an Indian girl rather than his devotion to the Master that induced him to go into what was then a wilderness.

But, no matter the motive, it is a matter of unquestionable record that Eleazar Williams remained at Green Bay as a missionary for 26 years, or till 1846, when he had reached the mature age of 59.

About this time the missionary society that had been supporting Williams made a careful examination of his work and reported against sending him any more funds. The royal weakness with which he was charged when a young man seems to have continued with him. He was unmarried, but the commission that examined his case declared that his conduct with women would hardly have been permitted under the old dispensation.

For four years Williams was a religious free lance. He knew the languages of all the tribes living near the great lakes, and these he visited, studying their habits and traditions, living as they did and preaching and teaching as the occasion offered. "He made many friends among the Indians, but we failed to find one convert whose salvation can be traced to Mr. Williams," wrote one who was evidently not an admirer.

If at all, it was during these four years that Williams framed his post facto diaries and perfected that audacious scheme of imposition that was destined to make him temporarily the most talked of living man, and which divided the red men as well as the whites.

In 1850 Eleazar Williams settled at St. Regis, near Montreal, where he found a welcome among the Indians, who had known him in his youth. Here, it is said, he wrote for the papers, and from this place he set afloat the story that the son of Louis XVI, the dauphin, was alive and in America. It was this newspaper report that started Dr. Hanson on his inquiries and led him in 1853 to publish the article, "Have We a Bourbon Among Us?"

Dr. Hanson was not satisfied with the rumors, stories and letters pro and con that poured in on him after this startling paper appeared in Putnam's. "In the interest of justice and historic truth," the good man made a visit to St. Regis, where he was courteously received by Williams. After that the interest was intensified, and, as has been said, became worldwide.

Williams was quiet, cultured, dark, handsome, and to the eye all that the dauphin might have been had he survived.

The tendency of human nature is to associate the high office and the holder or claimant. A man who under ordinary circumstances might be commonplace takes on a dignity and grace when we learn that he is very rich, high born or a genius. And so in the manners of the unfrocked cleric, Eleazar Williams, Dr. Hanson recognized the "innate dignity that doth hedge a king," and all his doubts vanished. To the exiled dauphin his own name as discoverer should henceforth be linked.

Williams did not seem eager for recognition. Indeed the modesty of his bearing confirmed his claims, and nearly all who met him became enthusiastic advocates of his cause.

His claim, borne out by his journals in part, was that he was born at Versailles. He recalled vividly his arrest and separation from his parents and his being taken to the Bastille. After this his memory was a blank for about seven years. When it returned, he was in America amid surroundings new to his recollection, but with which years of seemingly intelligent association had made him familiar.

He claimed, and tried to prove it by his diary, that the Prince de Joinville, who visited America in 1840, sought him out on the northern shores of Lake Superior and insisted on his signing "an abdication to the throne of France." Although a large sum was offered for the signature, Williams refused to sign, and the disappointed Prince de Joinville left.

After further research, all of which went to confirm his belief, Dr. Hanson wrote another startling article, entitled "The Lost Prince," and the interest that had been gradually growing now rose to fever heat.

"The hermit monarch of St. Regis" was no longer lonely. The curious flocked to feast their plebeian eyes on an actual king. Letters by the bag came asking for his signature and locks of his hair, and all assured him of support. Subscriptions were raised to help him. The press, the pulpit and all classes of society took sides, nor were there wanting American republicans who announced their readiness to place Louis XVII on the throne of his father by force of arms if the pretender—Napoleon III—did not prudently retire in his favor.

The Indian Kinsmen of Williams, it is said, were bribed to swear he was adopted, and that it was understood that two French gentlemen brought him when a child to the tribe.

Physicians of undoubted standing visited Williams and made affidavits that he had no Indian blood in his veins. Artists visited him and made pictures—said to be likenesses of what he remembered of his father, Louis XVI.

Proof was forthcoming that for many years money had been sent to the Indians from France to pay for the care of "The Lost Prince."

The opponents of what they called "the great imposture," although somewhat disheartened by the accumulation of evidences in favor of Williams, still kept at work.

John Jay, who had recently been minister to Austria, and who died in 1794 in New York, wrote to the Prince de Joinville asking for the facts. The prince replied that he had never seen or heard of the man Williams till news of "the American impostor" reached him through the papers. He proved the absurdity of the claim, and Mr. Jay gave the letter to the world.

This letter was a staggering blow to the adherents of "the lost prince." Other proofs came in quick succession. The followers began to fall away in masses, till finally he who had gone up as a rocket and dazzled the world for a brief hour came down like the proverbial stick.

Williams sank into obscurity. He died poor Aug. 28, 1858, among the red survivors of his mother's family, and is buried at St. Regis. He was a man of undoubted ability, and the student is compelled to the belief that the great imposition was due to the delusion of an unbalanced mind.

ALFRED R. CALHOUN.

Murdered For Postage Stamps.

Two self confessed murderers at Courville, France, say that they killed their victim to secure his collection of postage stamps.

A FAMOUS ROTUNDA.

THE PRIDE OF VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY TO BE REBUILT.

The Plans Were Drawn by Thomas Jefferson's Own Hand and Were Modeled After the Pantheon—Beauties of the University Buildings.

The University of Virginia, the first to be established in the United States, is to be rebuilt in all the simple grandeur with which it was originally designed, almost a century ago, by Thomas Jefferson. It will be remembered that in October, 1895, the university buildings were damaged by fire, and of them all the one to suffer the most was that grand old rotunda, which has been an ancient landmark, visible for many miles around Charlottesville.

Although Jefferson had never seen the Pantheon, the rotunda, which was built according to his plans and under his person-

THE ROTUNDA FROM A DISTANCE.

al direction, is on the lines of that ancient temple. It occupied the center of a building which closed one end of a terraced lawn. On each side of this lawn extended a row of buildings for about 700 feet. These structures faced each other and the lawn. Some of them were two stories in height, to afford living rooms for the professors, but the most of them were but one story and were used as lecture rooms.

Along the front of all the buildings ran a colonnade which carried out that peculiar development of Roman architecture known as colonial. Back of these rows ran another row of low buildings known as "ranges" and used as dormitories. The whole design was the creation of Jefferson, who took more pride in building this university and in having written the Declaration of Independence than he did in being president. With the aid of his niece he drew every line of the plans on heavy block paper, prepared all the specifications and made all the estimates of building materials, even to the number of bricks required. According to tradition, he used to sit in his home at Monticello, four miles away, and watch through a field glass the men at work, and if he detected so much as a brick or a shingle improperly placed he would mount his horse and ride over to have it righted. When he could not personally oversee the work, he sent full written instructions from Washington as to what he wanted done. In making a report of this work at the time he said:

"We owed it to do, not what was to perish with ourselves, but what would remain and be respected and preserved through other ages."

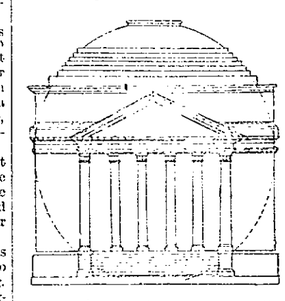
And that is just precisely the way in which the University of Virginia was built. Had it not been for the devastation of fire the old buildings would be standing today precisely as they were when completed soon after Jefferson's death. As it was, nothing but the rotunda was destroyed, with the exception of a modern annex, which did not add to the symmetry or beauty of the design. This latter, by the way, is not to be rebuilt.

In restoring the rotunda an effort will be made to do the work with as much care as it was done when Jefferson's eye was on the laborers. The original plans have been preserved, and from these one of the best known firms of architects in the country is working. While no change will be made in the exterior of the rotunda, the interior arrangement will be altered. In order to economize room, Jefferson was compelled to divide the rotunda up into lecture rooms and split it in half with a floor. The necessity for such economy of space no longer existing, the supporting columns of the dome will be run clear to the floor and the interior left free, thus carrying out the idea which Jefferson undoubtedly would have adopted had he been able. The rotunda will be lined with book shelves and henceforth be used as a library.

In making some needed additions, too, the general scheme of Jefferson will be carried out. Another terrace of 200 feet is to be added, and three new buildings facing this are to be constructed and are to be connected with the old buildings by a sort of continuation of the colonnade which so distinguishes the university group.

The cost of the restoration and the new buildings is estimated at about $250,000. The rotunda will be ready for the opening of the college year in the fall, some of the other halls will be finished soon after, and the whole will be completed before the next commencement. From the outside the restoration will not change the original view, and the additions will be made so as not to mar it in the least.

That same famous outlook southward from the steps of the rotunda can still be



JEFFERSON'S PEN SKETCH OF THE ROTUNDA.

enjoyed as the eye glances down, across the green sweep of terraced lawn, beyond which the incline continues still farther, and off to open fields and the woods behind them. The view of a person approaching the university is almost as beautiful. As you look up the green aisle of the lawn the eye is caught and carried along by the white colonnade that terminates at the portico of the exquisite rotunda whose dome dominates the whole as a crest.

S. B. MACDONALD.

OLD GOAT'S GOOD TIME.

The Boys, the Coach and the Professor Who Know a Real Joke.

The late Professor W. H. Harrison, who for many years was at the head of a popular boys' school in Amelia county, Va., was much loved and respected by his many pupils and had a rare faculty for managing them. "He wasn't forever nagging us; but, as some of us learned by experience, he let the punishment fit the crime." So said one of his former pupils, now a prominent lawyer in Richmond, and then he related the following story:

The professor was accustomed to take a drive every sunny afternoon in a heavy, old fashioned coach drawn by a large gray horse. One day, shortly after he had returned from his drive, half a dozen of the boys espied the coach standing in the driveway, where it had been left temporarily, and were seized with the idea that it would be great sport to secrete it.

Chuckling softly among themselves, they stole near to make sure that the colored driver was busy with the horses inside the stable. Then they took hold of the thills, three on one side and three on the other, and drew the coach out of the grounds and down a long hill into a pine grove.

"Won't the 'Old Goat' be puzzled to know where 'tis coach is?" said one fellow, with a laugh in which the others joined.

"Old Goat" was a term of affectionate familiarity which the boys applied to the professor behind his back, and which really savored nothing of disrespect.

The roguish youths indulged in jokes and merriment as they tugged the coach into a position out of which it would be difficult to remove it. This they had just accomplished, when, to their consternation, Professor Harrison put his head out of the coach window, his eyes twinkling, and said in his dignified, slow way:

"Well, boys, you've had the fun of hauling me down here, and now I must request you to haul me back again."

Smiles fled, faces grew long, and the boys stood aghast.

"All—right—sir," stammered one.

The professor settled back on the cushions, resumed the book which he had been quietly reading when the "fun" began, and the boys proceeded to drag the coach back to the grounds.

How they worked! The hill was never before half so long nor half so steep, but after almost an hour of puffing and perspiration the job was done.

Then Professor Harrison opened the coach door, and descending said, with marked courtesy: "I thank you for my ride. I hope you have enjoyed it as much as I have."

"Yes, sir," answered one of the boys, who knew not what else to say and felt that some response was called for.

There the matter ended, so far as the professor was concerned, for he never alluded to it again. The culprits on their part resolved never to mention it, but it was too good a story to keep.—Youth's Companion.

HE LIKED THE MULE.

But He Couldn't Buy It and Remain a Church Member.

The old colored man was walking slowly around the mule which had been offered for sale. He held his head on one side and gazed at the animal with a critical squint.

"I likes dat mule," he said. "I sutn'y likes de way he's put up, an I likes de 'spression er his face. He hols hisse'f right, too. Dah's er hoop in de way a mule hols hisse'f. Ef he keeps his head up an looks yer in de eye, yeh kin gin'erly trust 'im. But when er mule keeps 'is head down, dar ain't any tellin what minute 'is heels is gwiater fly up."

"He's a bargain," said the dealer encouragingly.

"I knows it. All mules is bargains dese days ef yeh's got de money ter buy 'em. An dat's what I got right here. But I ain't gwinter be in no hurry."

"Well, you've said he's a good mule and the price suits you. Why not close the deal?"

"Dean crowd me. Dean try ter shove me 'long. Lemme take mer time. I doesn't get ter spend money often, an I likes ter do it slow. Dah's one question I wanter ask yer befoh we closes dis here transaction."

"Go ahead."

"Rin dat mule give er good character f'um 'is previous employer?"

"I should say so. He used to work 16 hours a day and only ate twice in that time. He's accustomed to eat anything that happens to be left over from the dinner table, from cold potatoes to pumpkin pie. All the canal boatmen say he is the best natured, most economical mule that ever promenaded a towpath."

"Did dat mule ebber pull er canal-boat?" was the earnest inquiry.

"Yes, and he did it well too."

"Dat settles it. I wukked one trip on er canalboat, an I knows de kin er talk dat er mule gets use ter dar. I hatter gib up mer job 'cause I's a chuhch member an couldn't learn it. Dat mule couldn't un'stan me."

"He'd soon get used to you."

"No, suh. It ud take er long while foh I got dat mule wuh he'd know whut I was a-sayin ter 'im. He'd hafter begin all ober ag'in an hab er reg'lar chango ob healht fo' he was any good ter me. I'se gotter hunt sumpin else an I likes ter do dat. But it's gwinter be a busy season an I ain't got no time ter knock off an do missionary wuhk wif no mule."—Detroit Free Press.

Cathode Ray Saw.

Scientists in all parts of the habitable globe have been experimenting with the cathode ray since Professor Roentgen made his marvelous discovery public, and many wonderful powers have been found to reside therein. It has remained, however, for Professor Weddison of the Technological college of Squedunk to make the most wonderful discovery of all.

Professor Weddison concentrates the cathode ray on a revolving disk of glass, the disk being serrated all around its edge with saw teeth. Then, if the ray so concentrated be allowed to pass through the disk and fall upon a log of wood, the timber is immediately sawed in two, just as though a circular saw had passed through the log in the usual manner.

A slight change in the adjustment will bring the ray an inch or two farther along the log, as desired, and thus enough kindling wood to last a family a week can be cut in a few moments.

Professor Weddison is now working on an attachment to the ray which is intended to carve boarding house chicken, but he refuses to give any idea of when he expects to perfect this apparatus.—New York Sunday World.

Cholly's Great Feat.

Cholly—I thought

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

A Lesson Drawn From the Humiliation of Queen Vashti.

Attention Directed to Some Types of the New Woman—Likened Unto the Biblical Queen Had She "Lost Her Veil."

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage delivered the following sermon upon "Woman's Opportunities" before his Washington congregation, taking for his text:

To bring Vashti the queen before the king with the crown royal, to shew the people and the princes her beauty: for she was fair to look on. But the queen Vashti refused to come at the king's commandment by his chamberlains: therefore was the king very wroth, and his anger burned in him.—Esther 1, 11-12.

We stand amid the palaces of Shushan. The pinacles are aflame with the morning light. The columns rise festooned and wreathed, the wealth of empires flashing from the groves; the ceilings adorned with images of bird and beast, and scenes of prowess and conquest. The walls are hung with shields, and emblazoned until it seems that the whole round of splendors is exhausted. Each arch is a mighty leap of architectural achievement. Golden stars, shining down on glowing arbesque. Hangings of embroidered work in which mingle the blueness of the sky, the greenness of the grass and the whiteness of the seafoam. Tapestries hung on silver rings, wedding together the pillars of marble. Pavilions reaching out in every direction. These for repose filled with luxuriant couches, into which weary limbs sink until all fatigue is submerged. These for carousal, where kings drink down a kingdom at one swallow. Amazing spectacle! Light of silver dripping down over stairs of ivory on shields of gold. Floors of stained marble, sunset red and night black, and inlaid with gleaming pearl. Why, it seems as if a heavenly vision of amethyst and jacinth and topaz and chrysoprasus had descended and alighted upon Shushan. It seems as if a billow of celestial glory had dashed clear over Heaven's battlements upon this metropolis of Persia. In connection with this palace there is a garden, where the mighty men of foreign lands are seated at a banquet. Under the spread of oak and linden and acacia, the tables are arranged. The breath of honeysuckle and frankincense fills the air. Fountains leap up into the light, the spray struck through with rainbows falling in crystalline baptism upon flowering shrubs—then rolling down through channels of marble, and widening out here and there into pools swirling with the finny tribes of foreign aquariums, bordered with scarlet anemones, hypericums and many-colored ranunculus. Meats of rarest bird and beast smoking up amid wreaths of aromatics. The vases filled with apricots and almonds. The baskets piled up with apricots and dates, and figs, and oranges, and pomegranates. Melons tastefully twined with leaves of acacia. The bright waters of Eulaeus filling the urns and sweating outside the rim in flashing beads amid the traceries. Wine from the royal vats of Ispahan and Shiraz, in bottles of tinged shell, and lily-shaped cups of silver, and flagons and tankards of solid gold. The music rises higher and the revelry breaks out into wilder transport, and the wine has flushed the cheek and touched the brain, and louder than all other voices are the hiccough of the inebriates, the gabble of fools, and the song of the drunkards.

In another part of the palace, Queen Vashti is entertaining the princesses of Persia at a banquet. Drunken Ahasuerus says to his servants: "You go out and fetch Vashti from that banquet with the women, and bring her to this banquet with the men, and let me display her beauty." The servants immediately start to obey the king's command; but there was a rule in oriental society that no woman might appear in public without having her face veiled. Yet here was a mandate that no one dare dispute, demanding that Vashti come in unveiled before the multitude. However, there was in Vashti's soul a principle more regal than Ahasuerus, more brilliant than the gold of Shushan, of more wealth than the realm of Persia, which commanded her to disobey this order of the king; and so all the righteousness and holiness and modesty of her nature rises up into one sublime refusal. She says: "I will not go into the banquet unveiled." Of course, Ahasuerus was infuriate; and Vashti, robbed of her position and her estate, is driven forth in poverty and ruin to suffer the scorn of a nation, and yet to receive the applause of after generations who shall rise up to admire this martyr to kingly insolence. Well, the last vestige of that feast is gone; the last garland has faded; the last arch has fallen; the last tankard has been destroyed; and Shushan is a ruin; but as long as the world stands there will be multitudes of men and women, familiar with the Bible, who will come into this picture gallery of God, and admire the divine portrait of Vashti the queen, Vashti the veiled, Vashti the sacrifice, Vashti the silent.

In the first place, I want you to look upon Vashti, the queen. A blue ribbon, rayed with white, drawn around her forehead, indicated her queenly position. It was no small honor to be queen in such a realm as that. Hark to the rustle of her robe! See the blaze of her jewels! And yet, my friends, it is not necessary to have a palace and regal robe in order to be queenly. When I see a woman with strong faith in God, putting her foot upon all meanness and selfishness and godless display, going right forward to serve Christ and the race by a grand and glorious service, I say; "That woman is a queen," and the ranks of Heaven look over the battlements upon the coronation, and whether she come up from the shanty on the commons or the mansion of the fashionable square, I greet her with the shout: "All hail! Queen Vashti." What glory was there on the brow of Mary of Scotland, or Elizabeth of England, or Margaret of France, or Catherine of Russia, compared with the worth of some of our Christian mothers, many of them gone into glory?—or of that woman mentioned in the Scriptures, who put all her money into the Lord's treasury?—or of Jephtha's daughter, who made a demonstration of unselfish patriotism?—or of Abigail, who rescued the herds and flocks of her husband?—or of Ruth, who toiled under a tropical sun for poor, old, helpless Naomi?—or of Florence Nightingale, who went at midnight to stanch the battle wounds of the Crimea?—or of Mrs. Adoniram Judson, who kindled the lights of salvation amid the darkness of Burmah?—or of Mrs. Hemans, who poured out her holy soul in words which will forever be associated with hunter's horn, and captive's chain, and bridal hour, and lute's throb, and curfew's knell at the dying day?—and scores and hundreds of women, unknown on earth, who have given water to the thirsty and bread to the hungry and medicine to the sick and smiles to the discouraged—their footsteps heard along dark lane and in government hospital and in alms house corridor and by prison gate? There may be no royal robe—there may be no palatial surroundings. She does not need them for all charitable men will unite with the crackling lips of fever-struck hospital and plague-blotched lazaretto in greeting her as she passes: "Hail! Hail! Queen Vashti."

Again: I want you to consider Vashti the veiled. Had she appeared before Ahasuerus and his court on that day, with her face uncovered, she would have shocked all the delicacies of oriental society, and the very men who in their intoxication demanded that she come, in their sober moments would have despised her. As some flowers seem to thrive best in the dark lane and in the shadow, and where the sun does not seem to reach them, so God appoints to most womanly natures a retiring and unobtrusive spirit. God once in awhile does call an Isabella to a throne, or a Miriam to strike the timbrel at the front of a host, or a Marie Antoinette to quell a French mob, or a Deborah to stand at the front of an armed battalion, crying out: "Up! Up! This is the day in which the Lord will deliver Sisera into thine hand." And when women are called to such outdoor work and to such heroic positions, God prepares them fit for it: and they have iron in their souls, and lightning in their eyes, and whirlwinds in their breath, and the borrowed strength of the Lord Omnipotent in their right arm. They walk through furnaces as though they were hedges of wild flowers, and cross seas as though they were shimmering sapphires; and all the harpies of hell down to their dungeon at the stamp of her womanly indignation. But these are the exceptions. Generally, Dorcas would rather make a garment for the poor boy; Rebecca would rather fill the trough for the camels; Hannah would rather make a coat for Samuel; the Hebrew maid would rather give a prescription for Naaman's leprosy; the woman of Sarepta would rather gather a few sticks to cook a meal for famished Elijah; Phebe would rather carry a letter for the inspired apostle; mother Lois would rather educate Timothy in the Scriptures. When I see a woman going about her daily duty with cheerful dignity presiding at the table, with kind and gentle, but firm discipline, presiding in the nursery, going out into the world without any blast of trumpets, following in the footsteps of Him who went about doing good—I say: "This is Vashti with a veil on." But when I see a woman of unblushing boldness, loud-voiced, with a tongue of infinite clitter-clatter, with arrogant look, passing through the streets with the step of a walking-beam, gayly arrayed in a very hurricane of millinery, I cry out: "Vashti has lost her veil!" When I see a woman of comely features and of adroitness of intellect, and endowed with all that the schools can do for one, and of high social position, yet moving in society with supercilliousness and hauteur, as though she would have people know their place, and an undefined combination of giggle and strut and rhodomontade, endowed with allopathic quantities of talk, but only homeopathic infinitesimals of sense, the terror of dry goods clerks and railroad conductors, discoverers of significant meaning in plain conversation, prodigies of badinage and innuendo—I say: "Look! look! Vashti has lost her veil."

Again, I want you to consider Vashti the sacrifice. Who is this I see coming out of the palace gate of Shushan? It seems to me that I have seen her before. She comes homeless, houseless, friendless, trudging along with a broken heart. Who is she? It is Vashti the sacrifice. Oh, what a change it was from regal position to wayfarer's crust! A little while ago, approved and sought for; now, none so poor as to acknowledge her acquaintanceship. Vashti the sacrifice! Ah! you and I have seen it many a time. Here is a home empaneled with beauty. All that refinement and books and wealth can do for that home has been done; but Ahasuerus, the husband and the father, is taking hold on paths of sin. He is gradually going down. After awhile he will struggle and flounder like a wild beast in a hunter's net—further away from God, further away from the right. Soon the bright apparel of the children will turn to rags; soon the household song will become the sobbing of a broken heart. The old story over again. Brutal Centaurs breaking up the marriage feast of Dapithae. The house full of outrage and cruelty and abomination, while trudging forth from the palace gate are Vashti and her children. There are homes that are in danger of such a breaking up. Oh, Ahasuerus! that you should stand in a home, by a dissipated life destroying the peace and comfort of that home. God forbid that your children should ever have to wring their hands, and have people point their finger at them as they pass down the street, and say: "There goes a drunkard's child." God forbid that the little feet should ever have to trudge the path of poverty and wretchedness! God forbid that any evil spirit born of the wine-cup or the brandy-glass should come forth and uproot that garden, and with a lasting, blistering, all-consuming curse, shut forever the palace gate against Vashti and the children!

During the war I went to Hagerstown to look at the army, and I stood in the night on a hill-top and looked down upon them. I saw the campfires all through the valleys and all over the hills. It was a weird spectacle, those camp-fires, and I stood and watched them and the soldiers who gathered around them were, no doubt, talking of their homes and of the long march they had taken and of the battles they were to fight; but after awhile I saw those camp-fires begin to lower; and they continued to lower, until they were all gone out, and the army slept. It was imposing when I saw the camp-fires; it was imposing in the darkness when I thought of that great host asleep. Well, God looks down from Heaven, and He sees the firesides of Christendom and the loved ones gathered around these firesides. There are the camp-fires where we warm ourselves at the close of the day, and talk over the battles of life we have fought and the battles that are yet to come. God grant that when at last these fires begin to go out and continue to lower until finally they are extinguished, and the ashes of consumed hopes strew the hearth of the old homestead, it may be because we have

Gone to sleep that last long sleep
From which none ever awake to weep

Now we are an army on the march of life. Then we will be an army bivouacked in the tent of the grave.

Once more: I want you to look at Vashti the silent. You do not hear any outcry from this woman as she goes forth from the palace gate. From the very dignity of her nature you know that there will be no vociferation. Sometimes in life it is necessary to make a retort; sometimes in life it is necessary to resist; but there are crises when the most triumphant thing to do is to keep silent. The philosopher, confident in his newly-discovered principle, waiting for the coming of more intelligent generations, willing that men should laugh at the lightning-rod and cotton-gin and steamboat—waiting for long years through the scoffing of philosophical schools, in grand and magnificent silence. Galileo, condemned by mathematicians and scientists, caricatured everywhere, yet waiting and watching with his telescope to see the coming of stellar reinforcements, when the stars in their courses would fight for the Copernican system; then sitting down in complete blindness and deafness to wait for the coming on of the generations who would build his monument and bow at his grave. The reformer, execrated by his contemporaries, fastened in a pillory, the fires of public contempt burning under him, ground under the cylinders of the printing press, yet calmly waiting for the day when purity of soul and heroism of character will get the sanction of earth and the plaudits of Heaven. Affliction, enduring without any complaint the sharpness of the pang and the violence of the storm, and the left of the chain and of the darkness of night. Waiting until a divine hand shall be put forth to soothe pang and hush the storm and release the captive. A wife abused, persecuted, and a perpetual exile from every earthly comfort—waiting, waiting, until the Lord shall gather all His dear children in a heavenly home, and no poor Vashti will ever be thrust out from the palace gate. Jesus, in silence and answering not a word, drinking the gall, bearing the cross, in prospect of the rapturous consummation when

Angels thronged His chariot wheel
And bore Him to His throne:
Then swept their golden harps and sung
The glorious work is done.

Oh, woman, does not this story of Vashti the queen, Vashti the veiled, Vashti the sacrifice, Vashti the silent, move your soul? My sermon converges into the one absorbing hope that none of you may be shut out of the palace gate of Heaven. You can endure the hardships and the privations and the cruelties and the misfortunes of this life, if you can only gain admission there. Through the blood of the everlasting covenant you go through these gates, or never go at all. God forbid that you should at last be banished from the society of angels, and banished from the companionship of your glorified kindred, and banished forever. Through the rich grace of our Lord Jesus Christ may you be enabled to imitate the example of Rachel and Hannah and Abigail and Deborah and Mary and Esther and Vashti. Amen.

An Unbeliever Abashed.

On one occasion, while Sir Isaac Newton was examining a new and particularly fine globe, a visitor entered his study. This caller, as Sir Isaac knew, had often expressed his disbelief in the existence of a God and his conviction that the world and its surroundings were the result of evolution or chance. He was greatly pleased with the handsome globe, and asked: "Who made it?"

"Nobody," answered Sir Isaac; "it just happened here."

The man looked up in amazement at the answer, but he soon understood what it meant. Who can say that this beautiful and wonderful world came by chance, when he knows that there is not a house, or ship, or picture, or anything in it but has had a maker. The logic of the great philosopher was conclusive, and the infidel was completely silenced.

Joy in Worship.

The Hebrew worship, we are apt to think, was awe-inspiring and therefore gloomy; but it had, nevertheless, large room for gladness. The magnificent collection of Psalms which have come down to us give token that the element of joy predominated in the worship of their assemblies. To this day we can find no better expression of exultant emotion than these songs supply. We do not think we are wrong in asserting that the tone of public worship to-day is quite below that of the Hebrews, and certainly below that of the early Christians in gladness. In our hymns and liturgies we use their words; but it is seldom that in the worship of a modern congregation one is conscious of the exultant note of joy.

Christ, the Friend.

If you wear the livery of Christ you will find him so meek and lowly of heart that you will find rest unto your souls He is the most magnanimous of captains. There never was His like among the choicest of princes. He is always to be found in the thickest part of the battle. When the wind blows cold, He always takes the bleak side of the hill. The heaviest end of the cross lies ever on His shoulders. If He bids us carry a burden, He carries it also. If there is any that is gracious, generous, kind and tender, yea, lavish and superabundant in love, you always find it in Him. His service is life, peace, joy. Oh that you would enter on it at once! God help you to enlist under the banner of Jesus Christ.—Last Words of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.

Worth Remembering.

Emerson's advice to writers is good. "Expression is the main fight. Search unweariedly for that which is exact. Do not be dissauded. Know words etymologically. Pull them apart, and see how they are made, and use them only where they fit. Avoid the adjective. Let the noun do the work. The adjective introduces sound, gives an unexpected turn, and so often mars with an unintentional false note. Most fallacies are fallacies of language. Definitions save a deal of debate."—Restitution.

Conversation.

The tone of conversation is the keynote of the moral influence. It is not necessary to be as learned as Aristotle or sage as Diogenes to be instructive in conversation. The wit which handles instruction winningly and honestly is the conversationalist admired. The frivolous buffoonery to win a laugh only is soon forgotten and its place void unless covered by nettles.—Rev. W. A. Colledge, Independent, Aurora, Ill.

The Beautiful.

Man is the only creature on earth which has an inborn love of the beautiful. No other animal can appreciate it. When God made man the lover of the beautiful he intended that man should be the creator of the beautiful. Beautiful poems and paintings and sculpture all men may not create, but they can do beautiful deeds and acts to their fellow-men.—Rev. George C. Lorimer, Baptist, Boston, Mass.

Character.

Character is what a man is—the sum total of himself. Backbone is essential to the standing power of the human body, and the standing power of character is its essential element. Nobility always gets its standing place without compromise of principle; that would be quicksand or a floating seaweed instead of the solid rock of right. —Rev. Cortland Meyers, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

False Teaching.

I am confident that many lives are kept away from Christian activity because of false definitions of Christian life; they are told to believe certain things as wrong which their conscience does not condemn, and the whole meaning and power of Christian life is lost in a petty wrangle over a point unfairly gained.—Rev. H. M. Bowden, Congregationalist, Braddock, Pa.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

ON CERTAIN ADJECTIVES.

A "generous" liquor! Ah, if generous
Let it return, of what it steals from us,
At least one-tenth!—one soul for every ten
In mercy let it render back again:
One-tenth of all the homes, the land, the gold,
The peace, the joy, its close-mouthed coffers hold!
You sneer, you generous liquor. Well you know
All things to get and nothing to let go.
"Generous," forsooth!

"A royal bumper!" "Royal"? Yes, a king
Whose reign means serfdom. There's no sacred thing
This "royal liquor" fails to override,
And whelm in fiendish lust and hateful pride.
His regnant scepter bends, and at the sign
Men yield themselves the crawling slaves of swine,
His throne is built of broken hearts, his crown
Gleams red with stars from heaven fallen down.
"Royal," indeed!

"A sparkling goblet"? Yes, yes!—all ablaze
With horrid hell's most haggard, ghastly rays,
The light of happy eyes turned to despair,
The flash of hate, the eating flame of care,

The glitter of a madman's awful eyes,
The dying light that stabs one as it dies—
Hence does the "sparkling goblet" get the glow
And radiant glances that delight men so.
"Sparkling," forsooth!

"Strong" drink, "strong" drink! Well may we call it strong
That drags so many myriad men headlong
Down woe's most awful path to dreadful death,
That shatters happy households at a breath,
And fastens with its hot and crooked hands
On temple roof and spire that loftiest stands,
While marts and studios and statesmen's halls
It levels it to the slime wherein it crawls.
"Strong" drink, indeed!

And "rare old spirits!" Ah, how many a prayer
Beseeches God that they become more rare!
Rare—till the widow's tears less common are,
Rare—till dismantled homes are fewer far;
Rare—till the children's sobs, the wives' despair,
The drunkard's dreadful anguish, grow more rare!
Brothers, to work! to work with hand and will,
And make these "rare old spirits" rarer still!
God for the right!
—Amos R. Wells, in Golden Rule.

DRUNKARDS' WIVES' CLUBS.

Founded Out in Kansas by a Long-Suffering Woman.

It is not the pleasantest thing in the world to be known and advertised as a drunkard's wife. Most women who are in that unenvied company are only too glad to cloak the truth from all the world and bear the misery of it alone. Here is a woman who takes a different view of the matter. She is Mrs. Fannie Mosier, of Kansas City, Kan. She thinks the only way to put an end to her suffering is to blazon it to the whole world, and so shame the drunken scamp of a husband out of it. Drink and her thirsty husband's love for it started Mrs. Mosier on this candid crusade. The name of her bibulous spouse is Allen E. Mosier. She married him at Browning, Neb., in 1877. His cruelties and his thirst grew in about an equal ratio. One day he went home drunk and tried to strangle her. That was about 18 months after she had induced him to profess Christianity and join the Baptist church. Later he begged his wife's forgiveness, which was granted, whereupon he left her to her own resources. She took in washing, and in this way managed for a time to keep a home for herself and children. Then she conceived the idea of founding a society of drunkards' wives. This she is now endeavoring to do, visiting about from place to place and delivering addresses on the street corners. She has stitched away, by hand, until she has completed a black woolen skirt and hat, and a blue waist. These make up her reformers' uniform. The sides of the hat will be decorated with pictures showing the horrors of the drunkard's home. The crowning feature of this striking outfit will be a red, white and blue umbrella, the panels adorned with legends such as this: "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve—the home or the saloon." It would seem on the whole that Mrs. Mosier's crusade was one born of long suffering, final despair and unrelenting hatred of the spirit which has brought her so much misery. There is in the eccentricity of the garb she has chosen and her ways of going about her work of reform something that savors of disturbed mental balance, or ostentatious fanaticism. But the people who are prone to ridicule her stand dumb at the story of her much suffering and forget her motley uniform in their respect for her apparent devotion to the one purpose of dealing deadly knocks to the rum business.

CRIME HANDED DOWN.

The History of a Family, Beginning with a Drunkard in 1740.

Prof. Pellmann, of Bonn university, Germany, has made a special study of hereditary drunkenness. He has taken certain individual cases, a generation or two back, and has traced the careers of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren in all parts of the present German empire, until he has been able to present tabulated biographies of the hundreds descended from some original drunkard.

The last person whom Prof. Pellmann has immortalized thus in medical literature is Frau Ada Jurke. She was born in 1740, and she was a drunkard, a thief, and a tramp for the last 40 years of her life, which ended in 1800. Her descendants have numbered 834, of whom 709 have been traced in local records from youth to death by Prof. Pellmann. Of the 709, he found 106 were born out of wedlock. There were 142 beggars, and 64 more who lived from charity. Of the women, 181 led disreputable lives. There were in this family 76 convicts, seven of whom were sentenced for murder.

In 75 years this one family rolled up a big bill of costs in almshouses, trial courts, prisons, and correctional institutions. Prof. Pellmann says this bill, which the authorities of Germany and therefore the taxpayers have paid, has been at least 5,000,000 marks, or about $1,250,000.

"No minors allowed in here." Why not? If whisky is good for fathers, why not for sons?—Motive.

KOLA STIMULANTS.

Dangers to Which People Who Use Them Are Liable.

It is the belief of nearly all conservative physicians that there is no stimulant the use of which is not followed by a corresponding depression or reaction. For some years there has been a vast amount of fiction printed about the kola-nut. We have all of us heard the fairy tales about the Indians who were in the habit of running 100 miles for days in succession, and sustaining themselves by an occasional bite of a kola-nut. We have never believed these tales, and we think very few physicians believe them. There is no doubt that kola is a stimulant, and that it has some of the qualities claimed for it, but no stimulant has yet been discovered that is not followed by a reaction. Nearly all stimulants, such as tea, coffee, caffeine, alcohol and others, act in the same way. They act upon the body as a whip does upon a horse, and impel it to increased effort. They make the heart pump the blood more rapidly throughout the circulatory system. But after the heart has been pumping at an accelerated rate, a period of depression will follow, unless the tissue waste caused thereby is replaced by new tissue, and sometimes even when the tissue waste is replaced. When a stimulant like kola, which contains absolutely no nutritive elements, is taken into the body, the effect must be similar to those of alcohol, and the use of this stimulant must be followed by a reaction.

Prof. Lehmann, the great German authority on physiological chemistry, says that caffeine is closely allied to kreatine and other tissue poisons, the result of tissue waste; the accumulation of these waste products within the body gives rise to loss of energy, languor, and a lack of ability to work. Beef tea which does not contain the fiber of the meat is also a mere stimulant, and is almost identical with kreatinine, one of the products of tissue waste. A great French surgeon once remarked that beef tea is a veritable solution of poisons. The late Dr. Edward Smith proved that tea and coffee stimulate people and impel them to perform greater amounts of work, but that the fatigue experienced after the effort put forth under the influence of these stimulants is always far greater than that induced by the same amount of work performed without the stimulant. Caffeine is very closely analogous to kola. It is, as we have before remarked, allied to the tissue poisons resulting from tissue waste. It is like cocaine, opium, cannabis indica, and other drugs—a delusion and a snare. It temporarily removes the sense of weariness or fatigue, but it does not give any greater capacity for work; all it does is to whip the tired body as a cruel driver whips a tired horse on the last hill going home.

Kola is not coca, but of cocaine many evil tales are told—tales that should warn people against these new stimulants. There is a striking case in the dry record of an Indiana asylum for the insane. It is told of a physician who was called in to cure a young girl of the opium habit. He succeeded in curing her by the use of cocaine, fell in love with her, married her, and, instead of relieving her from the cocaine habit, by which he had hoped to cure her of the opium habit, he joined her in the fatal vice, and both of them to-day are inmates of an asylum for the incurably insane.—San Francisco Argonaut.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

The convention of the American Anti-Saloon league, for 1896, will be held at Washington, D. C., December 8 to 10.

The copper coil of a still is called the "worm." Being a serpent coiled to sting the vitals, it is fitly named.—Ram's Horn.

The great sin of our time is intemperance. Gambling and prostitution are its allies. It paves the way for them—nourishes them.—Rev. Homer Ashcraft.

African natives universally know how to prepare intoxicating liquors from such simple materials as the tops of broom corn, sugar cane juice and cocoanut milk.

Those people who cannot be happy here unless there are saloons handy would be so lonesome in Heaven, if they got there, they wouldn't want to stay. —Plaindealer.

The extent to which brewers control the retail liquor business of New York was manifested under the Raines liquor tax law, May 1, when one brewer filed applications for 700 certificates, another for 200, and another for 150, a total of 1,150, agggregating in money $920,000.

So long as we have breath in our body, so long as we can lift a pen to write, so long as we run this paper and the country is cursed with the damnable liquor traffic, just so long do we propose to give no uncertain sound against it. It is a warfare in which every true man should engage.—Corbett's Herald.

The editors of some of our daily papers, who are not known as prohibitionists or even strict temperance men, speak of decent people and saloonkeepers as belonging to two different classes. We are free to say that a decent man should neither keep a saloon nor patronize one.—United Presbyterian.

BACILLI IN ALCOHOL.

Celebrated French Doctor Gives Heavy Drinkers Something to Think About.

A celebrated doctor of France has recently discovered something which all drinkers ought to know. He has found out that alcohol in every shape, whether of wine or brandy or beer, contains parasitic life called bacillus potumanie. By a powerful microscope these living things are discovered, and when you take strong drink you take them into the stomach, and then into your blood, and then getting into the crimson canals of life they go into every tissue of your body, and your entire organism is taken possession of by these noxious infinitesimals. When in delirium tremens a man sees every form of reptilian life, it is only these parasites of the brain in exaggerated size. It is not a hallucination that the victim is suffering from. He only sees in the room what is actually crawling and rioting in his own brain. Every time you take strong drink you swallow these maggots, and every time the imbiber of alcohol in any shape feels vertigo or rheumatism or nausea, it is only the jubilee of these maggots. Efforts are being made for the discovery of some germicide that can kill the parasites of alcoholism, but the only thing that will ever extirpate them is abstinence from alcohol, and total abstinence, to which I would before God swear all men, young and old.

Cost of Destroying a Slum.

The cost of destroying a slum is very great; in London, $2,500,000 have just been expended in the effort in a single district. The Century well observes that American cities may with profit learn how serious is the evil of slum construction. In New York through the efforts of the state tenement house commission, legislation has been secured which if enforced and continued will lessen the growth of these dangerous congested centers.

SPIRITUAL AFFAIRS.

LIFE ETERNAL.

Who would not live always? Who joys not in life—
The sum of all good, in a universe rife?
The strongest and highest expression of power,
The crown of the ages; the wealth of the hour!

Who would not live alway, and bask in the light
Which never goes out into darkness and night?
The glorified essence of good throughout space,
The deathless and beautiful light of God's face!

Who would not live always? Who cares not to stay
Where fountains of love are forever at play?
Where life's the sun and center and source,
The river which runneth eternity's course.

O wondrous conception! Forever to live!
With nothing to lose and all things to give.
Where starry-eyed skies and blossoming sod
Swing open their doors to the gardens of God!

Sweet soul-lighted thought from the temple of mind!
Man liveth forever, forever to find
Eternity broaden and deepen each day,
With God at the summit and Christ as the way!
—Ione G. Daniels, in Ram's Horn.

FEW DO IT.

Follow the Excellent Example Set by Sir Thomas Moore.

There is still existing a manuscript letter written by Sir Thomas More to his wife, Alyce, when the news came to him that his great mansion at Chelsea, with its offices and huge granaries, had been almost destroyed by fire.

Instead of lamenting over his loss, he bids her first "find out if any poor neighbors had stored their corn in the granaries," and if so, to recompense them. Secondly, to discharge no servant until he have another abiding place; and lastly, to "be of good cheere, and take all the howsold with you to church, and there thank God for what Hee hath given us, and what Hee hath left us."

He urges her: "I pray you, Alyce, with my children, to be merry in God."

Most of us, if we had lost property and home in a night, would think we did well if we were patient under God's will; but to be cheerful, and even "merry" in Him, is an almost-forgotten grace.

Robert Louis Stevenson, in a prayer written for his family on the night before his death, asked that when the day returned it should find them strong to endure if it brought sorrow, and eager to be happy if happiness were their portion.

"Why," asked a Hindu sage, "why are the Christians melancholy men? If I believed as they say, that the great God was my Father and His Son was my Elder Brother, I should not groan though I lost a few bushels of wheat, or even an eye. I should be of all men most happy and gay. They do not believe what they say."

David, whose life was full of struggles and griefs and sins, taught the world its hymns, full of a mighty, joyous thanksgiving.

Paul in prison, knowing that death in its most painful shape might be near, could exhort his friends not only to be patient, but to "rejoice in the Lord always. And again I say," he adds, urgently, "Rejoice."

Most men will laugh when they are well fed and their lives are comfortable, but it is a different thing to sing in prison, or when one's home is burning to find time to be kind to the poor and "merry in God," like old Sir Thomas More.—Youth's Companion.

WISE SAYINGS.

Study your duty, not inclination.—Chicago Standard.

Religion spreads only as it deepens. —Chicago Standard.

To make our riches safe in this world, we must first lay up some treasure in Heaven.—Ram's Horn.

Success. True success is doing well what you have to do. It is not to be measured by complexity; conspicuousness is not success.—Rev. G. H. Broening.

True to Self.—You can never be true to truth, you can never be true to another, you can never be helpful to another till you are true to yourself.—Rev. Anna Shaw.

In age there is the accumulation of experience, greater maturity of judgment, a larger knowledge of the forces of life, and a nearer view of greater things in the future.—United Presbyterian.

We all recognize the evil of wasting money, and yet we are slow to accuse ourselves of the matter of wasting time. If time is money, it follows that the one sin is equal to the other.—United Presbyterian.

The present time—youngest born of eternity, child and heir of all the past times with their good and evil, and parent of all the future is ever a "new era" to the thinking man. * * * To know it, and what it bids us do, is ever the sum of knowledge for all of us.—Thomas Carlyle.

There is no life so humble that, if it be true and genuinely human and obedient to God, it may not hope to shed some of His light. There is no life so meager that the greatest and wisest of us can afford to despise it. We cannot know at what moment it may flash forth with the life of God.—Phillips Brooks.

Love, like the opening of the heavens to saints, shows for a moment, even to the dullest man, the possibilities of the human race. He has faith, hope and love for another being, perhaps but a creature of his imagination. Still it is a great advance for a man to be profoundly loving, even in his imaginations.—Helps.

THE PROMISES OF GOD.

They Are the Strength of Those Who Trust in the Lord.

Does your spirit faint? The divine promises are a dropping honeycomb, better than Jonathan's. Dip your pilgrim staff into their richness and put your hand to your mouth, like him, and your faintness shall pass away. Are you thirsty? They are the flowing stream of the water of life, of which you may drink by the way, and lift up your head. Are you overcome by the sultry burden of the day? They are as the cool shadow of a great rock in a weary land. Have your steps well nigh slipped? They are a staff in your hand, on top of which, betimes, like Jacob, you may lean and worship God. Are you sad? There are no such songs to beguile the road and to bear you on with gladness of heart. Put but a promise under your head by night, and were your pillow a stone like that at Bethel, you shall have Jacob's vision, and the thirstiest wilderness will become an Elim, with palm trees and wells of water.—Andrew Geikie.

Destiny.

Christ is the Alpha and Omega of destiny. As man he is teaching the world of duty. As God He is teaching men of destiny. We are in the midst of duty. We are at the beginning of destiny. If we succeed in duty, we shall in destiny. If we fail in duty, we shall fail in destiny. The path of duty leads into the path of destiny. Duty is destiny.—Rev. J. P. D. John.

FLITTING.

Harmful Tendency of the Spiritual Unrest of the Day.

Isaac Watts to the contrary notwithstanding, the busy bee is a dangerous exemplar for the Christian to follow. Flitting from flower to flower is not the exercise most conducive to growth. If the flitter were as eager to get the sweets from the flowers among which he flits, and as patient to digest them into honey, the bee might possibly serve as a suggestion, if not as a model. But, unfortunately, this the flitters are not wont to do. They are more curious than industrious, and more eager to get than assiduous to utilize.

There are not a few in our day who flit from church to church; who go wherever they can hear the last new preacher or the last new soprano; who crowd the aisles of one church on one Sunday, of another church on the next Sunday, and are possibly on their bicycles or reading the last sensational Sunday newspaper at home on the third Sunday. If they are not given the best seats in the sanctuary, they grumble at the inhospitality of the churches; if a contribution box is passed they drop a penny in, and wonder that the churches are always begging; and they go away from the church flattering themselves that they have rendered a distinguished service to the church and its preacher by honoring the one with their presence and the other with their attention. Such Christians grow as little as a plant that should be transplanted into a new pot every week. The soul is not like the aerial moss which thrives on the moisture in the air, and grows as it travels on the wings of the wind. It must be rooted if it is to be built up.

Of a similar fashion are men and women who flit from creed to creed. The Athenians survive in America, and they spend their time in nothing else but either to tell or to hear some new thing. That a conviction is old and tried, that it has passed through the fire of controversy unscathed, that it has come out assayed and proved, is to dub it uninteresting; and it is not truth but interest that the flitters seek after. Whatever is traditional they count as false; whatever is new or they imagine to be new has an irresistible attraction for them. Such men are like Pilate, of whom Bacon says: "He asked: What is truth? and went out without waiting for an answer."

In the olden time men men were educated in creeds and believed them, not because they were true, but because they were traditional. The danger in our time is exactly the reverse: the danger of being educated in questioning and so to believe nothing which is traditional. The world wants not doubts and indecisions in business or politics; as little are they wanted in religion. The mind should have two compartments: an open one to receive the truth; a closed one to retain it. It is quite as important to hold fast that which is good as it is to prove all things. Men should question, not for the intellectual fascination of questioning, but for the solid satisfaction of securing a definite answer. The skepticism which leads only to an interrogation-mark leads nowhere. A positive conviction should be the object of all inquiry.

It is better to believe in anything which has spiritual truth in it, than it is to question everything. Put a tree in poor soil and it will grow a little. Transplant a tree every morning from one good soil to another good soil, and it will not grow at all. We are to build our faith as men build a house. Settle one foundation truth; when that is settled, refuse to question it; build the next faith on that; thus lay a course of convictions, each on its predecessor, and lay them in cement. Refuse to let others' questionings or your own unsettle them.

For instance:

The Gospel of Mark tells the story of a wonderful life, paints the portrait of a wonderful character. The life is a noble one, worthy of imitation; the character is a noble one, inspiring to every noble soul who reads it. This is what manhood ought to be, may be. This is an indisputable fact; a granite foundation.

This life and character presents an object for reverence and love. History furnishes no higher object. It is a revelation of an ideal, a disclosure in history of what humanity worships wherever and wherever it is perceived. This is a second indisputable fact; another granite foundation. And these are facts whether the story is fact or fiction, history or myth. In either case the life and character is an ideal humanity and a manifestation of divinity. These facts settled, on these further building is possible. To build on these is to begin a building on Christ. And any building is better than perpetual locomotion from tent to tent, put up to-day and taken down to-morrow. Outlook.

NOT OF GOD'S MAKING.

The Only Real Littleness Is Littleness of Spirit.

Nothing in God's creation can be really little in the sight of God. He has filled a drop of water with a host of living creatures active with life and sport. On some of these creatures there lives a yet more tiny parasite. In the direction of what we term the little, or the small, we know not when we shall reach the end of creation. But there is no reason why the concourse of suns should be any greater in God's sight than the animalcule concourse in the drop of water. Perhaps there is no real littleness except littleness of spirit, and this is man-made. Man thus belittles himself. Sometimes he realizes this, and in his effort to be as large in God's sight as a sun or an animalcule he reaches out in the wrong direction for greatness. He is grasping for acquisitions from without to make him great. But he needs first the great soul within him. What is to expand that soul? Love to God, and to all that God loves. What is to prevent his being little in the sight of God? Not getting, but giving.

The Ideals Are Realities.

All the beauty of flower, of sound, of literature, and all the beauty of men, all the beauty of home life, all that makes life true and great and noble, are but shadows that He, the invisible and eternal God, casts on the screen, that we look upon them. When Samuel lay upon the couch trembling and the voice called out of the darkness: "Samuel, Samuel!" God was not a hypothesis to account for the voice. God was, and the voice was the witness of his presence. So the secret voice that speaks in the soul of man is a witness of a God that is. The ideals are realities.—Lyman Abbott.

The Soul of Jesus.

Like some great Eolian harp that quivers and responds to every breath of earth, so the great soul of Jesus Christ thrills and throbs with the joys and sorrows of every human life, every breath of human feeling; the faintest sigh of the weary child, the fierce shout of the strong man as he battles against the tempest, finds its appropriate chord of response in that great sensitive heart. —Rev. A. G. Jones.

—Do what you can do well and earnestly, and there is no question of your success, for you have it already.—United Presbyterian.

THE PUZZLER

No. 157.—Transposition.

Two dealers owned two nimble horses,
Whose merits led to long discourses.
Their cost was one no moment—two
Will call them a Deacon A. and B.
They thought the only way to settle
The question was to try their mettle.
Each deacon sternly turned his back
Upon the vulgar racing track.
Before the two it should be tried,
The gain of which the race decided.
The day was fine as fine could be,
And all the church was there to see.
The horses started, fair and square,
Their bright MANES tossing in the air.
Well matched they seemed in point of speed,
But Deacon A. soon took the lead.
He swung his hat in pride of place,
And by that sign he beat the race.
B. drove on fast as he could drive
And came in first "and rousing FIVE."

No. 158.—Satisfactions.

A (author of "Fables") (author of "Night Thoughts") (author of "Romance of the Republic"), dressed in a (author of "Elegy In a Country Churchyard") (author of "Social Stories"

Official Report

George P. Rowell & Co., the leading authority on newspaper information says: "The Fort Wayne Sentinel, published at Fort Wayne, has the largest circulation accorded to any daily in Indiana, outside of Indianapolis."

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

RIGHT IN IT

WEEKLY SENTINEL.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896. —PART FIRST— PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

"The Nearer the Bone, the Sweeter the Meat."

It's an old and homely adage and finds an application here.

The maker of merchandise has reached the end of his summer "tether."

His season is about over: yours has just begun.

He's anxious to sell what is left of his made up product at almost any reasonable sacrifice.

We're watching your interests in this matter, and as a result have made purchases that will surprise you by their price cleanness.

Makers of Shirt Waists

Are straining every nerve to get rid of the balance of their season's product. It's a big chance for the consumer to buy these dainty Summer garments at a big drop from early season's prices. At least we thought so when we cornered these lots. It's a case of quick sale, and first come, first served.

75 cent Waists

For 21 Cents.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Loans on Furniture!

$10, $15, $20, $30, $50,

Or any amount you may wish, on your household goods, pianos, organs, cows, horses, wagons, store fixtures, machinery in use; bicycles or any other available security.

Everything left in your possession, and you have the use of both money and goods. You can pay it back weekly or monthly as you may find it most convenient. All business or inquiries private and confidential. The lowest rates and easiest terms.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,

Rooms 5 and 6 Foellinger Block,

36 Calhoun Street.

Don't Run the Risk

Of having Winter clothing ruined by Moths when it costs but a few cents to be safe.

Moth Balls (napthaline,) Camphor and Insect Powder.

We also have a good supply of Poison and Sticky Fly Paper, White Hellebore, Paris Green, Etc.

FREESE & RANKE,

DRUGGISTS.

88 Calhoun St.

TRICYCLES

FOR INVALIDS AND AGED PERSONS

Made to Order, Either Hand or Foot Power.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

AGENTS.

22 Calhoun Street,

GERMAN....

Insurance Company

Of Freeport, Illinois.

Insures against Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Windstorms.

Capital Stock - - - - - -	$200,000.00
Surplus as regards Policy Holders - - - - - - -	976,387.78
Total Assets - - - - - -	3,012,602.16
Book Value Stock - - - - -	488.00

—Represented By—

Neireiter & Gumpper,

76 Calhoun Street,

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Summer Outing Fancy Work.

You will want some light work for the long summer days at seaside, lake or mountain resort. What could be pleasanter than embroidering on cool linen? Call and see our new materials and patterns for linen, sofa and porch pillows, lunch cloths, centre pieces doilies, etc.

Embroidery lessons 25c an hour; all the late stitches and shadings taught.

Art Needlework Co.,

22 West Berry St.

(Miss Lowry's China Store.)

$50 to $50,000 to loan on farm and city property or personal security.

The J. F. SCHELL Loan and Investment Co.,

24-25-26-27 Pixley Block.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Telephone 485.

SEWALL

Is Bryan's Running Mate.

The Maine Man Reaches Goal

In the Fifth Heat of the Race.

It Was a Fierce Battle, But It Ended Wisely.

"Free Coinage" the Slogan and Bryan and Sewall the Stand-ard Bearers.

Chicago, July 11.—Although the convention crowd had the first touch of heat yesterday, yet the mercury never went above the eighties, and the day opened in the lower seventies. The exodus from the city has already begun and the normal quiet of hotel corridors and other political centers is gradually being restored. The regular trains last night and today were crowded to their utmost capacity and most of the special trains which had brought marching clubs with their bands and shouters have gone. There was a noticeably falling off in the throngs moving toward the convention hall early in the day, for the great dramatic incident had passed.

Mr. Bryan is carefully refraining from all active participation in the choice of his associate on the ticket. An effort was made last night to induce him to attend the meeting of leaders who sought to secure an agreement on the nomination, but he declined, saying it was the duty of the delegates to settle this question without the advice which his influence might bring. His quarters at the Clifton house rival the convention hall as a center of attraction for great throngs. They besiege the entrances and corridors and keep up a continuous demonstration.

The nominee is proving himself truly democratic. He shows himself frequently, has his doors open not only to the leaders, but to the crowd in general and talks without any of the restraint which political candidates usually impose. There is the possibility that his presence here may lead to immediate action by the committee on notification, so that the formality of proceeding in a body to his home and there exchanging the notification of nomination, and the candidate's acceptance may be avoided. His speeches to the "plain people" from the balcony of his hotel last night are taken to indicate the general line of his campaign.

The talk of an independent ticket is still in embryo form and lacks the powerful influence which New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and other strongholds can give to it. The only definite steps in that direction has been taken at a meeting of a number of Illinois men, including Comptroller Eckels, ex-Congressman Ben T. Cable, Franklin McVeagh and John P. Hopkins, at which resolutions were passed favoring the nomination of independent candidates on a gold platform. It was assented to by those members of the Texas gold delegation who failed to secure seats in the convention and by scattered representatives from other states. Until New York and the other large centers have spoken, however, the independent movement will not take definite form.

Nobody doubts that the real cause of the nomination of Bryan was the stampede inaugurated in his favor at the close of his great speech Thursday. He had scarcely left the platform, when amidst the applause of the multitude Judge Gatewood, of the Texas delegation, an original Bryan man, grabbed the standard of Texas and, bearing it high over the great audience, bore it in triumph over to the Nebraska delegation and placed it upon the standard of Nebraska. As quick as a flash this was followed by Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and other states, until full two-thirds of the standards of all the states clustered around those of Nebraska and Texas. The vast audience went wild with excitement and enthusiasm and from that moment the nomination of Bryan was assured.

After a conference between the gold democrats of Illinois and a committee sent from Texas to represent the gold sentiment in that state, the following signed card was issued: "The undersigned, elected by the democratic convention of Texas to attend the convention at Chicago, to there co-operate with the democrats there met together for the preservation of the integrity of the democratic party and the perpetuation of its principles, hereby heartily indorse the action of the Illinois democracy in calling for a democratic national convention to nominate a candidate for president and vice president and adopt a platform of democratic principles.

"RUFUS HARDY.
"GEORGE CLARK.
"E. S. CORSON
"W. T. HEFLEY.
"D. C. BOLLINGER

Convention Meets

CONVENTION HALL, July 11.—The convention was very slow in assembling this morning. Although 10 o'clock was the hour fixed for assembling at twenty minutes after that hour there were not more than 100 delegates in the pit and the galleries were not half filled. The delegates had been worn out by the exciting struggles of the past week and public interest seemed to have culminated yesterday in the nomination of the presidential candidate.

The news that John R. McLean, of Ohio, who was the most foremidable candidate last night, had finally and positively decided not to allow his name to be presented for the vice presidency nomination had left an open field for the second honor. The silver leaders stood about with their heads together discussing the availability of the various candidates.

Ex-Congressman Jon Shively, of Indiana, who has recently been nominated for governor of that state, was strongly talked of by the leaders despite the disposition of the Indiana delegation that his nomination would confuse the program in their own state. The fact that he was from a doubtful state in the middle states greatly strengthened him. Arthur Sewall, of Maine; Boies, of Iowa; Sibley, of Pennsylvania; Fithian, of Illinois, each had earnest advocates and there was a warm sentimental regard for George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts. The leaders were disposed to look strictly to political consideration in the selection of Mr. Bryan's running mate. It was understood to be Mr. Bryan's wish that a man of wealth should not be placed on the ticket with him.

As the hands of the clock pointed at 11 o'clock Chairman White called the convention to order. There were only about 4,000 people in the coliseum. More than half of the delegates were absent.

Contrary to the usual custom the proceedings were not opened with prayer. A few routine announcements were made before the names of the vice presidential candidates were presented. Chairman Harrity, of the national committee, announced the last meeting of the old national committee and W. Finley, of Ohio, moved the ratification of delegations, selections for national committeemen. Indiana and Missouri had not yet made selections. Gil Shanklin and Governor Stone were named respectively from those states.

Nominations for the vice presidency were then called for after a motion offered by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, had been adopted limiting the nominating speeches to five minutes each.

J. T. O'Sullivan, the firey young delegate from Massachusetts, who has often attracted the eye of the convention by his outbreaks of enthusiasm, walked to the platform to place in nomination George Fred Williams, of the same state. Although Mr. O'Sullivan was not a graceful orator his sentences were so well turned and ringing that they held the close attention of the delegates. He referred to the sullen delegation from New York sitting silent in the hall and urged the convention to prove that it had turned down New York's leader, referring to Hill, not because he came from the east, but because he was for gold.

He told how Williams had fought the corporations in Massachusetts and, therefore, "had been antagonized," the speaker said, "by Henry Whitney, a Standard Oil magnate, and brother of the Whitney who sat silent in yonder," pointing to the New York standard.

Mr. O'Sullivan exhorted the convention to choose a man from the Atlantic coast that east and west might join hands on the ticket, and ended:

"We don't want a man with a barrel to inaugurate this peaceful revolution."

MARSTON NAMES M'LEAN.

Cries of "Water, water," were shouted in chorus, when Marston, of Louisiana, the planter, who has so often appeared before the convention, came to the front. Mr. Marston was not in his humorous mood, and said, "I assure you, gentlemen, that I have not tasted a drop of water today." He wanted to place in nomination John R. McLean, of Ohio, and he said that he did so on his own authority. He assured the convention that, although his state delegation had repudiated him (Marston), on the day before, he represented the people of Louisiana and in conclusion he paid a well worded tribute to the Cincinnati editor.

Delegate Maloney, of Washington, without making a nominating speech, named James Hamilton Lewis, of Washington.

JUDGE CLARK PUT FORWARD.

J. C. Curry, of North Carolina, took the stage. He kept the convention for some time in suspense as to the name of his candidate. He spoke of him as a man whose name was known from ocean to ocean. He congratulated the convention upon the fact that it had been subjected to a baptism of patriotism and upon the fact that the banner of silver in the states had not been trailed in the dust. "Not a standard," said he, "has been lowered or placed in jeopardy." There were cries of "name your candidate" from several parts of the hall. He concluded by placing in nomination "the man, honored by all the people, that just judge and high minded democrat, Judge Walter Clark, of the supreme court of North Carolina." The North Carolina state delegation vociferated, but the applause died after a single volley.

FITHIAN NAMED.

A round, smooth faced man with bright eyes and close cropped brown hair then mounted the stage. As he turned to the audience he was recognized as ex Congressman Tom Johnson, the free trade millionaire of Cleveland, and there was a cordial demonstration, which was repeated when Congressman Richardson, of Tennessee, in introducing him, referred to their service in the house together and to the fact that Mr. Johnson, though a steel rail manufacturer, advocated placing rails on the free list. Mr. Johnson nominated ex Congressman Geo. F. Fithian, of Illinois. He has seen service in the cause, Mr. Johnson said, and he had proved true. He was not wealthy, but Mr. Johnson maintained that the cause was one of the common people and that a rich man was not desirable. It was the cause of humanity. If the fight was to be money against men, money would be all on one side. "I do not believe in free silver," said Mr. Johnson, in his frank, impulsive way, "but I believe that this is a great movement in the interest of humanity and, therefore, I am with you."

OREGON NAMES HER MAN.

M. A. Miller, of Oregon, a specialed, scholarly looking gentleman, presented the name of Governor Pennoyer, of Oregon, as one who could secure for the ticket the united vote of the laboring men because of his course during the railroad troubles in his state.

The convention broke loose at this utterance. The nomination of a rich man, he proceeded to argue, would chill the country. Mr. Fithian was a poor man, but a strong pleader, and he came from a pivotal state.

SIBLEY'S NAME PUT UP.

J. J. Showalter told the convention that it should go to the east and select "that statesman most profound and orator indeed," who carried the banner of the mason and who, in a republican district, had been sent to congress by an overwhelming majority. This man is Joseph Sibley, of Pennsylvania.

SEWALL OF MAINE.

Another western man, C. S. Thomas, of Colorado, advised the convention to go to the east and select "the solid, conservative, sound, business man, the sails of whose vessels whiten the seas of the world," Sewall of Maine.

RICHARD P. BLAND.

Governor Culbertson, of Texas, mounted a chair to tell the convention that when the name of that state was called she would cast her vote for Richard P. Bland.

DANIELS' INNING.

"The democracy has parted the cloud and behold there is a silver lining," was a metaphor with which O. W. Powers, of Utah, caught the attention of the assembly. The democracy had been borne when God said, "let there be light," the democracy pointed to the doorway of prosperity, he continued, and invited the people to enter into the old halcyon days when gold and silver were the twin metals of the world. He dwelt in eloquent sentences upon the valor, the statesmanship, the chivalry of a man concerning whose identity he kept the convention in suspense. It developed that his candidate was from the south. "You say the south is not ready for recognition, but I say to you, she has risen from the ashes and is leading the country in this great fight," Mr. Powers said, and he added: "Without his request, without his knowledge, without the knowledge of his state, I present the name of the Hon. John Daniels, of Virginia."

The First Ballot.

Dozen of other names, including Harrity and Williams, were placed in nomination and the convention then proceeded to ballot. The first vote resulted as follows:

Harrity, 21.
Teller, 1.
White, 1.
Pattison, 21.
Williams, Massachusetts, 76.
McLean, 111.
Clark, 50
Sewall, 100.
Sibley, 163.
Fithian, 1.
Daniels, 11.
Bland, 62
Blackburn, 20.
Williams, Illinois, 22
Boies, 20.
Not voting, 258.

Second Ballot.

Sibley, 113
Sewall, 37
McLean, 164.
Williams, Massachusetts, 16.
Bland, 238
Clark, 22.
Harrity, 21.
Williams, Illinois, 12.
Pattison, 1.
Not voting, 255.
Total, 930.

Third Ballot.

Bland, 255.
McLean, 210.
Sibley, 50.
Sewall, 97.
Williams, Massachusetts, 15.
Harrity, 19.
Clark, 22
Pattison, 1.
Daniels, 6
Not voting, 255

Fourth Ballot.

McLean, 293
Sewall, 261.
Harrity, 11.
Williams, Mass., 9.
Clarke, 46.
Pattison, 1.
Daniels, 54.
Not voting, 250.
Total, 930.

Fifth Ballot.

Alabama, Sewall 22
Arkansas, Sewall 16.
California, Sewall, 10.
Colorado, Sewall 8.
Connecticut, not voting
Delaware, Harrity, 1, Sewall 1; not voting 2
Florida, Sewall 8
Georgia, Sewall 26.
Idaho, Sewall 6.
Illinois, Sewall 48
Indiana, Sewall 30
Iowa, Sewall 26.
Kansas, Sewall 20
Kentucky, Sewall 26.
Louisiana, Sewall 16.
Maine, Sewall 12
Maryland, McLean 5, Sewall 4, not voting 7.
Massachusetts, Williams, Mass., 9, not voting, 21
Michigan, Sewall 28.
Minnesota, Sewall 11, not voting 7.
Mississippi, McLean 18.
Missouri, Sewall 34
Montana, Sewall 6
Nebraska, Sewall 16
Nevada, Sewall 6
New Hampshire, not voting.
New Jersey, not voting.
New York, not voting.
North Carolina, Clark 22
North Dakota, Sewall 6
Ohio, Sewall 46
Oregon, Sewall 8
Pennsylvania, Sewall 5; Pattison 1; McLean 1; not voting 57.
Rhode Island, Harrity 8
South Carolina, Sewall 18.
South Dakota, Sewall 8.
Tennessee, Sewall 26
Texas, Daniel 3.
Utah, Daniel 6
Vermont, McLean 4
Virginia, Sewall 24
Washington, Sewall 8
West Virginia, Sewall 12.
Wisconsin, Sewall 4; McLean 1; not voting 19
Wyoming—Sewall 6
Alaska, not voting.
Arizona, Sewall 6.
District of Columbia, McLean 6.
New Mexico, Sewall 6
Oklahoma, Sewall 6.
Indian Territory, Sewall 6
Sewall's nomination was made unanimous.

Band is playing "Dixie" and a procession is marching around the hall amidst great cheering

At 3:12 p. m. the convention adjourned sine die.

Whitney-Hill Party.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 11.—The Whitney-Hill party arrived in Buffalo about 8 o'clock this morning and proceeded on their journey eastward. They were quite as non-committal as last night on the proposition as to whether they would bolt the ticket and platform of the Chicago convention. It is believed that their silence on this matter is caused by a desire to first know whether the populists will endorse the platform and ticket. If they do there is some likelihood of a gold convention which will proclaim itself the democratic national convention on the ground that the last so-called one was a populistic convention, controlled by populists and declaring for their tenets. On the other hand, if the populists do not join the democrats in endorsing their ticket, then Senator Hill and Mr. Whitney believe that it will be wise through a manifesto to say to the people just what the eastern gold leaders believe will be the outcome of the election of the democratic candidates. The tone of this manifesto will be gauged by the sentiment of the various states, as it will be expressed through the medium of the leaders in each.

Lieutenant Governor Sheehan, who left the train at Buffalo, said: "I believe that the headquarters of the national committee will be changed from New York to Chicago. It would be useless to maintain headquarters in New York for a silver campaign, and the national committeemen realize it in voicing their relination the silver men practically admit that they expect little or no help from the eastern states in the election of a ticket. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, will probably be selected as chairman of the national committee."

LOCAL LINES

Ed Sterling will ride his wheel to Bryan, Ohio, tomorrow, weather permitting.

Max Hoffman, of the gas company, went to Woodburn this morning on business for the corporation.

Miss Cumberson, bookkeeper in the Foster Furniture store, has returned from a visit with relatives at Lafayette, Ind.

Mrs. L. Stegmayer and daughter will return home this evening after a few weeks' visit with her daughter in Chicago.

The Evangelical congregation has purchased the furniture for their new church of the Church Furniture company.

Mrs. C. W. Lynch, wife of the Methodist pastor at Red Key, Ind., is visiting the family of Phillip Harter, 202 Washington boulevard.

The following party of young ladies and chaperon will leave next Thursday morning for an outing at Sylvan lake, Rome City: Misses Fergie Conners, Margaret Hogan, Mollie Loughlin, Wayne Nolan, Nellie Lynch, Catherine O'Ryan, Rose and Nellie Nolan. They will occupy the Hubbard cottage for two weeks.

STRAIGHT HEATS.

Robert J. Won in the Races at Elkhart.

Defeating John R. Gentry and Frank Agan—Thousands Witness the Race.

ELKHART, Ind., July 11.—Thousands came from all parts of the state to see the great pacing race between Robert J., John R. Gentry, Badge and Frank Agan yesterday. The track was in excellent condition owing to the heavy rain of the day before and its record was brought down to 2:05. In the 2:27 trot Pushtel put his foot through the sulky drawn by Valence, and Eatters, the driver of Valence, was thrown to the ground. This caused great excitement, as it was thought Eaters was hurt and would be unable to handle Robert J. in the tree for all pace. Fortunately he was unhurt. The summaries:

Free-for-all Pace, $3,000—Robert J., first, Badge, second; Frank Agan, third; John R. Gentry, fourth. Best time—First heat: First quarter, 0:31½; half, 1:02½; third quarter, 1:34½; mile, 2:06. Second heat: First quarter, 0:32½; half, 1:02½; third quarter, 1:34½; mile, 2:05. In the first heat Frank Agan broke badly and had to be brought to a standstill

2:27 Trot, Purse $1,000—Valquce, won; Pocket, second; Philandes, third. Best time, 2:14½

2:27 Pace, Purse $1,000—Hubert Wilkes, won; Warren C., second; Sandy Bay, third. Best time, 2:14.

GOVERNOR MATTHEWS.

He Approves of the Nomination of Bryan.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 11.—While the balloting was in progress yesterday Governor Matthews received the Western Union bulletins in his office, where he was surrounded by a number of personal friends. The reports from Chicago had prepared him for defeat and it was admitted that he believed Bryan to be the coming man since the demonstration that attended his speech on the Michigan contest two days ago.

The governor had been advised by friends who returned from Chicago that he could not hope to enter the convention with a large vote, but he had received promises from some of the southern states, and when these failed to come to his support he manifested some surprise, though he said nothing. After Bryan was nominated he was asked what he thought of the nomination and replied:

"I think the nomination is a good one. The nominee is in harmony with the platform and with western and southern democrats, and, besides, has many qualities that will appeal to the voters of the country. Being a young man, his nomination will appeal particularly to that class of voters and I expect him to prove an exceptionally popular candidate. The sound money men no doubt feel sore over the result of the convention, but time will soften the asperity of their resentment and when the alternative is presented of voting for a high protectionist, a man that has been nominated upon his record as an extreme exponent of a doctrine that is repugnant to them, or supporting the nominee of their own party, I doubt not they will be found in the democratic column. Here and there a democrat may refuse to support the ticket, but the party will gain more from the republicans than it will lose and the election will be a triumph for the people. I have the fullest confidence in the ability of the party to carry this state on the platform and with the ticket nominated today. The people are alive to the necessity of a change in the monetary system and this interest is by no means confined to the democrats."

NEW PAPER FOR CHICAGO.

Gossip That Mr. Lease Will Back the Enterprise.

CHICAGO, July 11.—It was gossip in the convention hall yesterday that John R. McLean, of Cincinnati, intends to start a free silver paper in Chicago within a short time.

A considerable sum of money has been pledged to such an enterprise by some of the wealthy democrats of Chicago who have made the fight for free silver, and they will co-operate, it is said, with Mr. McLean in establishing here a newspaper advocating the most pronounced free silver views and supporting the nominee and platform of the Chicago convention.

It was said yesterday that the name of the proposed paper is to be the Chicago Enquirer, and that among the men back of it will be A. S. Trude, Thomas Gahan, Joseph S. Martin, Thomas Cusak and John P. Altgeld. Mr. McLean will be the controlling man in the new enterprise and will conduct the policy of the publication.

Rev. Brown.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—Rev. C. O. Brown departed for Chicago last night with his family and will probably not return to the scene of his troubles. He may make Dubuque, Iowa, his old home, his headquarters in the future.

Mill Collapsed.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 11.—The mill of Sharp & Co., in Lincoln county, collapsed. Tom Pullen and Thomas Sharp were fatally injured. James Skeens, Fred Alberts and a son of Sharp are dangerously wounded.

Cabinet Resigns.

ROME, July 11.—It is officially announced that the cabinet, having decided to postpone the discussion of the military measures until November, the minister for war, General Ricotti, resigned, whereupon the premier the Marquis Di Rudini, submitted to King Humbert the resignation of the whole cabinet. The king charged the Marquis Di Rudini to reform the ministry. This cabinet was formed after the fall of Signor Crispi, as a result of the Italian disasters in Abissinia in March last

BLAND'S REFUSAL.

Turns a Deaf Ear to All Entreaties.

Prefers to Fight the Free Silver Battle in the Halls of Congress.

LEBANON, Mo., July 11.—Hon. R. P. Bland has, during the past twelve hours, been overwhelmed with appeals from friends in Chicago and other places to accept the nomination for the vice presidency. This proposition was finally and positively declined this forenoon. In an interview with an Associated Press reporter as to his reasons for declining, Mr. Bland said that he preferred to go to congress and there fight for free coinage.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Will Bates Was Nearly Drowned in Lakeside.

Son of Frank Bayer Has His Arm Broken—Accident to Miss Carr, of Chicago.

Last evening Will Bates, the city circulator of the Gazette, had a narrow escape from drowning. With "Moxey" Perdee, a boy who is in his employ, he was washing his buggy in the lake in Lakeside. They had backed the buggy into the lake and then Will jumped out. The water was deeper than he supposed and having rubber boots on, he sank out of sight twice. "Moxey" went to his rescue but was unable to help him. Finally Will struggled to the shore, but he was nearly exhausted.

The eight year old son of Frank Mayer, of Maumee avenue, was pushed from a fence by a playmate, the force the fall fracturing his arm.

Dr. Gavin was called to attend a young man named Louis Travers at one of the hotels last night. The young man's cheek was laid open, exposing the teeth, and the wound looked as though it was the result of a fracas.

Miss Carr, of Chicago, who is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. H. Hilton, on South Lafayette street, fell last night and fractured her right arm. Dr. Ruhl attended her.

WORK OF CYCLISTS

Aided Materially in Carrying Convention News.

Took the Copy From Correspondents at the Hall and by the Relay System Delivered It at the Offices.

CHICAGO, July 11.—One of the features of the newspaper work of the national convention was the manner in which the bicycle service was employed by the Associated Press for the delivering of the verbatim reports of the convention during the night sessions, to the main office of the Western Union Telegraph company down town. It was thought by the management of the Associated Press that bicycles could be employed to do faster work and more reliable service than the express trains on the Illinois Central railroad.

For the purpose of performing this service, three expert bicycle riders were employed to convey these reports from the convention hall down town. The names of the men so employed were Alfred H. Shuguno, M. H. Beebe and W. W. Phelps. These men rode in relays similar to that of the pony express employed to deliver the United States mail over the plains in former times. The first rider conveyed the report as far as Fifty fifth street and Michigan avenue, where it was delivered to a fresh rider, who proceeded with it to Thirty first street; there it was delivered to a third rider who conveyed it to the Western union building, where, through pneumatic tubes, it was delivered to the various newspaper offices of the city. A practical test of this system proved its great efficiency and the young gentlemen so employed won encomiums for the promptness with which they performed their work.

NOW, LOOK OUT!

The Police Put Their Crack Ball Players in Harness.

Superintendent Geraline, of the police force, has sanctioned the organization of a base ball club composed of members of the force, and the club is announced to be as follows:

Colling, pitcher; Daseler, first base; Thomins, second base; Langard, short stop; Elliott, catcher. Doyle, third base. Strodel, right field; Pappert, left field; Stevens, center field, Harkenrider, Palmer and Paul on the bench.

The knights of the star seldom let anything get ahead of them. On the base ball diamond they are to be feared as well as on the boulevard. The boys wish to announce that they are open to all comers, their challenge having no strings to it. They bar only the newspaper men, whose base ball victories they have heard so much o'.

Mr and Mrs. John Wessel, sr., of South Lafayette street, leave for New York city tomorrow evening, and on the 15th inst will sail from that city for Europe. They will be absent four months and will take an extended continental tour. This is the third European trip that Mr. and Mrs. Wessel have taken.

ARMY WORM.

The Dreaded Pest Doing Deadly Work.

Visits the Fields in the Vicinity of Fort Wayne and Destroys the Growing Crops.

Farmers in the vicinity of Fort Wayne are in a state of consternation over the appearance of the dreaded army worm, a pest said to appear once in every seventeen years in the same locality. The army worm can work incalculable damage to the farmer, who must depend upon his crops for his living, and the situation is, therefore, sufficiently alarming as to arouse them to a state of anxiety not felt for many years. William Treece, of Pleasant township, this morning stated to W. H. Dreier and a SENTINEL reporter that in Jefferson township the devastation worked by the army worm in fields of oats is great beyond parallel. Among others a field of forty acres belonging to Jacob Ravent was destroyed in a night. Earl Palmer, of the lumber firm of Ferguson & Palmer, whose business takes him into the country a good deal, has heard numerous reports of the devastation of the pest and has seen the damaged fields, but he is of the opinion that the oat crop is so far along as to be beyond great liability to damage, although it must naturally suffer some. This is also true of the hay crop. The army worm is an insect, which in larval state often travels in great multitudes from field to field, destroying grass, grain and other crops.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Proposals for the Jefferson Street Pavement and Other Work.

The board of public works held a meeting last evening to open bids for the Jefferson street pavement and other work and for the transaction of other business. A lively interest was shown in the competition.

The following petitions were received and filed: For sidewalk on the north side of Furman street; for sidewalks on both sides of Jones street, from Rockhill street to first alley west.

The following declaratory resolutions were confirmed: For paving the alley between Main and Columbia streets, from Calhoun to Clinton street; for a sidewalk on the south side of Bello avenue, from Shawnee avenue to first alley west; for a sidewalk on Sherman street, from Huffman street to Putnam street.

For paving Jefferson street, from Broadway to Garden street, the following proposals were received:

R. L. Remy—For Canton brick, $6 75; Mack, $6 80

C. E. Moellering & Co—Metropolitan, $6 03; Shale paver, $5.83

Herman W. Tapp — Metropolitan, $6 24; Mack, $6.40.

Julius Remus—Metropolitan, $6 09; Mack, $6 30.

Thomas B Empie — Metropolitan, $5 99; Mack, $6.05.

For grading Winch street from Maumee road to Wayne trace — Julius Remus, 21 cents per lineal foot; William Horstman, 24 cents; William Oetting, 20 cents; John Draker, 26 cents; George Wilhelm, 29 cents.

For sidewalks on the east side of Halton avenue, from Creighton avenue to Green street—Henry A. Gerberding, 34 cents; William Horstman, 35 cents; William H. Oetting, 29 cents; George Wilhelm, 38 cents.

For paving the alley between Berry and Wayne streets, from Clinton street east 182½ feet—R. L. Remy, Canton block, $2 53; Mack, $2 60 Julius Remus, Metropolitan, $2 41; Mack, $2 47 C. E. Moellering & Co, Metropolitan, $2 21. T. B. Empie, Metropolitan, $2 79; Mack, $2 85

For a sewer in the first alley south of Hayden street, from Winter street to Gay street—Julius Remus, 67 cents; C. E. Moellering & Co., 58 cents; William Horstman, 75 cents; William H. Oetting, 74 cents; Michael Singleton, 80 cents; F. Vanmeter, 66½ cents, Anton Ring, 75 cents.

The bids on all work were filed for future consideration and the board adjourned.

TRUE AND TRIED.

Miss Mary Irwin, After Many Years of Public School Service, Resigns.

It is given on good authority that Miss Mary Irwin, for many years librarian in the public schools and private secretary to her father, Supt. J. S. Irwin, has declined a reappointment to the position she has so long held. It is known that Miss Irwin has had another and better position in view, none less than secretary to President J. H. Smart, at Purdue university, Lafayette, Ind., which position she will undoubtedly accept. Miss Irwin began her connection with the Fort Wayne public schools under Professor Smart when he was superintendent and has uninterruptedly filled the position ever since. While teachers and scholars alike will regret to part with this most estimable lady, they cannot help but congratulate her upon her advancement.

DR. DRAYER AND PURE MILK.

The City Bacteriologist Will Inaugurate a Crusade Next Week.

Dr. L. P. Drayer, the city bacteriologist, returned last night from a trip to Chicago and Madison, Wis. His visit was significant of some radical measures in the direction of protecting consumers from impure milk. Dr. Drayer visited the United States experimental stations at the above mentioned cities, his observations at Madison being of especial value to him in his operations here. The station there is noted for its record of raising the standard of dairy products. Dr. Drayer will begin investigations next week.

CAME SUDDENLY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Miller Stricken Down Without Warning.

J. H. Lindemann, Veteran Pittsburg Shopman, Succumbs to Pneumonia—Other Deaths.

Elizabeth Miller, wife of John F. Miller, of 222 West Creighton avenue, died unexpectedly last night at 11:30 o'clock. Although Mrs. Miller has been suffering with stomach trouble there was no premonition of the approaching end up to the time of her going to bed last night. Her husband was at Attila, Ind., on business, at the time of her death and returned this afternoon. Two children, son and daughter, both grown up, survive her. Deceased was seventy one years of age.

LINDEMANN.

J. H. Lindemann, a car builder at the west yard car shops, died of pneumonia at 9 o'clock this morning, at his residence, No. 106 Will street. The deceased had long been in the employ of the Pennsylvania company and had been ailing for the past three months, being unable to work most of the time. The surviving members of the family are the widow and five children, as follows: Henry, formerly with Root & Co. and Bursley & Co.; Marie, who stays at home; William, a machinist; Fred, prescription clerk in Schultz's Fairfield avenue drug store, and Gottlieb, apprentice machinist. Deceased was well and favorably known, and in his own ward always took an active part in politics. His age was fifty-nine years.

QUIBELER.

Miss Tildia Quibeler, aged thirty-three years, died of consumption July 9, at Hoagland, Ind. She was born at Arcola, November 26, 1863, and since 1892 made her home with H. A. Miller, at Hoagland, where her mother also resides. She was an amiable and loving young woman and her death will be deeply mourned. Funeral services were held at Monroeville this morning, after which her remains were taken to Arcola for interment.

DIDIER.

Howard Didier, aged five months, died of summer complaint yesterday afternoon at the residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Didier, 21 Richardson street. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from the Catholic.

KNIFFEN.

Melvin Kniffen, aged four years, died yesterday at the residence of his father, Ambrose Kniffen, 60 Smith street. The remains will be shipped to Pierceton Monday for burial.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of Teles D. Gerow will take place Sunday at 1:30 p. m., under the auspices of St. Bernard branch, C. K. of A. The pall bearers will be Col. J. H. Rohm, James Deagon, Gus Fox, Frank Schuler, John McNulty and Dennis Monahan.

DEATHS OF THE WEEK.

The following is the list of deaths, as reported by the city undertakers, for the week ending July 11:

Tobias Fike, 85 year old, old age.

T. J. Gerow, 13 years old, heart and kidneys.

Melvern Kniffen, 4 years old, bronchitis.

Laura Schmidt, 11 years old, brain fever.

Elizabeth Eiller, 72 years old, inflammation of stomach.

Howard Didier, 5 months old, summer complaint.

J. H. Lindemann, 54 years old, pneumonia.

CITY ENJOINED

From Paving West Jefferson Street With Brick.

The Case Will Be Heard—John Lefevre Fined—Mental Condition of Mrs. Gearhart.

Suit has been brought in the circuit court by Morris, Bell, Barrett & Morris, as attorneys for the plaintiff, the Citizens' Loan and Improvement company, against the city of Fort Wayne and Peter Eggeman, Patrick Kane and James K. McCracken, members of the board of public works, to enjoin the city from paving with brick West Jefferson street from Broadway to Swinney park. They also ask for a temporary injunction. The case is set for hearing on September 7. The board of public works are not ready to state whether they will proceed with the laying of the pavement, as they had intended, until they consult with City Attorney Shambaugh, who is at present out of the city.

The action is one that was brought by the asphalt men and they allege that the order passed by the board of works making the improvement is faulty in that it does not state the full specifications

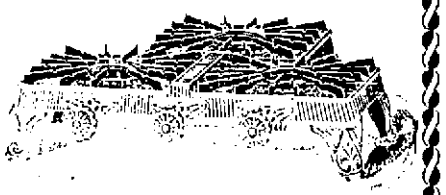
John Lefevre was fined $1 and costs by Justice Huser yesterday for allowing his daughter, twelve years of age, to sing at a roadhouse where liquor was sold. The justice suspended sentence, as before is a hard working man and claimed to be ignorant of the law in such cases

Justices Franco and Huser, with Drs. McCague and Harrod, are engaged this afternoon in hearing evidence in the case of Mrs. Mary Gearhart, of Wayne township, who is not in her right mind, on account of mental worry and trouble. It is not believed that the lady will be adjudged insane.

THREE MONTHS

Or more of hot weather before you. As the expense is very small, it will pay you to invest in a . . . . . .

SUMMER GAS STOVE.



We have these stoves in all varities, at lower prices than ever before.

One Burner, 65c.
Two Burners, from $1.35 up.
Three Burners, from $2.50 up.

PICKARD BROS.

—HEADQUARTERS FOR—

Furniture and Stoves.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. M HAUKETT.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

State Ticket.

Governor—D. L. Stevens, of St. Joseph county.
Lieutenant-Governor—John C. Lassiter, of Washington county.
Auditor—Jesse J. Ford, of Elkhart.
Treasurer—Edward Taylor, of Marion county.
Secretary of State—Charles W. Bonebrake, of Dearborn county.
Attorney-General—Louis T. Michener, of Orange county.
Judges of Supreme Court—First district, Orlando Lahr; Fifth district, A. E. Ross.
Reporter of the Supreme Court—Henry Warrum, of Marion county.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Floyd W. Bergen, of Clark county.
State Statistician—O. H. Dunkel, of Noble county.

Congressional.

For Congress—Hon. James M. Robinson.

Joint Senatorial.

For Joint Senator—Hon. L. S. Ballsley.

County Ticket.

For Representatives—George V. Kell and H. L. Smith.
For Prosecuting Attorney N. D. Buchanan.
For Treasurer—L. C. Hunter.
For Sheriff—Albert Mehling.
For Surveyor—Charles W. Bonebrake.
For Coroner—Dr. J. H. Kuhnle.
For Assessor—Thomas Grover.
For Commissioners—Second District—M. A. Ferguson; Third District—John Orll.

The fight is for the free coinage of silver.

How does it sound? Hurrah for Bryan!

The political campaign is now on in earnest.

The dark horse won in the democratic presidential race.

It has been a week that has been full of politics and the news gatherer in other fields has had a hard row to hoe.

The democratic campaign cry is "The boy orator of the Platte for president."

There are two Williams in the presidential race—William J. Bryan and William McKinley.

And now you will have to post your self on the silver question if you want to know how to vote right.

Both political parties are trying now to determine which one of them has the most butters. It is six of one and a half dozen of the other.

The Chicago Chronicle, the democratic daily newspaper of that city, refuses to support the national democratic ticket and favors the calling of another national convention.

It was a convention of oratory, and brilliant oratory, too. Those who took part in the silver debate at the democratic national convention were among the ablest speakers in the nation.

The Indiana Democratic Editorial association will hold its summer meeting at Maxinkuckee, beginning July 31. The Indiana Republican Editorial association will hold its summer meeting July 24, but the place of meeting has not yet been selected.

One Presidential Nominee.

The nomination of William Jennings Bryan by the democracy at the Chicago convention as the candidate of the party for president meets general approval and is perhaps the strongest that could have been made. For the first time since 1860 the party has come west for its presidential nominee and this fact will add much to his strength in this section of the nation which has been clamoring for years that it should be recognized. He was the dark horse in the convention and it was his brilliant speech during the silver debate that secured for him the nomination. Although young, Mr. Bryan has had a notable career and is possessed of those qualities of mind and heart which fit him for the high office for which the democrats of the nation have named him.

He was born in Salem, Marion county, Illinois, March 19, 1860. He received his education in the public schools of Salem and at Illinois college in Jacksonville, where he was graduated in 1881. He next pursued the study of law in Chicago, where he was a student in the office of Judge Trumbull, after being graduated at the Union College of Law.

Admitted to the bar in 1884, he commenced practice in Jacksonville, where he remained three years. Meantime he married Miss Mary E. Baird, the daughter of a merchant in Perry, Ill. She had been a student in the Auburn in Illinois college, had graduated the same year with Mr. Bryan, and, like him, had carried off the highest honors of her class.

In 1887 the young couple moved to Lincoln, Neb., and there Mr. Bryan entered upon his profession and also engaged in politics. At a bound he sprang into prominence and his silver tongue was an irresistible reinforcement to the democratic party, long accustomed to defeat. He gave life and force to the tenets of democracy and he was recognized as a leader of men.

It was his good fortune to be nominated for congress in 1890, the year of tidal wave democracy, and after a contest of unparalleled brilliancy he was elected over his republican opponent in a district normally and heavily republican by a majority of 6,700.

In congress his reputation as a debater preceded him, and he was appointed by Speaker Crisp to a place on the ways and means committee. This gave him a splendid opportunity to be heard on the tariff question, and he soon gained the ear as well as the applause of the house as an orator and debater.

In 1892 he was again elected and in the Fifty-third congress made his reputation national as an orator, thinker and statesman.

In 1894 he refused the nomination for the lower house, but aspired to the senate, and was nominated at the democratic state convention in Nebraska for that office. He canvassed the state and had two joint debates—one at Omaha and one at Lincoln—with John M. Thurston, the republican candidate, which attracted attention beyond the limits of the state, for in Mr. Thurston he found an adversary worthy of all his powers. But 1894 was not a propitious year for the democrats anywhere, and least of all in Nebraska. The republicans carried the legislature, and Mr. Thurston was elected senator.

Since that time Mr. Bryan has been lecturing on his favorite themes of the tariff and the free coinage of silver in almost every state of the union, and he has thus added to his reputation as an orator. For a time he was editor of the Omaha World-Herald, but the editorial tripod was not as congenial to him as the stump and the platform, and he did not long remain in the sanctum.

Mr. Bryan is sprung from Virginia ancestry. His father, Silas L. Bryan, was born at Culpepper Court House, but removed to and was long a resident of Illinois. He was a judge of the circuit court when William was born. He served as judge for twelve years, when he resigned. In 1872 the elder Bryan ran for congress on the Greeley ticket, but was defeated by the narrow plurality of 210 votes. He died in 1880.

Mr. Bryan's mother was Maria Elizabeth Jennings. She was born in Marion county, Ill., where she lived all her life. She died last Saturday after a protracted illness.

Mr. Bryan's wife studied law through sheer love of companionship for her husband, and was admitted to the Nebraska bar soon after they arrived there. She has a great fondness for politics, and accompanies her husband on his political campaigns. Her literary tastes are highly cultivated, and she has written much and well. She is a charming woman, and is a great favorite in Lincoln, where she is a leading member of Sorosis and other women's clubs. They have three children, Ruth, aged eleven, William, aged six, and Grace, aged 5.

Mr. Bryan is a member of the Presbyterian church, having joined that communion at the age of fourteen.

C. H. Gumpper, the insurance agent, and H. C. Keplinger, cashier of the White National bank, have opened a meat market at the corner of Calhoun and Brackenridge streets. Mr. Gumpper will manage the business, assisted by William Meyers as cutter. The firm will be known as C. H. Gumpper & Co.

W. A. Croxton's handsome new brick residence at the corner of Wayne and Van Buren streets, will have the most improved private electric lighting system yet placed in the city.

Special Clearance Prices

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT!

Clearance Prices on Men's Suits.
Clearance Prices on Boys' Suits.
Clearance Prices on Children's Suits.
Clearance Prices on all Wash Goods.
Clearance Prices on Negligee Shirts
Clearance Prices on all Straw Hats.

Lehman's U.S.

34 & 36 Calhoun Street.

A CRY OF WARNING.

"I suffered for years and years with womb and kidney trouble in their worst forms.

"I had terrible pains in my abdomen and back. I could hardly drag myself around. had the blues all the time, was cross to every one; but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has entirely cured me of all my pains.

"I cannot praise it enough, and cry aloud to all women that their suffering is unnecessary. Go to your druggist and get a bottle—that is all you may try it anyway. You owe this measure of recovery to yourself."—Mrs. J. Stry and, 2313 Amber St., Kensington, Phila., Pa.

DROP POLITICS.

Turn From the Discussion of Political Affairs

To the Consideration of Your Soul's Eternal Welfare—Make no Mistake in Regard to That.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

St. Paul's, on Barr Street—Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, Corner Huffman and Oakland, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Zion Lutheran—Corner Creighton avenue and Hanna, Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson Street, Rev. Charles Gross, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren, Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m. (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. Paul's (German), Rev. Edward Koenig, Pastor, Corner Griffith and West Washington Streets—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital)—Rev. Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German) Corner East DeWald and Wayne, Rev. A. Meesman, Pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's—Corner DeWald and Harrison, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor, Rev. E. F. Barrett, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass 8 and 10 a. m., vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German) — Corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, the Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Rudolph Donk. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception—Cathedral square, Calhoun street, the Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, V. G., bishop, Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, Rev. J. R. Quinlan and Rev. Charles B. Guendling. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

OTHER SERVICES.

St. Andrews Mission, on South Wayne avenue. Sunday school, 3 p. m.

South Congregational church.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.; C. E. at 7:30 p. m.

At Westminster church.—Communion service will follow the sermon at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.; Sr. Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.

Christ's Lutheran church at the city Y. M. C. A. Sunday school at 9:30; preaching at 10:45 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45. A. A. Hundley, pastor.

Services at the Grace Reformed church tomorrow at 10:30 a. m.; evening service at 8 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9:30. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

Wayne street M. E. church, Rev. Dr Henry W. Bennett, pastor—All services as usual. Entrance on Broadway. All meetings in new Sunday school room.

Third Presbyterian church, Rev. J. M. Boggs, pastor—Preaching at 10:45 a. m.; no evening service; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; junior C. E. society, 3:45 p. m.; senior C. E. society, 7 p. m.

Trinity Episcopal church, corner West Berry and Fulton streets, Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector. Holy Communion, 8 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon, 10:45. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets, A. W. Ballinger, pastor—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Y. P. C. U. at 7 p. m. All are very invited.

City Y. M. C. A. Mr. W. F. Baxter will address the young men at 3:30. The meeting will be held in the coolest place in the building which is the gymasium. Boy's meeting at 2:15 led by Mr. Hirons.

Railroad Department, Y. M. C. A. Bible study, 3 p. m. Mr. Tieman McCormick will address the men's meeting at 4:30 p. m. A cordial welcome is extended to all young men. There will be good music.

Free Methodist Church, 268 East Creighton avenue—Sunday general class at 10 a. m.; Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited to come. N. L. Stambaugh, pastor.

Bethany Church, Nebraska, Rev. Geo. E. Davies, Pastor—Morning services at 10:30 a. m., Sunday school 3 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6 p. m.; evening services at 8 p. m., subject, "Christ's Silences." A very cordial welcome to all.

We welcome you to the Bethel church services, corner Clinton and Holman streets. German preaching at 10:30 a. m.; English preaching at 7:45 p. m.; Young People's alliance at 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. S. H. Baumgartner, pastor.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor. Quarterly love feast at 9:30, preaching by the pastor at 10:30 and 7:45. Sunday school at 12 o'clock. Epworth league meeting at 7 o'clock. Communion at close of evening sermon. A broad invitation is extended to the general public.

Berry Street M. E. church, corner Harrison, C. C. Gaskill, pastor. Class meeting, 9:30 a. m. Sermon, 10:30, subject, "The Bible Tested and Found Triumphant." Sunday school, 2:15. Epworth league devotional, 6:45. Sermon, 7:45. An open welcome for all. Strangers in the city especially invited.

German Baptist—Regular preaching services at the Zelt hall, corner Creighton avenue and Gay street, Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. The ordinance of baptism will be administered in the afternoon at 3 o'clock in the river west on Taylor street, at the bridge. Everbody welcome at all these services.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Services, including the Lord's supper, at 10:30 a. m., Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.; no other evening service.

Sixth anniversary sermon in Plymouth church at 10:45 a. m., and "Life's Juniper Trees" will be the theme at 7:45 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. sharp. A wide welcome. James S. Ainslie, minister.

Pastor Rice desires to see all the members of the West Jefferson street Church of Christ present at the service at Schroeder's hall tomorrow morning. Special important announcements are to be made and a helpful service for all. Regular services also in the evening. P. J. Rice, pastor.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Harrison street, near Wayne, Rev. S. U. Snyder, pastor—Services as usual; subject for morning sermon, "The Great Commission: Its Grandeur and Inspiration;" evening subject, "Does it Matter so Much in What We Believe or in the Sincerity in That Which We do Believe?" The public is cordially invited.

Quarterly meeting at Simpson M. E church tomorrow. Sunday school at 9 a. m.; lovefeast at 10 a. m., and sermon by Rev. C. B. Stenson at 10:45 a. m., this to be followed by the holy sacrament. Epworth league devotional service at 7 p. m. led by Mrs Rev. Paschall. At 8 p. m. Rev. F. T. Simpson, presiding elder, will preach. Come and bring a friend with you. Strangers invited and welcome. Rev. J. W. Paschall, pastor.

There will be communion services at Trinity M. E church tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. The pastor will preach, and at the close of the service administer the holy sacrament. The pastor will speak to the young people at 7 p. m. The railroad Y. M. C. A. orchestra will furnish music for the evening service. A special song service will precede this service. The Sabbath school meets at 2:30 a. m. and the Epworth League at 7 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Rev. Edmund F. Albertson, pastor.

Baptist Tabernacle, Rev. Llewellyn L. Henson, pastor—At 10:30 Sunday morning the pastor will preach on "David as God's Soldier," in the evening he will give the sixth of the series on the Foundation of the Faith Subject, "The Teachings of Jesus." Baptism at the close of the services. Sunday school at 12:15 p. m.; Juniors at 3:30 p. m.; B. Y. P. U. at 6:30 p. m.; South Wayne Mission Sunday school at 9 a. m.; North Side Mission Sunday school at 3 p. m.; East Side Mission Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.; Hanna Street Sunday school, Puff's hall, 9 a. m.; Bethel Mission, 2:30 p. m.; German Mission, 2:30 p. m.

WON TWO GAMES.

Fort Wayne Defeated Jackson Twice Yesterday

By Heavy Batting—Toledo Wins From Saginaw—Wheeling Beats New Castle.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Fort Wayne	50	32	18	.640
Toledo	52	32	20	.615
Wheeling	56	32	24	.571
Jackson	57	32	25	.561
New Castle	56	26	30	.464
Washington	58	23	35	.418
Saginaw	51	19	32	.372
Youngstown	57	18	39	.316

Fort Wayne carried off the honors in two games at Jackson yesterday, with a patched up team at that. Good, strong batting won the day. Lynch and Tebeau were out of the game, the former being sick at his room and Tebeau having gone to Cleveland. Scores were as follows:

JACKSON, 8; FORT WAYNE, 9.

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Jackson	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	0	0	— 9
Fort Wayne	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	3	— 8

Base Hits—Jackson, 11; Fort Wayne, 11. Errors—Jackson, 6; Fort Wayne, 9. Batteries—Flaherty and Myers; Powell and Criger. Umpire—Hogan.

Second game:

Fort Wayne	6	0	0	3	1	3	1	2	*	—16
Jackson	3	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	—11

Hits—Fort Wayne, 17; Jackson, 14. Errors—Fort Wayne, 6, Jackson, 3. Batteries—Garrick and Criger; Bagle, Miller and Myers. Umpires—Swayne and Derrick.

SAGINAW, 4, TOLEDO, 9

Saginaw, Mich., July 11.—Gaughlen's curves were too much for the locals at Union park yesterday afternoon, while the Toledos, on the other hand, had scored seven runs off Martin at the close of the fourth. Miller was put in the box during the fifth and held the visitors down to two runs. Score:

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Saginaw	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	— 4
Toledo	2	0	3	2	1	0	1	0	*	— 9

Hits—Saginaw, 7; Toledo, 14. Errors—Saginaw, 6; Toledo, 3. Batteries—Martin, Miller and Northwang; Gaughlesen and Arthur.

WHEELING, 11; NEW CASTLE 7

Wheeling, W. Va., July 11.—Wheeling won her third game from New Castle yesterday, but the game was full of errors on both sides. Score.

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Wheeling	0	0	1	1	4	4	0	1	0	—11
New Castle	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	— 7

Hits—Wheeling 15, New Castle, 10. Errors—Wheeling, 5, New Castle, 5. Batteries—Irwin and Shaw; Daniel and Donahue.

WASHINGTON, 14, YOUNGSTOWN, 10.

Washington, Pa., July 11.—The game with Youngstown yesterday was a pitcher's battle, in which Spade lost on account of wildness. Dunmore, for Washington, pitched great ball and batted well. Score:

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Washington	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	8	—14
Youngstown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	— 3

Hits—Washington, 12, Youngstown, 10. Errors—Washington, 0, Youngstown, 2. Batteries—Dunmore and Mitchell; Spade and Cooper.

MARK HANNA AT CANTON

Had an Important Political Talk With Major McKinley

Millholland, of New York, and Farquhar, of Buffalo, at the Interview.

Canton, Ohio, July 11.—National Chairman Mark A. Hanna, Hon. John Millholland, of New York, and ex Congressman Farquhar, of Buffalo, reached Canton yesterday afternoon and were met at the station by Governor McKinley's carriage. Arriving at McKinley's house, they found the governor receiving telegraphic reports of the second ballot of the Chicago convention. The men all congratulated Governor McKinley on the splendid health he appeared to be enjoying and passed the compliments of the day before going to the dining room for lunch. It was supposed that matters political might be given consideration before the visitors left the city, although last night it is said no authoritative statements can be made as to any further decision concerning the make up of the executive committee.

Governor McKinley was visibly affected yesterday when he received the news of the death of Frank Hurd, of Toledo, his old associate in the national congress. He sent the following letter to the Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

"I am deeply pained to hear of the death of Hon. Frank Hurd. He was a brave, able, honest man, always having the courage of his convictions, a manly adversary and a steadfast friend. My service with him in the national house of representatives attached me greatly to him, and there I came to know and appreciate the great qualities which distinguished him and for which he will be remembered. I deeply mourn his death and share in the sorrow felt by the people of Toledo and the state over the death of the great citizen, statesman and orator.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

Mr. Hanna declined to make any statement as to the personnel of the committee which he will probably announce next Wednesday. He spoke as if pleased over the Chicago result. Mr. Millholland thought after the Chicago convention 300,000 would be a low estimate for New York's majority for McKinley.

The news of Bryan's nomination was received with very little excitement in Canton. This was all the more noticeable from the fact of the scenes of wild enthusiasm which prevailed here during the St. Louis convention, and for two weeks afterwards. Governor McKinley was at his home talking with National Chairman Hanna at the time one of the household carried to him a telegraphic bulletin announcing the result. Governor McKinley did not care to make any talk for publication.

Shortly after the news was received he was in receipt of numerous telegrams of congratulation. He entered his surrey and took the reins to drive Messrs. Hanna, Farquhar and Millholland to the station, where they took the train for Cleveland at 4:14 p. m.

THE workman often eats his lunch on the crane bench where he does his work. The office man snatches a few minutes from his occupation and turns his desk into a dining-table. Neither gets the exercise he needs, neither takes the proper time for eating. It is small wonder that the digestion of both gets out of order.

Nature works as hard as she can, but there are some things she cannot stand. If a man gets some foreign substance into the works of his watch, he doesn't expect the watch to run until the impediment is removed. His own digestive system is a much more wonderful and delicate mechanism than that of his watch, and yet he neglects it and abuses it. He lets it get out of order, and refuses to help it. In the end his neglect reacts with terrible force upon himself. The reaction comes on gradually, however, so that sometimes he scarcely suspects the cause.

The cause of nine-tenths of the sickness of the world is constipation—a condition so common that four people out of five take it as a matter of course. From this one cause come indigestion; disorders of the stomach, liver and kidneys; biliousness, headaches, flatulence, heartburn, impurity of the blood and the serious complications that follow. To begin with, constipation is a little thing, and a little thing well cure it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are tiny, sugar-coated granules. They give to nature just the little help she needs. They are as gentle as they are efficient, and will perfectly cure the worst cases of constipation. There is nothing in the world like them, so there can be nothing "just as good." The druggist who tries to sell you something else has his own interest in view and not yours.

For a free sample package of from 4 to 7 doses, address World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Any one sending 21 onecent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, will receive free a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. The expense of preparing this wonderful book has been paid by the sale of over a million copies at the regular price, $1.50. It has now been decided to give away absolutely free, an edition of 500,000 copies. Address as above.

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY

IN THE

COURTS OF LOUISIANA

OF EMINENT PHYSICIANS AS TO THE CURATIVE EFFECTS OF A WONDERFUL

Mississippi Mineral Spring.

(FROM THE HATTIESBURG, (MISS.) PRESS.)

In an action of law recently instituted by the Stafford Mineral Springs and Hotel Company, limited, of New Orleans, against the suit is against Dr. Frank E. Miller, of New Orleans, and others, involving, also, the question of the curative properties of the Stafford Mineral Springs, situated in the parish of Livingston, State of Louisiana, a number of leading physicians of New York, Pennsylvania, New Orleans, and elsewhere, which depositions were taken before Hon. Edward Bradley, of New York, formerly professor of anatomy, New York Medical College; Dr. Frank E. Miller of New York; Dr. Jos. Carlisle, of the United States Navy, Brooklyn; Dr. T. H. Reed, professor of the theory and practice of medicine, Louisiana State University; Dr. Wm. E. Bruslé, of New Orleans, and a host of others.

There is no record of any testimonies so strong and positive in its nature having ever been given under oath in any litigation in the history of medicine or medicines.

It conclusively settles the fact that it is the best cure for Kidney, Liver and Stomach diseases, and competent medical men say, the most perfect blood purifier and tonic known to science.

There is no need to deny the truths as given in the above testimonials.

Read it over carefully and consider the most important subject.

STAFFORD MINERAL SPRINGS & HOTEL CO., LTD.,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HAD A ROW.

Father and Son Accused of an Assault.

Troubles of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Sowers—Jesse McClaren Is in Court Again.

The case of the state against Abraham Sowers, sr., and Abraham Sowers jr., his son, for assault and battery on Mrs. Marish Sowers, wife and mother respectively of the defendants, was on trial this morning before Justice Bullerman. The evidence was partly heard and then the further trial of the case was adjourned until Monday morning.

The evidence showed that Sowers, sr., some time ago brought suit for divorce against his wife, who resided on a farm three miles from the city on the Illinois road, and that since then he has been living in the city with his son.

Yesterday father and son went out to the farm and trouble arose between them, and Mrs Sowers and her two daughters which ended in the men assaulting Mrs. Sowers and the girls. Mrs Sowers carries her arm in sling and is badly bruised about the head as the result of the affair.

Chester Holder and P. B. Colerick are the attorneys for the defendants.

There are also three or four provoke cases growing out of the affair.

Mrs Elizabeth McClaren has filed an affidavit in Justice Bullerman's court against Jesse McClaren for assault and battery. Mrs. Gross also files a similar affidavit. The cases will be heard next Thursday.

LOCAL LINES.

Superintendent of Police Geraline is issuing notices offering a reward for the return of four bicycles stolen from the Morgan hardware company.

Mr. and Mrs H. P. Vordermark have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Lillian Ada, to Sylvester D. Zeis, on Thursday, July 16.

Louis Heilbroner, manager of amusement attractions at Robison park, has engaged a number of clever people for tomorrow and the coming week. There will be two performances daily, consisting of club manipulation by the three Barretts; the aerial queens, the three Marsetta sisters in their daring trapeze and contortion acts. In addition to these people tomorrow there will be a game of base ball, and military drill by the Rifle and True Blues.

Fifteen Days in Yellowstone Park.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway company desires to call attention to a very completely arranged tour through the Wonderland of America, under the management of the well known tourist manager, Mr. J. J. Grafton. The party will leave Chicago on Tuesday evening July 21, by electric lighted train, with dining car, to be absent three weeks. The petrified forest and many other attractive features of the park will be included in the itinerary, that the traveler, going through the ordinary way, does not see. A party will also leave Chicago for Alaska via Yellowstone park, the same date.

For full particulars, address Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill. d 11 14 16 x 15

SENATOR M'ENERY.

Lately Chosen to Represent Louisiana in the Upper House.

Ex-Governor Samuel Douglas McEnery, who was elected Senator from Louisiana at the recent meeting of the legislature of that state, is the best

SAMUEL D. M'HENRY.

known man in that state, and by long odds the most prominent in political life. Mr. McEnery is just fifty nine years of age, his election to the Senate having occurred, by a happy coincidence, on his birthday. The family is of Irish extraction. Senator McEnery was born at Monroe; was educated at the Annapolis Naval Academy, at the University of Virginia, Spring Hill College (Alabama), and the New York State Law School at Poughkeepsie, New York. He served as a lieutenant in the Confederate army. The election of his brother, John McEnery, as Governor, in 1872, threw him into politics. Nominated as Lieutenant Governor in 1879, he succeeded to the Governorship in 1881 by the death of Governor Wiltz. In 1884 he was elected to succeed himself by a large majority. In 1892 he was again nominated for the Governorship, but was defeated by Murphy J. Foster, the candidate of the anti-lottery Democrats. Mr. McEnery was appointed to the Supreme Bench in 1888. He has still four years to serve, and will not resign the judgeship until he takes his seat as Senator in March, 1897. Judge McEnery was not a candidate for the Senate, and entered the field only the night before he was elected, when it became evident that it required the strongest Democrat in the state to beat Mr. Donegre, the Independent candidate.

Deaf Mute Mix-Up.

Miss Annie Berliner is suing Jacob Schaffin in the supreme court of Kings county, N. Y., to recover $50,000 for breach of promise of marriage. The circumstances surrounding the case are peculiar, inasmuch as both parties to the suit are deaf mutes and the courtship was conducted in the sign language. Not only that, but the young people were brought together by a deaf and dumb sketcher, or matrimonial agent. The cause assigned for the rupture is that the young lady accepted the attention of other men than her intended at a deaf mute ball.

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Half A MILLION DOLLARS

To be Given Away in Articles of Real Value to the Users of

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Save your COUPONS (or EMPTY BAGS until coupons appear) and get in exchange the following Valuable and useful Articles:

VALUABLE PICTURES,
Handsome Water Color Fac-similes, Landscape and Marine, size 12x18, 12 subjects.
Fine Pastel Fac-similes, Landscape and Figures, size 12x18, 12 subjects.
Beautiful Venetian Scenes, Works of Art, size 20x30 inches, 6 subjects.
Magnificent Water Color Grasures, after famous artists, size 22x28 inches, 5 subjects.
NO ADVERTISING ON ANY OF THE ABOVE. Such Excellent Works of Art have never before been offered, Retail Price in Stores, at very high prices. They are worthy a conspicuous place in any home, and to be appreciated and admired when seen.

CHOICE BOOKS,
Cloth Bound Standard Works, over 150 selected titles; by Eminent Authors. Popular Novels, 300 titles by favorite Authors.

TOBACCO POUCHES,
Rubber, self-closing, Convenient and useful.

PIPES,
French Briar (Guaranteed Genuine).

POCKET KNIVES,
Jack Knives and Pen Knives, first quality, American Best Furniture, Razor Steel, hand forged, finely tempered Blades, Stag Handles.

RAZORS,
Highest Grade Steel. Hollow Ground.

POCKET BOOKS,
Finest Quality Leather, Ladies' and Gents'.

CYCLOMETERS,
1000 Mile Repeating. For any size Bicycle.

EXCELLENT WATCHES,
The "Mail Pouch" Watches are made by a leading American Watch Company and are guaranteed, without qualification. The "Mail Pouch" contains all improvements up to date, they will wear and perform well for a lifetime if only ordinarily cared for.

COUPONS EXPLAIN HOW TO SECURE ALL ARTICLES.
One Coupon in each 5 cent (2 ounce) Package.
Two Coupons in each 10 cent (4 ounce) Package.

MAIL POUCH TOBACCO IS SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Packages (*now on sale*) containing no coupons will be accepted as coupons, *2 oz. Empty Bag as one Coupon, 4 oz. Empty Bag as two Coupons.*

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE mailed on application, giving complete list and description of all articles and Titles of Books and Pictures; *also tells how to get them.*

The Bloch Bros. Tobacco Co., Wheeling, W. Va.

No coupons exchanged after July 1, 1897.

ORIGINAL DESIGNS FOR PRIZES.

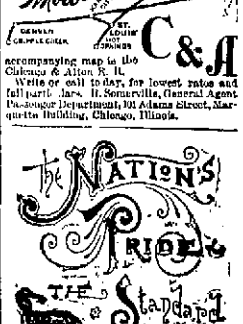
The originality displayed in the Gorham Silver designs for Prizes, Trophies, etc., to be contested for in

Summer Sports

is a matter of the most complimentary comment by all interested in such matters. They are not only original, but strikingly appropriate, artistically beautiful, of Sterling quality, and to be had of any first-class jeweler.

Trade mark for Dry Goods Stores & Jewelers only.

That the best line from Chicago to Cripple Creek, Colo., and all points shown in the



accompanying map is the Chicago & Alton R. R.

Write or call to-day, for lowest rates and full particulars. H. Somerville, General Agent Passenger Department, 201 Adams Street, Marquette Building, Chicago, Illinois.

The Dessert

for to-day? Don't give it a thought—further than to order it from your grocer. Give your husband and the boys a treat after their dinners—a mince pie, fruit cake, or a fruit pudding. To have the perfection of mince pie or fruit pudding, order

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

Ready for use in twenty minutes. Always fresh, delicious and wholesome. Cleanliness and the best grade of materials are first considerations in its manufacture. Sold everywhere. Take no substitute. A 10c. package makes two large pies.

Send postal for illustrated booklet, telling how to make Mince Meat, Pies, Puddings, Cakes, Omelets, Sauces, etc., etc. Mailed free.

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Cheap Meals served to women.
Young Women's Christian Association.
NOON REST,
24 West Washington Street
Breakfast, 6:30 to 9. Dinner, 11 to 2.
Rest Day 6:30 to 7.

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Youwill Never Regret

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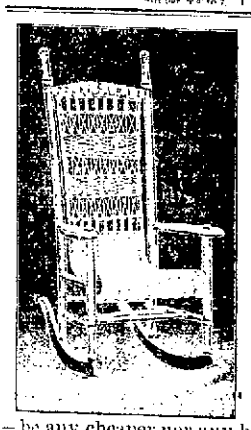


BEFORE AND AFTER

The 4th

OUR FURNITURE will be the same furniture, but our prices won't be the same prices. They'll have had large pieces burned off between now and Independence day. It will be the chance of your life to buy your Wicker and Bamboo summer furniture that we've talked about so much—CAN NEVER be any cheaper nor any better. Another carload of those large Wicker Rockers for only

$1.65.

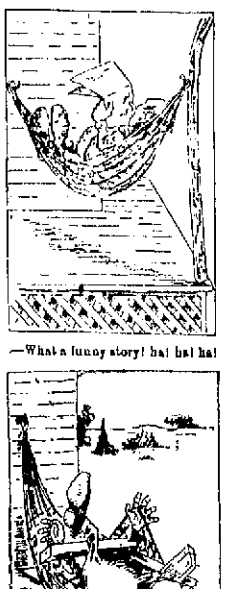
No mail orders filed, none sold to dealers, only one sold to each purchaser.

INDIANA FURNITURE CO.
166 CALHOUN ST.

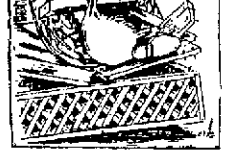
A WELL-BUILT SUBURBAN PORCH.

1—Gracious! that's just what I want.

2—Oh, there's nothing like the comfort of a good hammock.



—What a funny story! ha! ha! ha!



4—Ha! ha!

LABOR DAY

Will Probably be Celebrated at Rockton Park.

Accidents, Incidents and Personal Gossip Picked up Around the Railways and Shops.

At the meeting of the Trades and Labor council last night the most important question for discussion was a Labor day celebration, which it is desired to make more elaborate than any demonstrations of a like nature ever witnessed in this county. The following committee was appointed to confer with Manager Robison about the arrangements: John Koch, Vice President Mrs. M. B. Gorsline, Treasurer L C Kasten, Secretary G R. Hench and Isadore Friend.

CONDUCTOR DEAHL HURT

F. Deahl, a Nickel Plate local freight conductor, received an ugly wound in the face Thursday morning. At West Leipsic he was assisting in unloading some merchandise, when a skid tilted, allowing a big box to fall and at the same time throwing Mr. Deahl in such a manner that his left cheek was split open to the bone. A local physician dressed the wound, putting in five stitches to draw the edges together. Mr. Deahl came home on the passenger train and the local freight was brought in by Flagman W. P. Morris.

A SERVICEABLE INNOVATION.

Under the above headline the Pittsburg Post says that the Pennsylvania company is about to equip its yard engines with a hose reel and they will be fitted up with connections so that water can be forced to a considerable distance by means of the pumps. The hose can be also used where there are fire plugs and in this manner the yard crews can successfully fight fires at stations, bridges, platforms or in suburban towns where there are no fire apparatus. By means of the telegraph the engine crews could be notified of a fire in an instant and by clearing the track of other trains a fast run could be made and much valuable property saved. On many of the railroads in the Pittsburg district there is much valuable property, which in case of fire in adjoining buildings is completely at the mercy of the devouring element, and by the use of the fire engines running on the tracks the buildings could be saved. At such important terminal points as Columbus, Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, St Louis and Chicago, as well as at Pittsburg, yard engines so equipped, in case of fire, could do good service and it is likely that in the end whenever a switching engine is used it will be equipped with hose and so fitted that it can be used in case of fire on short notice. Many officials think it would be a good plan to have a powerful steam fire engine locomotive combined, which could be run at lightning speed to any point where a fire was raging and be used to save not only railroad property, but other buildings as well. Such an engine could be made four times as powerful as the ordinary fire engine and could pump water from streams or have tank cars with water attached which could be used where there was no water convenient to the track.

RAILROADS MUST PAY POSTAGE

Railroad companies no longer may carry their business letters over their own roads without paying postage to the government An order has been received at Chicago from Postmaster General Wilson, by Major Stewart and Postmaster Hesing, insisting on the enforcement of the postal laws against railways carrying their own letters An exception is made in favor of letters that have to do with the business of the train carrying them. But all letters to station agents and officials are forbidden to be carried without postage and the inspectors are directed to enforce the law. The railroads, however, will not be required to mail their letters as ordinary citizens and corporations. They will be supplied by the government with a specially stamped envelope, which they must cancel on delivery to the train man. The express companies have been using such envelopes for some years.

BRIEF MENTION.

James Roche, of the Pittsburg smith shop, is sick.

W. S. Danes, of the Wabash, was here last evening.

Nickel Plate Conductor Holley is off duty on account of sickness.

A. Wilson, a Pennsylvania steam fitter, is sick and unable to work.

Capt. Hugh Diehl will have a magnificent night blooming cereus in bloom shortly.

A 100-light arc dynamo left the electric works this morning for Greenwich, N. Y.

A painful boil on one of his arms keeps Nickel Plate Fireman Albright from his duties.

Firemen Oestman and John Hood, of the Nickel Plate, are fishing in the vicinity of Burr Oak.

Engineer Al Baer and Fireman Hartman, of Nickel Plate engine 101, are taking a brief lay off.

Fireman Dougherty, of the Nickel Plate, is sick and off duty. He is employed on a switch engine.

L S Kinnaird, a graduate of Purdue university, has resumed a position in the Pittsburg machine shop

J. R Hellsworth, of the Pittsburg shops, has gone to Columbus, Ohio, to spend a few days with friends.

Martin Hensler, Albert Mercer and Barney Johnson, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, are sick and off duty

H. L. Stonecifer, of the Pittsburg shops, is enjoying a vacation, which he will spend in visiting friends out of the city.

Passenger engine 154, of the eastern division of the Nickel Plate, is in the shops at Stony Island for light repairs

A. W. Dater, machinists' apprentice at the Pittsburg shops, will go to Pennsylvania tonight to spend a week with relatives.

Engineer P. Shea is visiting his sister in Chicago. Later he will go to Joliet to visit his brother, whom he has not seen for fifteen years.

Prosecutor N D Doughman returned to day from a business trip to Cincinnati, Dayton and other places, where he went on business for the Old Fort Manufacturing company.

Randolph Breese, of the air brake department of the Pittsburg shops, will leave tomorrow for Bellefontaine, Philadelphia, New York and other eastern cities, to be absent one month.

A passenger rate war has broken out between the Toledo and Ohio Central and the Columbus and Hocking Valley, and the lines are carrying passengers from Columbus to Toledo at fifty cents per head.

On account of the pressure of convention business the meeting of the central passenger committee scheduled for Tuesday at St Joseph, Mich., was postponed to July 14. It will be held in Chicago.

F. Charles Meyers, Pittsburg machinist, resumed work this morning after a trip with the Elks to Cincinnati He had a "glorious" time and is loud in his praise of the hospitable treatment received from the Elks.

The Southern Railway company issues a circular stating that F. K. Henger has been appointed superintendent of the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville, a line recently acquired by the Southern.

Dr. E F. Wagner, of the Pennsylvania Voluntary Relief association, is enjoying a ten days' vacation and the affairs of the office are being looked after by Dr. Tucker, of Chicago. Dr. Wagner will visit his old home in Pennsylvania

It has been stated by an eastern paper that P S. Washburn, vice president and traffic manager of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, will, at the meeting of the directors in a few days, be elected president of the company, vice George H. Nettleton, deceased.

The employes of the electric works authorize THE SENTINEL to publish their acceptance of the challenge of the Pennsylvania shopmen for a game of ball. The combat will take place in the Lakeside grounds next Saturday afternoon and the game will be called at 3 o'clock.

T. C. Peck, chief clerk of W. H. Fisher, general passenger agent of the Columbus and Hocking Valley, has so far recovered from the injuries he received at the Buckeye park collision that yesterday he was removed from the private sanitarium to his home at Columbus, Ohio. His limb is still in a plaster cast

The Pennsylvania delegation to the democratic convention passed through this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon, en route home. They traveled by special train over the Pittsburg road The newspaper correspondents' special train may pass this way also some time tonight, though their route home has not yet been fully decided. They made the journey to Chicago over the Panhandle line.

Pauls, the little daughter of Louis Stetter, of the Pittsburg shops, was rendered senseless by a blow from a club in the hands of one of her little playmates Thursday evening. The children were engaged in the exciting game of "cat and dog" and Pauls was accidentally struck on the forehead, receiving an ugly wound which Dr. J. A. Stutz stitched together. She remained unconscious several minutes, giving her parents quite a scare Mr. and Mrs. Stetter reside at 46 Swinney avenue.

N. C Deane, the new superintendent of the Vandalia main line, has been with the Pennsylvania lines since 1865. He came into prominence in 1877 during the strike at Pittsburg by the manner in which he handled a large number of employes; later at the Johnstown flood he distinguished himself in charge of the reconstruction work, with 1,600 men under his direction. Mr. Deane was born in Pittsburg, Mass., in 1845; he served three years in a Massachusetts regiment during the civil war and was wounded five times, twice quite seriously.

NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Vacancies in All States Filled Except Missouri.

Chicago, July 11.—The following is the new national democratic committee:

Alabama—H D Clayton
Arkansas—Thomas C McRae.
California—J. J. Dwyer.
Colorado—Adair Wilson.
Connecticut—Carlos French.
Delaware—R R. Kenney.
Florida—Samuel Pascoe.
Georgia—Clark Howell.
Idaho—George Ainslee.
Illinois—Thomas Gahan.
Indiana—John G. Shanklin.
Iowa—Charles A. Walsh.
Kansas—J. G Johnson
Kentucky—Urey Woodson.
Louisiana—N. C Blanchard.
Maine—Seth G Gordon.
Maryland—Arthur P. Gorman.
Massachusetts—John W. Corcoran.
Michigan—E G Stevenson
Minnesota—R. W. Lawler.
Mississippi—W. V. Sullivan.
Missouri—To be chosen.
Montana—A. J. McHatton.
Nebraska—W. H. Thompson.
Nevada—R P. Keating.
New Hampshire—A. W. Sullowav.
New Jersey—James Smith, jr.
New York—John C. Sheehan.
North Carolina—Joseph Daniels.
North Dakota—W. C. Lustikow.
Ohio—John R. McLean.
Oregon—J. Townsend.
Pennsylvania—William F. Harrity
Rhode Island—Richard B Comstock
South Carolina—Benjamin R Tillman.
South Dakota—James M. Wood.
Tennessee—J. M. Head.
Texas—J. G Dudley.
Utah—A. W. McCune
Vermont—R. B. Smalley.
Virginia—P. J. Otey.
Washington—Hugh C. Wallace.
West Virginia—John T. McGraw.
Wisconsin—E C Wall.
Wyoming—W. H. Holliday.
Arizona—W. H. Burbage.

PLEASANTLY ENTERTAINED

At the Home of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Barrett.

The beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Barrett was the scene of gorgeous festivities last evening on the occasion of a party given by their daughter, Miss Florence Barrett. The house interior was tastefully decorated with vines and flowers and the grounds illuminated with Chinese lanterns, harmonizing the effect of the affair indoors and out. Miss Barrett was assisted in receiving by her mother, her grandmother, Mrs L. A. Bond; her guest, Miss Alice Zollinger, of Detroit, and Misses Sadie Rockhill and Julia Taylor, of this city. Miss Barrett was strikingly handsome in a gown of white organdie over silk, and carried a large bouquet of sweet peas. Miss Zollinger wore a beautiful gown of pink satin and Misses Rockhill and Taylor wore white organdies. Meadames Frank Brown, Frank Keplinger, Jack Kuhns and Miss Eva Nelson assisted in serving ices. Seidel had charge of the refreshments. Music for dancing was furnished throughout the evening by Reineke. More than a hundred guests had the pleasure of attending.

Wabash Tribune: "Charles Geistner, of Fort Wayne, was in the city today between trains, on his way to Marion —Miss Grace Walter, who has been visiting Misses Ertha Ankorman and Essie Lynn for the past month, returned to her home in Fort Wayne this morning.—Walter Dedrick and wife, of Logansport, and Miss Agnes Smith, of Fort Wayne, are the guests of S T. Jones and wife, on West Maple street."

Mrs. Bitzinger, wife of John Bitzinger, of the Huntington Herald job room, and three children, Irma Margaret and Arnold, formerly of Fort Wayne, who have been visiting relatives and friends in this city for the past week, will leave for their home this evening

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

LOCAL NEWS.

Judge R S Taylor went to Detroit today.

Miss Anna Daily has gone to Spring field, Ill., on a visit.

J D. Bond and Ralph Bond left over the Wabash today for Macinac Island

Ralph Chapin is preparing himself to enter college in Massachusetts.

The Order of Lincoln initiated five new members Thursday evening

Miss Agnes Schrock, of Decatur, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. H. P. Mosen.

E L. Taylor, superintendent of the Bell Telephone exchange, was at Bluffton yesterday.

Burton Burnett, of the Aldine restaurant, has gone to his home at Rome City to spend Sunday.

George Bailey, a popular member of the Beati Veri club, will go to Coesse for a visit in a few days.

Quite a number of business men leave for summer resorts this afternoon to join their families over Sunday.

Mrs. P. A. Thompson delightfully entertained, last Thursday evening, in honor of Miss Sperunberg, of Peru, Ind

Chas. F. Pfeiffer has two good sized dwelling houses in course of erection—one on Wall street and the other in Lakeside.

Fort Wayne lodge No 19, A. O. U. W., installed officers last night and incidently filed twenty-three applications for membership.

Mrs Emmett Mitten, of Chicago, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Crosby, will leave in a few days for Andrews

Guy Conklin, of the firm of Jacobs & Conklin, has gone to his home at Salem Center, Ind., to enjoy a brief respite from business.

Mrs. Ed Sterling, of Lakeside, with her two boys, is spending the summer at Lake Manitou, Mich Mr. Sterling will join them shortly.

The uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, of this city, will attend a meeting of the eastern division the last week in August at Cleveland.

The boys of the Red, White and Blue club, of which Fred Schmidt is general manager, will give an ice cream social next Thursday evening

Mrs. Judge Chapin will go to Rome City next week to join her daughter, Kate, who, with Miss Sallie Sturgis, has been occupying the Chapin cottage.

The Misses Minnie and Anna Golar, of South Bend, who have been the guests of the Misses Metha and Clara Beals for the past six weeks, have returned home

Bids will be opened Monday for the new South Wayne public school. Work will be commenced at once and the building will be ready for occupancy by November 1st.

Mrs Louis Pinkous, who came from St. Louis to visit her mother, Mrs. Cohen, of Indiana avenue, has gone to Cleveland to reside, Mr Pinkous being permanently engaged there

Mr. F. T. Weitzmann, the Calhoun street tailor, and wife, are occupying the Hensen us cottage at Rome City. Today they were joined by Mr. Felix Weitzman and family and Miss Maggie Weitzman.

Dr. J W. Younge addressed the free silver confederation at Anderson last Thursday evening. Many of the most prominent republicans in Madison county are strong advocates for the free coinage of silver.

James H. Welch will next week complete his contract for the slate roofing, copper cornices and ventilators of the remodeled Cathedral. This and the other improvements put into the edifice will cost about $10,000.

Mrs. Bayman, of Buckland, Ohio, was found dead in her bed last Saturday morning, having died the previous night of heart disease. She was related to Frank N and Andrew Miller, and was an occasional visitor here.

Mrs. M. F. Gay, of No 23 Euclid avenue, entertained the ladies of the U. B. church and friends to the number of thirty-seven, Wednesday afternoon. The guests of honor were Mrs Brakemiller and Mrs. Bash, of Fremont, Ohio.

The many friends of Bert Lichtenwalter, the Broadway barber, will be glad to learn that he underwent a successful operation for appendicitis and is now recovering. The case was in the hands of Dr M F. Porter, assisted by Drs. Proegler and Budd Sweringen.

Officer Rohrer arrested a farmer named Charles Stuart on East Main street last night. Stuart was drunk and did not know it Acting Mayor Bullerman this morning suspended sentence upon the man's promise to return to his harvesting duties at once.

A surprise party was given to Flora Gerke, at her home, 101 Webster street, by her little playmates It was Flora's birthday and the little ones remembered her with numerous tokens of friendship Flora proved herself quite a hostess and entertained her guests royally.

The stockholders of the Fort Wayne Institute hold a meeting in the Tri-State building last evening, and elected the following trustees: W. J. Vesey, P. A. Randall, George W. Lahr, Joseph F Bickel and Louis J. Bobilya The school is being furnished with new furniture.

Col. W. T. Royse, of Indianapolis, past supreme chief of the Tribe of Ben Hur, is in the city for the purpose of increasing the membership of this order. This is one of the best secret fraternal life insurance organizations in existence It admits into membership of both sexes between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, all who are of good moral character and in good physical health. The amount of the life policy is graded according to age, but all pay the same dues and premiums, which amounts to only sixteen dollars a year. The younger the member the greater the amount of the policy, ranging from $2,500 to $500 for the oldest member.

MAJOR OWEN HALE.

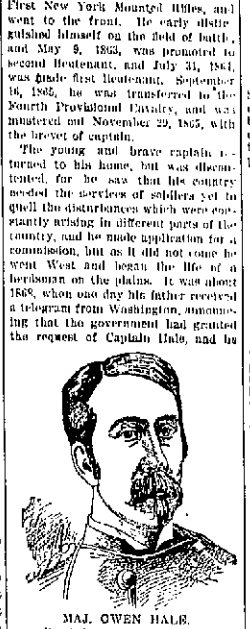
THE BRAVE INDIAN FIGHTER'S GRAVE IS UNMARKED.

Met Death in a Battle with the Fierce Sioux—A Romantic Love Story—How He Escaped Being Massacred with General Custer.

Next Sunday, in Walnut Grove cemetery at Troy, New York, lies all that is mortal of one of the bravest soldiers that ever wore a uniform. He sleeps beneath a little mound overlooking the lake and beneath tall pine whose branches are waved by the gentle wind, and sing requiems over the last resting place. Strangers pass the grave and see a little flag waving at the head, placed there by members of the Grand Army of the Republic. They pause and wonder what soldier lies buried there, and pass on. Little do they know that beneath that mound of clay sleeps one of the noble boys who went to the front, and after the actual conflict of war was over, went to the frontier and battled with that other fierce enemy of the nation, the Indian, until he fell pierced with a bullet from the rifle of one of the red men. This brave and gallant soldier was Major Owen Hale. He died in the flower of his manhood, possessed of considerable wealth, yet he sleeps in a grave unmarked by any headstone or other design save a small flag placed there by members of the Grand Army.

Major Owen Hale was born in Troy in the old Hale mansion, which a few years ago stood on the northeast corner of Perry and Second streets, and was torn down to make room for the Hart Memorial building, which is being erected there. He was the son of Zephaniah P. H. Hale, one of the oldest settlers in that city, and a man who was identified with the interests of the city in many ways for years. Owen Hale grew up in Troy, and when the war of the Rebellion broke out his young blood burned with a desire to enter the service of his country. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the First New York Mounted Rifles, and went to the front. He early distinguished himself on the field of battle, and May 9, 1863, was promoted to second lieutenant, and July 31, 1864, was made first lieutenant. September 16, 1865, he was transferred to the Fourth Provisional Cavalry, and was mustered out November 29, 1865, with the brevet of captain.

The young and brave captain returned to his home, but was discontented, for he saw that his country needed the services of soldiers yet to quell the disturbances which were constantly arising in different parts of the country, and he made application for a commission, but as it did not come he went West and began the life of a herdsman on the plains. It was about 1868, when one day his father received a telegram from Washington, announcing that the government had granted the request of Captain Hale, and he



MAJ. OWEN HALE.

was directed to report at once to the examining board in Philadelphia, of which General Meade was president. Mr. Hale telegraphed to Owen that his application had been favorably considered and that he was to come home at once. The dispatch was handed to Captain Hale while he was on the plains watching his cattle, and he did not stop to change his clothing or for anything, but made his way to Troy as fast as steam could carry him

He went to Philadelphia, and as he presented himself before the examining board General Meade looked at the young bronzed athlete before him and said: "Young man, how comes this about?" Captain Hale replied that he knew nothing about it except that General Grant had granted his application. He was given an examination, and passed with flying colors, and was at once commissioned second lieutenant in the celebrated Seventh Cavalry, General Custer's command. Proud indeed was Captain Hale when he left Philadelphia with his commission in his pocket for a lieutenancy in the famous regiment of cavalry. He quickly passed through the grades of lieutenancy and was commissioned a captain with the brevet of major for brave and meritorious conduct on the battlefield. He distinguished himself during the campaign against the Indians in the vicinity of Wichita.

During the time of the Custer massacre Major Hale was stationed in St. Louis on recruiting duty. When he learned that his regiment had been ordered to take the field he telegraphed to Washington for permission to join his regiment, but it was refused, and he was thus saved from being murdered with the rest of the command under Custer. After three years' service at the recruiting station he was returned to his regiment and took part in many of the severe conflicts with the Indians and distinguished himself for his bravery and skill as an Indian fighter

He met his death at the terrible battle of Big Bear Mountain, Montana, August 31, 1877. He was in command of four companies of cavalry and the battle, while it was not one of long duration, was one of the most severe of the campaign. Major Hale fell pierced by a bullet from the rifle of a desperate Sioux Indian, a member of Chief Joseph's band. Major Hale was wealthy and he had with him his private baggage wagon and his body was rolled up in tarpaulin, placed in a wagon and carried 500 miles to a railroad station for transportation to Troy for burial. Had it not been for this his body would doubtless have been left on the field of battle together with many other brave soldiers who fell in that fierce struggle.

There is a pretty little romance connected with the sad death of this brave fellow. Major Hale had a sweetheart, an accomplished and beautiful young woman, who, when he went to the frontier, left a little love charm about his neck It was a gold heart and was worn about his neck fastened by a small gold chain. Major had a presentiment that he would never live to come out of the battle at Big Bear Mountain and before he left for the

A SPLITTING HEADACHE
TRADE MARK
USE DR. KILMER'S SURE HEADACHE CURE.
Mf'd. at SOUTH BEND, IND
25 Cents a Box. 25 Doses. Sample Free.
Worth $1.00 a Tablet.
Dr. Kilmer's Sure Headache Cure is worth it tablet to me when I have sick headache. Rich Cote, Va. Mrs. Kerrigan.
For sale by Gross & Pellens, 91 Calhoun St.

2527 Rivets
made of pure rubber
holds the Bull-Dog Garden
247 Hose together.
holds the ordinary rubber garden hose together.
The strength of hose depends on these rubber rivets (technically called friction). A short rivet is stronger than a long one. Bull-Dog rivets are short.
Theory and results prove Bull-Dog strongest hose for money made.
BULL-DOG HOSE IN 7 PLY
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.
275 Devonshire St., Boston, or
205 Lake St., Chicago. 15 Park Pl., N. Y.
506 5th St., St. Louis. 1024 Water St., Cleveland.
1130 Arapahoe St., Denver. 14 Fremont, San Fran.

How are
Your Kidneys?
Does Your Back Ache?
Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills
Make the kidneys strong and healthy. Cure Backache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Dropsy, Gravel, Anæmia, Pimples, Bad Blood, Bright's Disease, Malaria, Bad Kidneys, Kidney Pains, Urinary Pains in the Loins, Frequent Urination, Inflammation of Kidneys, etc. Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Kidney Pills are a little love charm about his neck. It was a gold heart and was worn about his neck fastened by a small gold chain. Major had a presentiment that he would never live to come out of the battle at Big Bear Mountain and before he left for the
Sample Pills and Valuable Book free.

SSS

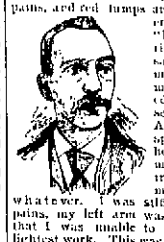
Interior of Paris Conservatoire

Andrew D. Dubois, the author of "Jo-Jo," who died last winter became director of the French conservatoire on the death of Auber, in 1871, and continued for six-five years in office. The directorship, which had been vacant since his death was in the gift of the Minister of Fine Arts, and was first offered to Ilies Massenet the author of "Manon" and "Herodiade," who declined it because of the pressure of other duties. It was then offered to Theodore Dubois the author of "Notre Dame de Paris," "Le Paradis Perdu," "Les Hamelet," and "Xavier," who accepted it. M Dubois is perhaps best known as the organist at the Madeleine, in which position he succeeded Saint-Saens. He is no stranger at the conservatoire for he has been professor of harmony there for twenty-five years. He was born in 1837, at Rheims where he still has a home. Both he and his wife are musicians, and one of their occupations is

THEO. DUBOIS

the education of a musical son, now 16 years old. For two years past M Dubois has been at work on a new opera "Cleree," which is finished, and about to be brought out in Paris

Beware
Of Mercury!
Mr. Henry Koch, of 1808 South 9th Street, St. Louis, was given the usual mercurial treatment for contagious blood poison. He was twice pronounced cured, but the disease returned each time, he was seized with rheumatic pains, and red lumps and sores covered his body.



"I was in a horrible fix" he says, "and the more treatment I received, the worse I seemed to get. A New York specialist said he could cure me, but his treatment did me no good whatever. I was stiff and full of pains, my left arm was useless so that I was unable to do even the lightest work. This was my condition when I began to take S. S. S., and a few bottles convinced me that I was being benefitted. I continued the medicine, and one dozen bottles cured me sound and well. My system was under the effects of mercury, and I would soon have been a complete wreck but for S. S. S. S. S. S., (guaranteed purely vegetable) is the only cure for real blood diseases. The mercurial treatment of the doctors always does more harm than good. Beware of mercury! Books on the disease and its treatment mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

FORTY YEARS

OF SUFFERING FROM PILES.

Remarkable Cure of Popular Major Dean, of Columbus, Ohio.

To all who suffer from that annoying and painful disease we would say, that a sure and speedy cure for Piles has discovered, after many years of patient research and experiment by Major Dean, of Columbus, Ohio, and is now known as "A Majestic Cure." Thousands of testimonials from those who have been cured by the Pyramid Pile Cure, bear witness to its merits as the only remedy on earth that will absolutely cure Piles. Pamphlets containing valuable information and advice, and many testimonials sent free by mail. Sold by druggists at 50 cents per package. You may rest assured that the Pyramid Pile Cure has no stimulating advocate than yourself.

I feel that it is my duty to allow you to use my name in connection with it, in order that other sufferers may have the benefit of what I feel certain is the speediest relief and cure.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is now put up in small packages, convenient for the pocket, and is sold by druggists at 50 cents per package.

It is also daily receiving testimonials from other prominent persons, as common in this county.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists at 50 cents and $1.00.

A book on cause and cure of Piles will be sent free by addressing the Pyramid Co., Albion, Mich.

SHOW CASES....
At Manufacturer's Cash Prices.
Examine our stock and get prices before buying. Will save you dollars.
G. E. BURSLEY & CO.

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for general house work at No. 324 West Washington street.

WANTED—Any one can borrow money on house furniture. See advertisement, front page, first column. 4tf

WANTED—A good girl or middle aged woman that wants a good home, with two good wages, at Franklin hotel. Call at 208 Barnes street. 10f2

WANTED—Men to take orders in every town and city; no delivering; good wages, pay weekly; no capital. Steady work. Elgin Bros., Rochester, N. Y. 10-29 w4m3d

WANTED—Call at the Associated Charities office if you want to hire a laundry man or woman; lady washing or cleaning. Room No 8 City hall. Telephone 418. tf

WANTED—Everybody to call on Stalzer & Co. the only reliable shirt waist and furnishing dealers in the world. Suites and cool dress No. 5 Wabash avenue, Fort Wayne, Ind. Price, 50c. 28tf

WANTED—Weddell's sweet boys or lassies, but no end of ability. $300 to $400 a month to hustlers. Statewide permanent position and unquestionable. Barnes Specialty Co., Racine, Wis. 29-1d3wnt

WANTED—Men who will work for $3 month salary or large commission. Handle staple goods to consumers. Experience unnecessary. Write us. Household Specialty Co., 74 W. 4th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 29 nd 1m

WANTED—Agents will be supplied with lace curtains, also Roger Bros. 1847 silverware, tinware and dry goods, &c., &c., to be sold on time. Good wages to right parties or security required. Address, A. J. Curtis & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. 24m

WANTED—Machine repair work at 80 E. Columbia, south side, between Clinton and Barr. Lathe work, drill and planer work, and general repairing to machinery done. Lawn mowers sharpened on short notice. Send postal card and will call for machine. 26 3d

WANTED—An agent in every section to canvass; $5.00 to $8.00 per day made, sells at sight; also a man to sell Staple Goods to dealers; best sellers; from $75.00 a month. Salary or large commission made; experience unnecessary. Clifton Bond & Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O. 29-1w4w3

WANTED—Agents for campaign book; non-partisan; handsomest book of political information and paper; 100 portraits of national men; heavily bound; price $1, every voter wants one; sells on sight; big profits; outfit free; send 15 cents for postage and paper at once. Stolen & Co., publishers, Cincinnati, Ohio. 30t2

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Money to loan on homes, stock, etc. See advertisement first column first page. 19-1f

FOR RENT—Two delightful office rooms, centrally located. Rent reasonable. Apply at Sentinel office. 29t2

FOR RENT—A six room house, with large barn, at No. 70 Bloomingdale street. Inquire at 47 Bonnell avenue. 29t2

FOR RENT—A lovely furnished room or for the whole modern flat and will board with tenant. Apply at 168 Barr street.

FOR RENT—Suit of furnished front rooms suitable for light housekeeping with conveniences. Call or address 18 East Wayne street. 11f2

FOR RENT—Nine room house, corner Taber and Calhoun, all new, bath room and electric light; reasonable to the right party. Address, "C," care Sentinel. 11tf

FOR RENT—Good pasture for cows and horses on Walton avenue, south of Lafayette road. Inquire of Squire Bowers, third house south of Pontiac street, on Walton avenue. 13tf

FOR RENT—Two four room houses with all modern conveniences; bath, closets, natural gas, etc., etc.; most desirable location in the city, corner Jefferson and Perry streets. Will also rent a number of single rooms in same building very cheap. Apply to W. M. McKinnie, Wayne hotel. 2tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A complete store ready for business, fixtures, counters, shelving, dining room chairs. Inquire at 12 Webster street. 19t3

FOR SALE—One fullbred sunapee plano in good condition, $200 cash. Sherwood-Dan piano, manufactured here, in good condition, can be bought at a bargain for cash or on monthly payments to suit purchaser. Call at 16 West Wayne street. 29t2

FOR SALE—Two frame dwellings situated on Barnes street, brick dining room and kitchen, with hydrant in each house, good fruit, shade trees, etc. Also one frame dwelling, situated on West Creighton avenue, between Fairfield and Lima addition. Schrader & Wilson, Bee Hive Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. 29t2

FOR SALE—One 40 acre tract of land; one 27 acre piece, one 16 acre, one 15 acre and one 10 acre piece. Also one 7 acre piece for flower pieces. These are well improved and within one mile from the city limits. To trade for property in Fort Wayne, or will sell on easy terms. Also 40 acres of farm land in Jefferson township, Allen county. These are all well improved and in A No. 1 condition. Inquire of Schroeder & Co., No. 33 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne. 12tf

FOR SALE ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Or to a responsible party who will pay for the use of same, one of the finest pianos manufactured, a beautiful upright, full seven octaves, in handsome walnut case, for $150. Terms, $5 per month. Call at 16 West Wayne street, Fort Wayne, Ind. 29t2

FOR SALE—Or to trade for city property, 160 acres of land in Jefferson township, Allen county, Ind., 4½ miles from the city limits, on the Wabash railroad. Will sell on easy terms. Inquire of Schroeder & Co., No. 33 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne. 12tf

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FOR SALE—Money to loan on pianos, etc. See advertisement first page first column. 19-1f

TO TRADE—Houses in all parts of the city. Also vacant lots and farms to trade for Fort Wayne property. Call and see us, or write us. Can sell on monthly payments or rent. Modern Realty Improvement Co., 16 West Wayne street. Money to loan at 6 per cent. Call on S. Bowser, 5 and 6 Bank block. 23tf

REAL ESTATE AND MONEY.

Several choice lots for sale from $50 to $100 each. Some choice and cheap houses and lots for sale. Money to loan at 6 per cent. Call on S. Bowser, 5 and 6 Bank block. 23tf

MONEY TO LOAN at reasonable rates on good security. C. W. ZIMMERMAN, 37 W. Main street.

SOME WANT GOLD, ...
. . . . SOME WANT SILVER,
But everybody wants some of the great bargains we are offering this week in
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
Our Clearance Sale is now in FULL BLAST, and our many customers daily will attest to the fact that
FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING
Was never offered at so low price in this city.
CALL AND BE CONVINCED
Pixley & Co.

WANTED.

Everybody to know that the cheapest place to buy bicycles is at 206 Calhoun street. We also exchange wheels. M2tf

LOST.

LOST—Saturday morning a package containing silk and linen in a Root & Co's wrapper. Finder please return to Room 20 in the Bank block.

LOST—A set of lower teeth on Calhoun St., or in the vicinity of the postal boxes. The finder will please return to No. 1156 Maumee, and get a ward.

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY.
Office and Residence 20 Madison St.
Specialty—Diseases of Women.
Hours: 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.
Telephone 476.

50c
ROME CITY
And Return
Sundays.
For
Sunday Trains
July 12, 19, 26
The Ft. W. & L. will sell tickets to Rome City and return for 50 cents, good going and returning on Sunday trains only, leaving Ft. Wayne 8:15 a. m., returning leaving Rome City 4 p. m

GOLD
Crowns, 22 Karat, $5.00.
$5. FULL SETS, $5.
Gold Crown, 22 K, $5 and upward.
Gold Fillings, $1.
Silver fillings, 50c to 75c.
Good Sets of Teeth, $5.
Best Sets of Teeth, $8.

FULL SET OF TEETH, $5.00.
Teeth extracted free, positively without pain, when teeth are ordered. We are the only dental parlors in the city that use this patent method to extract teeth without pain. No gas, no vitalized air, no bad results. Save pain and money by having your dental work done at the Arcade Dental Parlors.
W. G. BURKET, Prop.,
Room 7, Arcade, ground floor, Ft. Wayne.

SPECIAL SALE
COMMENCING
JUNE 1,
1896,
AND CONTINUING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Suits Made to Order,
$45 Suits for $35.
$40 Suits for $30.
$35 Suits for $25.
$30 Suits for $20.
$25 Suits for $18.
Good suits made for $17.
Good Pantaloons $4 50.
A Perfect Fit Guaranteed, or Money Refunded.
A. FOSTER
Merchant Tailor,
15 W. Wayne St., Fort Wayne, Ind

To the Young Face
Pozzoni's complexion Powder gives freshness, clearness, to the old, restores youth. Try it

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

INSURANCE.

JAMES E GRAHAM,
. . . LAWYER. . . .
Abstracts of
Titles, Insurance, Collecting and Loan Agent.
Room 20 & 21 Bank Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

S. C. LUBBARD,
Insurance, Real Estate and Loans,
Aveline House Block.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK,
Capital $500,000. Surplus $200,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

White National Bank
Capital & Surplus, $235,000.
Pays 3 per cent interest per annum on time deposits.
Safe deposit boxes for rent at $5 per annum.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. WM. D. RUHL
Office and Residence 64 Calhoun St,
Hours: 7 to 9 a. m.; 12 to 2 p. m.; 6 to 9 p. m.
Telephone 271.

D. C. FISHER.
Insurance, Real Estate, Loans,
No. 39 East Berry street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex, may commit the time of Clarke at my office, 18 W. Wayne St. Telephone 165.

G. W. BOWEN, M. D.,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours for consultation, from 12 M. to 2 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 12. Office No. 15 West Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Special attention paid to chronic diseases.

DR. H. W. NEISWONGER.
Physician and Surgeon.
Specialist in all Acute or Chronic diseases. Special attention given to all private diseases and diseases of the bladder and kidneys. Office 83 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne Indiana. Office Hours: from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

DRUGGIST.

GROSS & PELLENS,
DRUGGISTS.
Corner Calhoun and Wayne Sts. Phone 128

SEWING MACHINES.

T. H. McQUILLAN,
. . . . . Successor to Louis Mohr
—Dealer in—
Domestic and White Sewing

This Will be a Month of OPPORTUNITIES

For Housekeepers, for Shoppers. July will be a month of Clearing Sales.

THE CARPET CLEARING SALE

Will be the housekeepers opportunity. Rarely have such prices been put upon Standard Carpets as we will give this month. You'll not see Carpets so cheap again—and we make these cutting prices throughout the whole stock.

One Room Lengths—Stair Lengths—Hall Lengths, will be closed out, at a very low price.

All China Mattings at reduced prices.

WAISTS ARE GOING DOWN.

Down go the prices on the whole stock on hand. We start the Unlaundried Waists . . . . . AT 19c

SUITS AND SKIRTS.

You'll appreciate the made up Dresses when you have got to get ready for the outing in a hurry.

All Tailor-Made Suits at Half Price.

Tailor-Made Dress Skirts at Cost.

Tailor-Made Home-Spun Linen Suits $3.75 Each

Tailor-Made Home Spun Linen Shirts $2.50 Each.

ALL DIMITIES IN THE TUMBLE.

All 5 Cent Lawns and Dimities 2c
All 12½c Printed Dimities 8c
All 15c Printed Dimities 10c
All 25c Organdies 10c

GREAT JULY HAMMOCK SALE.

We have made great reductions on all Hammocks. They're a family necessity and luxury on a July day. Call in and see what you can do here in hammocks.

KEEP WITCH-KLOTH ON HAND

And Everything around will be bright—does it so easily and thoroughly—and it does its work better than anything else.

Price 15c one Kloth or 2 for 25c.

Gentlemen's Furnishings, Negligee Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Boys' Waists, all in this sale,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

ROOT & COMPANY.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

I have large number of good farms for sale and trade, all sizes.

About 120 acres in Jefferson and Jackson townships at $25 and $30 per acre. This is fine corn land and is selling very fast.

City property in all parts of the city. Several houses to sell on installment plan. Money to loan.

LOUIS F. CURDES,
8 and 9 Pixley-Long Building.

MONEY TO LOAN

On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, rooms 6 and 7 Bass Block. 8tf

Chew MINT JULEP Gum. 15 1m

Free Silver.

Use White Loaf Flour and get a set of silver knives and forks free. 261f

SPECIAL NOTICE!

"An Error Corrected."

CONTRARY to the report which our COMPETITORS are taking great pains to circulate, I wish to inform the PUBLIC that instead of DISCONTINUING BUSINESS, I am about to enlarge my store, to make room for the most complete stock of Fall and Winter Goods ever brought to this city.

My health improving daily enables me again to attend to BUSINESS, and my one AIM and AMBITION will be to keep up the reputation of MY STORE as being the GREATEST BARGAIN GIVER in Fort Wayne.

Respectfully,

LOUIS WOLF.

Formerly on Calhoun Street. NOW situated in ARCADE DRY GOODS STORE.

West Berry Street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rates, on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, fixtures, tools and all kinds of personal property without removal or publicity.

You can pay the money back in weekly or monthly installments or in suit your convenience.

If you owe a balance on your furniture or piano, we will pay the same for you, advance more money and carry it as long as you desire.

Business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 2 Seidel Block, Opp. Court House.

52 1-2 Calhoun Street.

Are You a Sufferer?

Dr. N. B. Smith,

the leading and only expert specialist in the city, treats all private diseases, varicocele, nervous debility, and all wasting diseases in young, middle-aged and old permanently cured. Dr Smith is a graduate of one of the best medical colleges in the United States. He GUARANTEES a prompt and complete cure in all cases undertaken.

OFFICE . . . . .

No. 107 Calhoun Street.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office.....No. 173.
Editorial Rooms.....No. 660.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—For Indiana: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; gentle to fresh southerly winds.

Our Thermometer.

8 a m..... 82°
10 a. m..... 86°
12 m..... 86°
2 p m..... 86°

NEWS NOTES.

Wm. P. Breen has returned from Chicago.

H. C. Franke & Son have taken a contract at Bluffton.

Miss Eva I. Straus has gone to Reading, Mich., to visit her sister, Mrs. H Sherer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McCaughey and family went to Warsaw to day to remain for some time at Winona park.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McKinney was baptized by Father Deasey on Sunday. Miss Katherine MacDonald, niece of Mrs. McKinney, and her nephew, Father MacDonald, P. P. of Greenfield, Canada, were sponsors

Born, to Mr and Mrs Albert Boud a daughter.

Miss Anna Miller, of Decatur, is visiting friends here.

Miss Anna Bothner returns this evening from Chicago.

Mrs E. G. Fisher has returned from visiting her parents at Bluffton.

Ed. Brown has returned to Peru, after visiting friends in this city.

E. C. Stump, the attorney, went to Roanoke today, to remain a week

Dr. E J. Mesmer returned this morning from a professional visit at Garrett, Ind.

John F. Weibel, salesman for S B Thing & Co., will take his annual vacation next week.

Mrs. Fred Weitel, of 479 South Broadway, accompanied by her sister left today for a week's visit at Peru, Ind.

W. H Lange has resigned his position with V Gutermuth to accept a place in the cloak department of Root & Co.

Mrs. Charles A. Long has returned home after a two months' visit with her daughter, Mrs. H. S. Barnard, of Detroit.

Miss Lizzie Poehler, of Huntington, who has been the guest of Miss Lizzie Niemann, of Brackenridge street, has returned home.

Dan Beam returned last night from a fishing trip to Blue lake and Rome City Dan brought home fish and fish stories all packed neatly together.

Misses Clara Paul and Edith Beuke, with their friend, Miss Lucile Joost, of Chicago, are camping out on the Paul farm, southwest of the city.

The Junior League of Simpson M. E. church have adjourned for their summer vacation, and will not meet again until the first Sunday in September.

Misses Ada Kinch and Mattie Lowe, of Warsaw, who have been the guests of Miss Ida Chinsworth, of Spy Run avenue, for several days, returned home today.

A letter from Dr. J. H. Adams, formerly a dentist of this city, states that he is prospering with his patent flexible school blackboard at Akron, Ohio where he is located.

Simpson M. E church and Sunday school are preparing for a grand picnic at Robison park on the 21th of this month. They invite all friends of the church to go with them.

Rev. C. C. Cissell will preach at Trinity M. E. church at 8 o'clock tonight. This is a preparatory service to the communion service for Sunday morning. All kindly invited.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Shafer, of Washington boulevard, entertained a few friends at a 6 o'clock dinner, last evening, in honor of Past Supreme Chief W. T. Royse, of Indianapolis.

Mrs. John Ferguson, wife of the lumber merchant, will leave Monday for Canada for a two months' stay. She will visit Quebec, Montreal and other important points in the dominion.

Horace Mariotte's new East Main street business block is nearing completion, and when ready for occupancy Mr. Mariotte will remove his second hand business into it. He will use the four floors.

O. P. Moorhead, of New York city, stopped off here on his way home from the Chicago convention for a few days' rest, and is registered at the Wayne Mr. Moorhead pays Fort Wayne a high compliment for her beautiful parks.

The ladies' Relief corps and Sion S. Bass post will have a picnic at Robison park some time in August. At a meeting of the post last evening it was also decided to attend Island Park assembly on G. A. R. day, July 31st.

A barn belonging to John Bysell, living southwest of the city, near Nine Mile, was burned to the ground, with contents, Thursday night. Live stock was saved. The building was insured in the Allen County Insurance company.

J. K. Ferguson and Earl Farmer left today for Wawasee lake to join their families, who are there for the summer. Other Fort Wayne people are becoming interested in this resort This lake is the largest lake in Indiana, being nine miles long Wawasee is in Kosciusko county.

Rev Elmer Davis and his wife, who is a niece of Dr. C. B. Stemen, left today for Huntington, after a pleasant stay in the city. Last evening a social gathering met at Dr. Stemen's house in their honor, and yesterday Dr. Kesler and wife entertained for them. Rev. Davis and wife leave for their home in Springfield, Ohio, after a short stay at Huntington.

A camping party, composed of Paul Weitzmann, Henry C. Lahr, Henry Krah and Max Schneider, will leave for Rome City soon to remain several weeks Mr. Weitzmann and Mr. Krah and Henry Lahmeyer are the surviving three of a party of eight young men who eight years ago inaugurated the annual camping outing which has been kept up by the boys living each year since The party will be well provided with tents and provisions.

Largo Shipment Whortleberries.

For this afternoon 100 pack boxes, nice, fresh Berries from Plymouth, Indiana, 45c box. Also in bushel baskets at $1.90, baskets included, or 6c quart.

Michigan Blackberries, 5c quart, or 50c for half bushel case.

Michigan Black Raspberries, 8c quart.

Ripe Florida Pine Apples, 15c each. Fresh Tomatoes, 5c lb.

FANCY HOUSE

Bryan is the silverite's choice and Cooney's Little Havana is everybody's choice. Ask for it. 11 13 15

New Potatoes Down 10c Bushel.

Carload New Potatoes just received from Missouri, down to 90c bushel.

Good Old Michigan Potatoes, bushel, 15c

City Mills Globe Mills and Orff's best Flour, $ .50 barrel

Best Country Butter, 14c lb.

Fresh Eggs, dozen 9c.

FANCY HOUSE

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Our unvarying custom of having only two sales each year, at the close of the Spring and Fall Season, has become so well known, that the people of Fort Wayne look forward to these sales as being the great money-saving events of the season, they know that no fictitious reductions are ever advertised to mislead the public. BUT THAT EVERY ARTICLE ADVERTISED, CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED, EVERY TIME.

OUR GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Is Now Going on, and Will Continue Till August 1st.

Everything in this big store will be marked at Sale Prices, which will make this the Greatest Bargain Sale ever offered in Fort Wayne. We can't possibly quote prices on everything, but on every article in the store, whether advertised or not, GREAT REDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

A rare chance for housekeepers here.

Table Linens.

25 pieces Unbleached and Turkey Red Table Linen, reduced from 25c to 19c yard.

All 35c Table Linens, reduced to 25c yard.

All 39 and 45c Table Linens, reduced to 29c yard.

Our entire stock of 50c and 59c Table Linen, reduced to 39c yard.

All 62½c and 69c Table Linen, reduced to 50c yard

All $1.00 Table Linen, reduced to 79c yard.

All Napkins and Doylies at Sale Price

Towels and Crash.

100 pieces Fine Twilled Cotton Crash, reduced from 5c to 3c yard.

100 pieces All Linen Crash, reduced from 7c to 5c yard

All our 10c Linen Crash, reduced to 8½c yard.

All 12½c and 15c Crash, reduced to 10c yard.

100 dozen All Linen Huck and Damask Towels, reduced from 15c to 10c each

All our 17c and 19c Fine Damask, Huck and Oatmeal Towels, reduced to 12½c each

All our Fine Damask and Huck Towels extra large size, reduced from 25 and 29c to 19c each.

Bed Spreads.

100 White Marseilles Bed Spreads reduced from $1.00 to 65c each.

100 Marseilles Bed Spreads, reduced from $1.25 to 79c each.

All $2.00 Marseilles Bed Spreads, reduced to $1.25 each

White Goods.

All White India Linens and Check White Goods, reduced from 7c to 5c yard.

All our 10c White Nainsook and India Linens, reduced to 8½c.

All 12½c and 15c White India Linen and Check Nainsook, etc., reduced to 10c yard

All Finer Qualities go at sale prices.

Book Department.

1,000 Paper Novels, reduced from 10c each in 4 for 25c.

All 25c Books, reduced to 19c.

All 50c Books, reduced to 35c.

All our Miscellaneous Books at sale prices.

CALICOES AND GINGHAMS.

Our entire stock of Fine Shirting Prints, Best Indigo Prints and Best Fancy Prints, all reduced to 3c yard

All Simpson's Best Black and White Prints, Simpson's Best Silver Gray Prints and Best Turkey Red Prints all reduced to 4c yard.

Best yard wide Fast Color Percales, reduced from 12½ and 15c to 10c yard

Best Lancaster and Amoskeag Apron Ginghams, reduced to 4c yard

Fine Dress Ginghams, reduced from 10 to 5c yard.

All Fine French Zephyr Ginghams, reduced from 15 and 25c to 7½c yard

All 12½ and 15c Figured Sateens, reduced to 10c yard.

Domestics.

10 Bales, 5c Unbleached Muslin reduced to 3c yard.

10 Bales, 6c Unbleached Muslin, reduced to 4c yard

All 7c Unbleached Muslin, reduced to 5c yard.

All 5c Bleached Muslin, reduced to 4c yard.

All 6 and 7c Bleached Muslin, reduced to 5c yard

Lonsdale Bleached Muslin at 6c yard.

25 pieces 9-4 Unbleached Sheeting worth 20c, at 10c yard.

All other widths in Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings at Sale Prices

Shirtings.

All 7c Outing Flannels, reduced to 5c yard.

All 10 and 12½c Outing Flannels, reduced to 8½ yard.

All 10c Blue Check Shirting, reduced to 7c yard.

Mosquito Net, all colors, 2 yards wide, reduced to 5c yard

Cotton Flannels, Tickings and Denims, etc., all go at Sale Prices.

PARASOLS.

All $1.00 Parasols, at 75c

100 White Silk Parasols, Wide Ruffle, reduced from $2.00 to 98c.

50 White Silk Parasols, 2 Wide Ruffles, reduced from $2.50 to $1.39

100 Fine Persian and Dresden Taffeta Silk Parasols, reduced from $3.75 to $1.39.

All Sun Umbrellas at Sale Prices.

All Ribbons, Laces, Fans, Lace Collars, Fancy Goods, etc., marked at Sale Prices.

WASH DRESS GOODS.

The Lowest Prices Ever Known

500 pieces Fine Figured Lawns, and Batistes, regular 8c goods, reduced to 3c yard

All 10c Figured Dimities, reduced to 5c yard.

All Figured and Striped Piques and Duck Suitings reduced to 7c yard.

Our entire line of 15 and 12½c Wash Goods, the latest Persian and Dresden Patterns, reduced to 10c yard.

Fine Figured Swiss Muslin, reduced from 25 and 35c to 17c yard.

All 35 and 50c Wash Goods, reduced to 25c yard

Gloves and Handkerchiefs.

1,000 pair All Silk Mitts reduced from 50 to 25c pair.

1,000 pair Ladies' 4 Button Kid Gloves, regular $1.00 and $1.25 quality, reduced to 69c pair.

White Chamois Gloves, 4-Pearl Button, reduced from $1.00 to 69c pair

"Haute Jouvin" Kid Gloves, 4 Button and 5 Hook, all colors and Black, reduced from $1.50 to $1.19 pair.

1,000 Fine Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs reduced from 25c to 12½c each.

Corset Department.

1,000 Ladies' Corsets reduced from 50c to 25c pair.

1,000 Ladies' 50c Summer Corsets reduced to 25c pair.

All Ladies' 75c Corsets reduced to 50c pair,

All our $1.00 Corsets, including
ROYAL WORCESTER,
KABO,
E & G,
WARNER'S
ARMORSIDE
JACKSON CORSET WAIST,
ETC.,
all reduced to 75c pair

10,000 yards Fine Embroidery reduced from 8½ to 5c yard.

10,000 yds Fine Swiss Embroidery reduced from 12½ to 8½c yard.

Muslin Underwear, Children's Caps, Etc., all at Sale Prices.

Ladies' Wrappers.

Our entire stock of Percale and Calico Wrappers, which sold at $1.39, $1.25 and $1.00, reduced to 79c each.

Ladies' Dimity Wrappers, which sold at $2.50, reduced to 98c each.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

All Capes, Jackets and Suits at the greatest bargain prices ever known.

Just read this list.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Jackets which were $1.00 and $1.25, reduced to 50c.

All $1.50 and $1.75 Jackets, reduced to 89c

All $2.00 and $2.50 Jackets, reduced to $1.25

All $3.75 Jackets, reduced to $1.90.

All $5.00 to $7.50 Jackets, reduced to $2.90.

Ladies' Capes.

All this season's latest styles.

$1.25 Ladies' Capes at 89c

$2.50 and $2.75 Ladies' Capes, reduced to $1.25.

$3.50 Ladies' Capes, reduced to $1.90

$6.00 and $8.50 Silk and Velvet Capes, reduced to $3.90

All $10.00 to $15.00 Finest Silk and Velvet Capes, your choice for $5.00.

Skirts and Suits.

$3.00 Figured Mohair Skirts, reduced to $1.39

$4.00 and $4.50 Skirts, reduced to $2.75

All $6.00 and $6.50 Skirts, reduced to $3.90

All $7.50 and $8.50 Skirts, reduced to $5.00

All $10.00 and $12.50 Silk Skirts, reduced to $6.90.

All Ladies' Traveling Suits, reduced

From $7.50 to $3.90.
From $12.50 and $15.00 to $4.98.

Ladies' Duck Suits, reduced from $2.00 and $2.50 to 89c.

Ladies' Pique Suits, reduced from $5.00 and $3.50 to $1.39.

HOSIERY.

50 dozen Children's Fast Black Ribbed Hose, reduced from 10c to 8½c pair.

100 dozen Children's Full Regular made Derby Rib Hose, reduced from 25 to 15c pair.

200 doz Ladies' Fast Black Hose, reduced from 10c pair to 4 pair for 25c.

150 doz Full Regular made Fast Black Ladies' Hose, reduced from 25 to 14c pair.

100 dozen Full Regular made, Maco Split Foot, Wayne Knit and Hermsdorf Ladies' Hose, reduced from 35 to 20c pair.

SHIRT WAISTS

Almost given away.

500 Ladies' White Lawn Waists were 50c, reduced to 12½c each, 2 for 25c.

500 Ladies' Lawn Sateen and Percale Waists, were 75c and $1.00, reduced to 19c each.

All 50c and 59c Laundried Shirt Waists, reduced to 39c.

All 75c Laundried Shirt Waists, reduced to 49c.

All $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 Shirt Waists, the latest styles in Dimity, etc., with detachable collars, reduced to 75c each.

Silk Waists.

All $3.00 and $4.50 Ladies' Silk Waists reduced to $1.90.

All $5.00 Ladies' Silk Waists, reduced to $2.90.

Our entire stock of Ladies' Persian and Dresden Taffeta Silk Waists, which were $7.50, $8.50 and $10.00, reduced to $4.98.

Curtain Department.

Our entire stock of Silkolines, Momie Cloth and Jap Draperies, reduced from 15 and 12½c to 10c yard.

All Dotted Swiss Draperies, reduced from 15 to 10c yard.

All Dotted and Figured Swiss Draperies, reduced from 20 to 15c.

All Dotted and Figured Swiss Drapery, reduced from 25 to 19c.

Lace Curtains and Portieres.

All 89c Lace Curtains, reduced to 69c pair.

All $1.50 and $2.00 Lace Curtains, reduced to $1.25 pair.

All $3.00 and $4.50 Lace Curtains reduced to $2.75 pair.

All $5.00 and $6.00 Lace Curtains, reduced to $3.90 pair.

100 pair Turkish Portieres, reduced to 89c pair.

All $3.75 and $4.50 Chenille Portieres, reduced to $2.48 pair.

All $5.00 and $6.00 Chenille Portieres, reduced to $3.75 pair.

All $8.00 to $12.00 Chenille Portieres, reduced to $5.90 pair.

All Shades, Rugs, etc., at Sale Prices.

Notions.

Buttermilk Soap, 9c box.
Genuine Buttermilk Soap, 19c box
Cuticura Soap 14c cake.
Toilet Paper, 7 rolls for 25c.
Fine French Imported Perfumes, all choice odors, reduced from $1.00 to 50c ounce.
All Belts, Buckles, Waist Sets, etc., at Greatly Reduced Prices.

SILKS.

Wonderful reductions here.

1,000 yards Wash Silks, reduced from 35c to 15c yard

1,000 yards Fine Figured India Silk and Plain Black China Silk, reduced from 59c to 29c yard.

All our Fancy Stripe Check, Persian and Dresden Silks, reduced from 75c and 85c to 49c yard.

All our $1.00 Fine Persian Warp Print Silks, reduced to 69c yard

All $1.00 Black Brocaded Silks, reduced to 79c yard.

Dress Goods.

Our entire stock of Plain English Cashmere and Novelty Dress Goods, reduced from 25c to 15c yard.

36 inch All Wool Serge, Black and Colors, reduced to 21c yard.

All 39c and 45c Novelty Dress Goods, reduced to 25c yard.

All Black and Colored 50c and 59c Dress Goods, reduced to 39c yard

All 85c and 75c Novelty Dress Goods, reduced to 49c yard

All $1.00 Novelty Dress Goods, reduced to 69c yard

All $1.50 and $2.00 Novelty Dress Goods, reduced to 98c yard.

Fine Black Crepon Dress Goods, reduced from $2.50 to $1.50 yard.

All Linings and Dress Trimmings at Sale Prices.

Men's Furnishings.

100 doz Men's Seamless Sox, reduced from 10c pair to 4 pairs for 25c

50 doz. Men's Fast Black Seamless Half Hose, reduced from 25c to 15c pair.

All Men's 25c Half Hose, including the Wayne Knit and Hermsdorf Dye, reduced to 19c pair.

Men's Cotton Sweaters, reduced from 25c to 19c

Men's Linen Collars reduced from 12½c and 15c to 10c.

All 50c Cheviot and Outing Shirts, reduced to 39c.

Our Famous 50c Unlaundried Shirts at 29c.

Men's Laundried Percale Shirts all at Sale Prices.

Underwear.

100 doz. Ladies' Ribbed Gauze Vests, reduced to 4c.

All 12½c Gauze Vests, reduced to 8½c.

All 15c Gauze Vests reduced to 10c Ladies' and Men's 25c Underwear, reduced to 19c.

Ladies' and Men's 50c Underwear reduced to 39c.

50 doz Boys' Laundried "Star" Shirt Waists reduced from $1.00 to 50c each.

Remnants of All Kinds at About Half Price.

REMEMBER, Sale is Now Going on and will continue till August 1st.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,

Best Lighted Store in City.

BEADELL & COMPANY.

Miss Georgia Smith, of the telephone exchange, has recovered after a week's illness.

George LaMaster, of Dreier's drug store, has returned from Louisville, where he attended the funeral of his father.

The new switch board of the Home Telephone company has been completed and is now in position at the general offices in the Bank block.

The contract for F. Frank Fee's new residence, on West Wayne street, was let yesterday morning to Fred Koester, for $4,580 This is exclusive of the plumbing, steam and gas fitting

Kendallville Sun: "Mrs. Fannie Acker, of Fort Wayne, is visiting her sister, Mrs Frank Fields.—Ethel Stillgas, of Fort Wayne, is the guest of her cousins, the Anderson families.—Mrs. R. G. Thompson and mother, Mrs. Ninde, of Fort Wayne, are guests of Mrs H. I Park."

Columbia City Post: "Mrs. Tom Bowser, of Fort Wayne, who has been visiting her many friends in the city, drove to her home today—Mrs Ida Kriegg, who has been visiting her parents, who live north of the city, returned to her home in Fort Wayne last evening.—Mrs. F. Stonebrook and children, of Fort Wayne, arrived in the city at 7:42 this morning to visit for a few days with J. Wallace and other friends in the city."

Union News: "Lent Clark and family were out from Fort Wayne Saturday to enjoy the holiday.—Miss Mary Wilmington, of Fort Wayne, visited her mother, Mrs. Hannah Cotton, last Sunday.—Miss Nora Derr, who is staying in Fort Wayne, visited her parents here Sunday.—Charley McCollum came out from Fort Wayne Saturday so he could have full swing at shooting firecrackers.—Mrs. Horatman and Miss Phoebe Rumrill came down from Fort Wayne on their wheels Wednesday and spent the day with Miss Laura Chupp."

The installation of officers of Maumee lodge, No. 59, A. O. U. W. made times hang lightly for the large number of members who participated in the event last evening After the installation the First A. O. U. W. band appeared in the hall and rendered a most delightful serenade This is a new musical organization and, judging by the choice selections rendered last evening, the A. O. U. W. may feel a just pride in their new official musical organization. At the sitting of the supreme lodge, at Buffalo, N. Y. a few weeks ago, this band was granted the right to use the insignia of the order, the first time such a privilege has been authorized in the history of the order After the band serenade last evening the generous members of Maumee lodge, No 59 tapped a box of cigars in appreciation of the compliment

Louis Oetting has taken a position as clerk in Henry Nieman's grocery.

Mrs. E. J. Smith, accompanied by Mrs. R. L. Smith, leaves for Bay View, Mich., Tuesday.

Mrs. Lydia B. Wentz of Philadelphia, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. G. Kendrick, of West DeWald street.

Miss Alice Crane will take charge of the Relief Union while Miss Emma Jenkinson takes her vacation.

Misses Fannie and Ada Green entertain the Kappi Phi today, from 2 to 5, to make arrangements for a lawn social.

C. E Everett has been in the southern part of the state on real estate business the past three weeks and has not yet returned.

George L Clayton, salesman for B. Skelton & Co., will go to Rome City tonight to join his wife, who is spending two weeks at that resort.

Will E. Gross, of Pennville, Ind., advertising manager of Island Park assembly, is in the city. The assembly opens the 29th inst., and continues until August 12

Mrs Payne, of Buckland, Ohio, and Mrs Vail, of Milwaukee, are visiting relatives in this city and county. The ladies are sisters to F. N. and Andy Miller, of the Pittsburg

Tiffin, Ohio, Advertiser: "Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hartnett returned to their home in Fort Wayne, Ind., today after a fortnight's visit with Mrs. Charles Clark and other friends in Tiffin."

Gold or silver will buy Coony's Little Havana Cigar. It speaks for itself. 11 13 15

Phil. Hess who took prizes on the Tribune Racer and Hallnday Tandem last week at the L. A. W. state meet, is now in the repair department for bicycles with Morgan & Co. He will be glad to see you and sell you sundries also.

15 to 1 or gold standard has nothing to do with Coony's Little Havana Cigar being the best on earth. Ask for it. 11 13 15

NOTICE TO THE PATRONS OF THE CELEBRATED SILVER AGE RYE.

I have given to C. M. Lamley, 38 Harrison street, the exclusive agency for the sale of the Silver Age Rye, bottled by me, which will be furnished to customers by the bottle or case.

Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

Store open until 9 p. m.

M. KLEIN,
Allegheny Pa.

Once smoked, always smoked—Coony's Little Havana Cigar. 11 13 15

Silver Bullion.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

A man who believes that the United States would become the "dumping ground" of all the silver in the world if this country opens her mints to the free coinage of silver ought to be confined in a feeble minded institute. Europe has no silver to "dump," and China and India would certainly not send silver here and demand gold for it, when they have no use for gold. Gold is not money in these countries It would be just as sensible for some fool in India to yell that if that country went on a gold basis it would become the "dumping ground" of all the gold in the world. The advocates of a gold standard in this country point to the fact that a silver Mexican dollar is only worth fifty-four cents in this country, because Mexico is on a silver basis. Canada belongs to England, which is on a gold basis, and a Canadian silver dollar is worth only eighty cents. So that "cuts no ice" in this matter.

J. W. YOUNGE M. D.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July, 11, 1896.

Spectacles Fitted, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at Graffe's.

Those who travel now have a two-fold reason to take the Rand-McNally Guide First, it is the standard; second, it insures you without charge for $1,000. 30 cents per copy. $3.00 per year. On sale everywhere. Send subscriptions to 166 Adams street, Chicago.

Wanted, Bids

On the taking down of the old church building, corner Jefferson and Griffith streets. Call on O. P. Eversole, chairman, 12 West Wayne street. 7 11

Given Away

With every $1.50 paper purchase a beautiful picture valued at 50c, and a $1.00 picture with all sales exceeding $2.50.

We sell all grades of paper, prices running from 2c up to the most expensive

Give us a call.

HEISE & ISRAEL,
15eodtf No. 123 Broadway.

Pay Attention To

The national convention and be prepared for November next to have your overcoat ready for use. 45 and 50 per cent off on all cleaning and repair work during July and August, at the Hayden Park Tailor shop, 13 Maumee avenue. Suits from $14.00 up and Pants $4.00 and up, made to order; good fit guaranteed.

JOS. GOEBBERS,
Merchant Tailor.

Chrysillite, Catseye and Daisy Hat Pins, at Graffe's. 24s,s&mtf

Free Insurance. The Rand-McNally Guide has a system of insurance, whereby a person holding a copy is insured against Accidental death for $1,000, in the Fidelity & Casualty Co.

Chew MINT JULEP Gum. 15 1m

Notice.

Mrs. F. Mesmer, nurse lady, has changed her residence from 121 Ewing street to 114 West Wayne street.

MEN INTERESTED

When they can get a first class suit of clothes, made to order by a leading tailor, for $25 00, $30 00 and $35.00, less 20 per cent for cash. This we propose to do for thirty days, to make room for fall goods.

THIEME BROS.,
8:6 12 West Berry St.

Chew MINT JULEP Gum. 15 1m

The Cheapest Lot

In Lakeside is now for sale by John Coristen, No 345 Columbia avenue, for $700 00, and must be sold in six weeks. Call on John Christen, 100 Calhoun street, for further information. 8, 11

We have a few more Smalleys, 1895 pattern, new, at $60.00.

913 RANDALL CYCLE CO.

Notice.

The Tri State Building and Loan association and Tri-State Building and Loan association No. 2 will hold their annual meeting at the office of the association, Monday evening, July 13, 1896, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a board of 12 directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before the meeting.

G. W. PIXLEY, President.
C. A. WILDMAN, Secretary. 2t10

New Polish that acts like a charm. Takes off natural gas tarnish from silver, copper and brass. For sale at Graffe's. 24s,s&mtf

We are closing out our Lawn Swings worth $10.00, at $6.25. Only a few left, just the thing for your lawn.

913 RANDALL CYCLE CO.

Chew MINT JULEP Gum. 15 1m

USE Martin's Patent Cellar Drainer and Backwater Trap.

Guaranteed to keep your Cellar dry.

Emmett Martin,

The Plumber.

Cor. Barnett & Buchanan St., Phone 379.

NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR.

MISS E. C. RODENBECK,

DEALER IN

HAIR GOODS.

29 East Washington Street.

Hair Dyes and Cosmetics,
Hair Dressing and Shampooing,
Manicuring and Facial Treatment.

Chew MINT JULEP Gum. 15 1m

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Chew MINT JULEP Gum. 15 1m

ROBISON PARK,

The People's Popular Pleasure Resort.

Extra Attractions this week.

Commencing Sunday, July 12th.

2 Performances Daily 2
AFTERNOON 2:30. EVENING 8:30

Engagement of the World's Renowned Club Manipulators,

3—BARRETTS—3

In their new and original club acts.

THE AERIAL QUEENS

3—Maretta Sisters—3

In their wonderful and daring triple trapeze and contortion act.

SPECIAL . . .

SUNDAY 2 P. M.

BASE BALL.

OTTAWA, O., vs. BROADWAYS.

Military Drill 4 p m.

Fort Wayne Rifles,
Wayne True Blues.

Admission FREE.

Positively no charge for our attractions

$2.50 KELLY Shower Bath RING AND Hot Water Proof Hose

$2. Express add 25c.

Prevents Wetting Head Floor and Walls.

Harmless Water Closets.

Frost Proof Water Closets, Self acting Water Closets, Kelly Stop and Waste Cock.

Thos. Kelly & Bros.,

122 Madison St., Chicago.

Send for Catalogue.

Madame Cosper's

Hair Preparation and Almond Cream . . . . .

Is manufactured and for sale at

132 Monroe Street.

STOP

At Lydia E. Auger's, No. 15 E. Washington St., for your Carnations and Roses, or at Vesey's Greenhouses, 90 Thompson Ave. Telephone 231.

They Speak for Themselves

And what your clothes say should be in your favor. It will be if they're spic and span and in their original shape. Its easy to have what you wear all right every way even if it is somewhat worried, simply by sending it to us to be cleaned and pressed. A man doesn't know what it costs him to look shabby. To look neat and up-to-date only costs him a trifle.

THE PANTITORIUM,

No. 16 Arcade,

Miss Jennie Haverly, Prop.

IF YOU WANT

A Carpet for a back hall or a sitting room, something entirely new for your sitting room or library, or an exquisite pattern for a bedroom, you cannot afford to select it without looking through the handsomest and largest carpet department in the city.

Until July 20th, we shall continue our great special offer to make, lay and line free of cost. All carpets sold for cash—a reduction of 15 cents a yard

Foster Furniture Co.

—If You Wish to—
BORROW + MONEY
For any purpose, you will always find it at the

Allen County Loan & Savings Association

32 East Berry Street.

All loans made on the popular Dollar Monthly Payment Plan.

F. J. ZIMMERLY & CO.

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,

Gas and Steam Fitters,

126 CALHOUN STREET.

PART SECOND. 8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS. PART SECOND.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CITY BOYS AS FARMERS

How Street Waifs Are Trained For the Work.

THE BRACE MEMORIAL FARM.

The Children's Aid Societies of New York and Boston Send Thousands of Boys to the Farms of the West, Where They Usually Turn Out Well.

Every year hundreds of homeless boys are taken from the streets of New York and Boston, given a few months practical instruction in farming and sent west and south to good homes with farmers who are glad to receive them. In this way a small part of the tide that ceaselessly flows cityward is made

CHARLES LORING BRACE.

to ebb toward the agricultural districts, and thousands of youths are reclaimed from leading criminal lives.

The way in which this is accomplished is most interesting. The street gamin is a hard customer to get hold of, a slippery young rascal to keep and a most difficult character to manage. Less than two years ago the Children's Aid society of New York adopted a method that has been for some years working successfully in Boston. The plan of sending children of the streets to western farms has been in operation for more than a quarter of a century, and many thousands of waifs have been rescued in this way. But, in order to make this successful, the children have to be taken at a very early age—the earlier the better. When born of from 10 to 15 were sent out, it was found that they gave a good deal of trouble to the farmers. They arrived in their far western homes without any knowledge of the country, and in many instances their longing for the streets led them to run away and drift from city to city until they became confirmed tramps, past all hope and beyond redemption.

At last it was determined to try the scheme of establishing a sort of agricultural training school where the boys could be given a chance to learn something of what life on a farm was like under favorable auspices and make up their minds whether they could be content with it or not before they had gone so far that it would not be practical for them to turn back.

So a little farm of 125 acres was purchased in Westchester county, N. Y., and a big, ample house built on it through the generous charity of Mrs. Joseph M. White. Other philanthropic persons furnished the money to stock it in good shape, and an endowment fund was created to pay the running expenses, for it was not expected that the farm would be self supporting. It was dedicated as the Brace Memorial Farm school in honor of the late Charles Loring Brace, founder of the Children's Aid society in New York.

Then from the various branches of the society boys were sent up to take a two or three months' course. It was a miscellaneous collection of boys that first gathered in the farm school and received a warm welcome from Superintendent Lewis. They were boys who had been canning a living in various ways about the streets. Many of them were bootblacks and newsboys. They had been used to sleeping in out of the way corners, going without meals and despising baths.

The agents of the society find the boys in the lodging houses and invite them to try the farm for awhile. All

A RAW RECRUIT.

the recruits are volunteers, and no boys are committed to the farm. They are not kept prisoners after they get there either, but are at liberty to leave any time.

If they conclude that they would like to exchange an uncertain existence on the streets for life on a farm they are promptly installed as members of the farm school. To most of the boys the country is a new world. For a week or so digging, hoeing, watering the stock, chopping wood and picking up stones seem like a new form of sport. Then the novelty wears off and the critical period begins. It is right here that one sees the fulness of the farm school comes out. The momentary dissatisfaction, indured perhaps by blistered hands or an aching back, may be kept in check by the friendly counsel of the superintendent until it wears off. But if the boy was thousands of miles away from his familiar haunts he might become so homesick for the pavements that in the absence of kindly advice he might run away.

But once the farm school it is different. He is told that he may go back to the city if he wishes, but he is shown that he is being a chance to make something of himself if he sticks out. Then he sees other boys around him who are starting to do their work bravely, and he is shamed to one he picks up the hoe and goes to work again with his back turned squarely on the city.

There are from 40 to 50 boys at the farm school all the year round. In the big building there are accommodations for 54 scholars or farmers. The boys are quartered in large army dormitories, and they live as members of one big family. They are first cleaned up and given some stout, serviceable clothes to work in, for there is plenty of work to be done. The boys are given the true idea of what life on a farm is like. They get up before sunrise and are out in the fields while the dew is still on the grass.

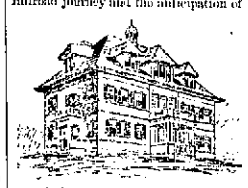
When the breakfast bell rings, they troop into the big dining room and eagerly gather around the long table. The superintendent, with his family and the few teachers who are employed, sits at the table with them, and thus the boys learn some of the rudiments of table etiquette.

Some attempt is even made toward educating the boys, and for them sessions are held in the schoolroom for the younger lads and for the older ones who wish to attend. Only the simplest studies are taken up, but Superintendent Lewis tries to have his boys leave with a knowledge of the "three R's" at least. Out in the fields there is work even for the youngest.

Such products as are not consumed on the farm are sent to New York to be used in the various lodging houses of the society. Last year, for instance, the boys raised 900 barrels of apples, 10 barrels of pears, 1,500 head of cabbages, 25 cart loads of pumpkins, 3,150 quarts of milk, 450 pounds of butter, 25 bushels of beans and 100 bushels of tomatoes, besides 40 tons of hay, 50 bushels of barley, 100 of rye, 1,000 oats and 20 of buckwheat. If all this had been sold at market rates, it would have brought over $2,500.

The discipline on the farm is strict, but not rigorous, and the boys are encouraged to do their best to become valuable farm assistants, because they know that when they are considered competent they will be taken west and installed in new homes. The record of each boy is kept, and when he gets a certain number of credit marks he is graduated. It is not all work and no play, for the boys have their evenings in which to read, and every Saturday they have a half holiday. They seem to enjoy the life greatly, and sometimes a boy does not wish to leave when the time comes.

But generally the prospects of a long railroad journey melt the anticipation of



BRACE MEMORIAL FARM SCHOOL.

new and strange scenes are sufficient inducements to make the boys anxious for the time to come when they shall start for the west under the charge of an agent of the society. Kansas, Iowa and Florida are calling lots of New York boys just now, and the demand for graduates of the farm school is generally greater than the supply. The farmers generally agree to furnish the boys with clothes in return for services until the amateur farmers are 18 or 19 years old, when they can command fair wages.

The Children's Aid society always keeps track of its proteges, and the names and records of every one of the more than 100,000 waifs which have been picked up on the city streets and placed in good homes since the work was begun more than 40 years ago have been kept, and today the agents can refer to bulky books and tell just what became of any boy or girl who has ever been helped by them. The graduates of the farm school are just as carefully looked after. They are requested to write back to the secretary just as often as they choose and give as many details of their new life as they can. The farmers who like the boys are also asked to report their progress occasionally.

Although the Brace Memorial farm has been in existence but two years some of the boys who have left it have been so successful in the west that there is a good prospect that a few of them will soon own farms of their own. Good reports have been sent back of all but two, and of these one became insane and the other turned out so badly that he was sent back to the city. This is a much better showing than was made under the old method. The farm school seems to supply the missing link between the city streets and the farm. It is a sort of winnowing machine where the boys who will make good farmers are separated from those who are totally unfit for the country. Few charities can show such immediate and practical results and none is more worthy of support or imitation. CYRUS SYLVESTER.

Of Interest in Warm Weather.

The human system can endure heat of 212 degrees, the boiling point of water, because the skin is a bad conductor, and because the perspiration cools the body. Men have withstood without injury a heat of 300 degrees for several minutes.

Should Have Known Better.

"Papa, dear! Is Queen Victoria still living?"

"Certainly, my boy. Why ask silly questions?"—Brooklyn Life.

The Same Thing.

SON—Oh, Jack! Do you know, Mr. Gilson punctured his tire yesterday?

HOST—Is it on a car punctured, my dear.

SON—Well, anyway, he came to a full stop.—Sketch.

WATSON AND BARRIE.

TWO FAMOUS SCOTCH WRITERS COMING TO AMERICA.

Ian Maclaren Will Read to Us, but Barrie Is Too Shy For That Sort of Thing. Both Are Great Favorites and Will Be Warmly Welcomed.

Two Scottish story writers whose books have been and still are immensely popular in this country are coming over here next fall that we may all take a look at them. They are Ian Maclaren and J. M. Barrie, name which within a few years have become household words on this side of the water.

Of the somewhat numerous Scotch writers whose stories have pleased us so well Ian Maclaren is the latest in the field. We first became acquainted with him through "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," a delightful collection of Scottish character sketches, which, when published in book form, has been sold to the extent of over 250,000 copies in America. This was followed by "In Days of Auld Lang Syne," another group of short stories introducing more characters.

At his home in Liverpool Ian Maclaren is known by the more pleasant name of Rev. Dr. John Watson, for, as he says, his business is preaching, and not writing. He is the pastor of the Sefton Park Presbyterian church, which is one of the leading churches in point of membership, wealth and position in all Liverpool.

His visit to this country will be made during a three months' vacation granted by his church. He sails on Sept. 9 and intends to return before Christmas. In the course of his tour through the

IAN MACLAREN.

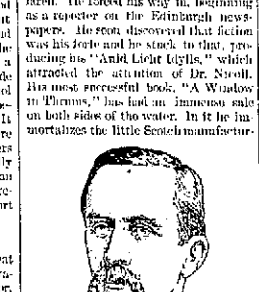
country he will deliver a series of 40 readings and lectures, visiting most of the large cities from Boston to Chicago and taking a short trip into Canada. He will preach in one or two famous pulpits besides, but he says that the rumor that he has been offered the pastorate of the New York Broadway Tabernacle is without foundation. Mrs. Watson is to accompany him.

Doubtless Dr. Watson will be asked many times to tell how he came to print his first book. Ever since his college days he had a reputation among his friends as an exceptionally good story teller. The tales he related were generally founded on incidents connected with the days of a quarter of a century ago, when he was an obscure country parson. He told some of these one night at a dinner where Dr. Nicoll, the shrewd publisher of The Bookman, was a guest. Dr. Nicoll was much impressed with the tales and subsequently importuned Dr. Watson to write him some Scotch character sketches. After much urging this was done. "Domsie," which is the first story in "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," being the first one turned out. The others followed and were first printed in The British Weekly.

Dr. Nicoll is coming over, too, but in company with Mr. Barrie, of whom he is also the friend and discoverer. This is Mr. Barrie's first visit to America, as it is Dr. Watson's. He comes over to see the people who have been so enthusiastic over his books and perhaps to tell them something about his ideas of literature and story writing. He is a slender, boyish looking man of 36, with a grave, shy demeanor, and the same horror of being socially lionized that Hall Caine is said to have.

Barrie did not stumble into literature and was not dragged in as was Maclaren. He forced his way in, beginning as a reporter on the Edinburgh newspapers. He soon discovered that fiction was his forte and he stuck to that, producing his "Auld Licht Idylls," which attracted the attention of Dr. Nicoll. His most successful book, "A Window in Thrums," has had an immense sale on both sides of the water. In it he immortalizes the little Scotch manufacturing town of Kirriemuir, where he was born, giving it the name of Thrums. Among his other stories which have been widely popular are "Wee a Man's Single," "An Edinburgh Eleven" and "My Lady Nicotine." Barrie does not use much turned dialect as does Maclaren and his stories are perhaps more popular.

CLARENCE F. SKINNER.



J. M. BARRIE.

A Talkative Porter.

"Once when I was stopping at a pioneer hotel at Abercrombie, Colo.," said the amateur magician, "I asked the landlord to have a wire made in my room at 6:30 the next morning. He made a note of my request on a book or slate kept for that purpose and told me the porter would attend to the matter.

"The porter was new to the business. He entered 6:30, and, having knocked at my door, was admitted. Then he told me to get out. I asked him what sort of a fool he was, and he said he was all kinds, but he obeyed orders just the same. And, don't you know, I found fellow used to throw me down the stairs. He would have succeeded, in fact, had not the landlord appeared in time to save me.

"That was the new porter's interpretation of 'Turn down at 6:30.'"—Chicago Times-Herald.

WILL READ HER FATHER'S POEMS.

The Late Eugene Field's Daughter to Take the Platform.

Early next fall Miss Mary French Field, the eldest daughter of the late Eugene Field, will make her first appearance as a public reader and will, as is large measure, carry out the programme which her father had arranged for himself. Miss Field will doubtless be well received, for she is a tall, handsome young woman of 22, possessed of a fine figure, a good stage presence and much of the magic temperamentality which made the poet laureate of childhood so universally popular.

Miss Field is known among her friends by the affectionate diminutive

MISS MARY FRENCH FIELD.

of "Trotty," a pet name given to her by her father when she was a baby and which has been applied to her ever since. "Trotty" was fairly idolized by her father, and she was deeply interested in his literary work. One of his most successful books bears the following dedication: "To my seven sturdies, my most loyal volunteer and my only daughter, Mary French Field."

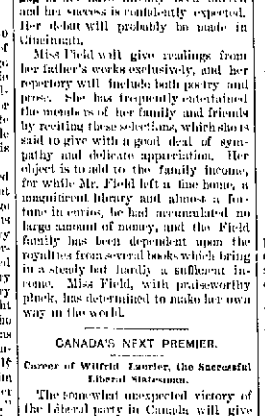
Miss Field has prepared for her work by a year's study under the instruction of a prominent Delsarte teacher. She has been carefully educated, too, having studied in Germany. She will go out under the management of George H. Yeaworine, who was the manager for many years of her father's tours as well as his intimate friend. Scores of engagements have already been offered and her success is confidently expected. Her debut will probably be made in Cincinnati.

Miss Field will give readings from her father's works exclusively, and her repertory will include both poetry and prose. She has frequently entertained the members of her family and friends by reciting these selections, which she is said to give with a good deal of sympathy and delicate appreciation. Her object is to add to the family income, for while Mr. Field left a fine home, a magnificent library and almost a fortune in curios, he had accumulated no large amount of money, and the Field family has been dependent upon the royalties from several books which bring in a steady but hardly a sufficient income. Miss Field, with praiseworthy pluck, has determined to make her own way in the world.

CANADA'S NEXT PREMIER.

Career of Wilfrid Laurier, the Successful Liberal Statesman.

The somewhat unexpected victory of the Liberal party in Canada will give the Dominion, for the first time in its history, a French-Canadian premier. Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, who as leader of the Liberals will soon be called upon to form a cabinet, has long been prominent



WILFRID LAURIER.

in his party. He was born at St. Lin, Que., in 1841, and comes from an excellent old French family. He was educated at the college in L'Assomption and afterward took the degree of B. C. L. at McGill university in Toronto. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of lower Canada in 1865. He was appointed queen's counsel in 1880.

Early in his career M. Laurier identified himself with the Liberals and in 1871 he was sent to the Quebec legislature from Drummond and Arthabaska. Four years later he was elected to the Dominion house of commons from the same constituency. For a while he attracted but little attention in parliament, but one midnight during the winter of 1880-1 he startled the members who were nodding in the benches by delivering a thrilling and eloquent speech on the Riel rebellion. That flood of eloquence made him famous as an orator, and ever since he has sustained the reputation then won.

From that time on he was in the front rank of the Liberals, and when Edward Blake resigned from the commons the leadership was given to the silver tongued and brilliant young French-man. In appearance M. Laurier is tall, slender and graceful. He is always faultlessly dressed, and the Quebec Liberals are very proud of him.

M. Laurier is looked upon as an ardent anti-annexist, and will probably at once try to put into effect his policy of reciprocity with the United States. His wife is a beautiful woman, who, as Miss Zoe Lafontaine, was the belle of Montreal.

"Jewett is no good as a fighter," said the sporting editor. "He has no wind."

"No wind?" said the hotel reporter in a dreamy tone. "I guess you haven't seen his bean."—New York Morning World.

JUST PLAIN HEALER.

LO HYPNOTISM ABOUT NEWELL, THE VERMONT SCHLATTER.

An Unlearned Blacksmith Said to Possess Great Power as a Healer. Doesn't Know Where His Magnetism Comes From, but Makes Money Out of It.

The Prince of Wales is to have the honor in a few days of being presented to Bradley C. Newell, the Vermont healer, for that interesting personage is now on his way to London. Healer Newell seems to be one of the most acceptable of his class that has yet appeared. He is a big, wholesome, bluff country blacksmith, who makes use of no sort of mysterious humanity and is entirely matter of fact in his claims.

Newell hails from the small village of Jacksonville, which has once before figured in history as the birthplace of Brigham Young. Up to about a year ago he knew nothing about his remarkable powers. One day last August as he was working at his anvil he says he felt a peculiar buzzing sound in his ears and then he felt he could cure people. The next day he dispelled discovery headache from which his wife was suffering. She has never had one since. He next treated his sister-in-law for consumption. She is a well woman today.

Then he extended his practice to his neighbors and his fame began to spread. In a short time he was known as the "Vermont Schlatter." People began to come from other towns to be cured of various diseases. Sometimes he was successful, but not always. His most remarkable cure was that of a little girl who had been dumb since she was 4 years old. He placed his fingers in her ears and she began to talk. She has completely recovered her powers of speech.

So many people began to seek out Newell that he shut up his blacksmith shop and went into the business of healing, charging a regular fee. He was entirely frank about the matter. He was willing to heal people, but he thought that those who could pay for his services should do so. His fame spread all over the state. He was invited to give exhibitions of the peculiar manner in which his power could be manifested and these were attended by

BRADLEY C. NEWELL.

prominent and reputable citizens. He developed powers of hypnotism and did some things that spiritualistic mediums do.

Newell is now a full fledged healer. He has a business manager and a press agent and during the last year he has made more than $20,000. On his recent visit to New York he wore good clothes and stopped at one of the best hotels. He went there to treat two wealthy patients for rheumatism. Newell's press agent said that he was going to Europe to try his healing powers on the Prince of Wales and other members of the nobility. Newell himself denied this. He said that he was going to London with the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, of which organization he is an honorary member. He said that he expected to meet the Prince of Wales because the latter was to be the guest of the Ancient and Honorables. Newell's experience with press agents is limited.

The Vermont healer does not pretend to know anything about his powers beyond the fact that he has them. He says he does not understand it and cannot explain it. He denies that he is either a spiritualist, a hypnotist or a faith cozist.

"I am a blacksmith," he says with simple frankness, "and I don't know much about those things. All I know is that I have cured great numbers of people of all sorts of diseases by simply holding their hands in mine. I don't know anything about medicine. I have never taken any myself and I have never had a sick day in my life."

The Vermont healer is a magnificent specimen of physical manhood. He stands over 6 feet in height and weighs 265 pounds and he has the athletic build of a prize fighter. He has a fine black beard, which he now keeps well trimmed, and large, brilliant, black eyes, set wide apart. A grasp from his big, strong hand is something to be remembered, and many have said that the peculiar magnetism which he possesses is strongly felt even in a casual hand shake.

Although not a man of refinement and education, Newell expresses himself readily and in fairly good English, his speech being marked by colloquialisms, but grammatical in the main. He receives the attention which he everywhere attracts with modesty, but he is accepting all the social honors that come his way and is quietly adding to his bank account.

Since Newell's success has become known, a house of all good healers has appeared in southern Vermont, and each one has his following of believers, who tell of wonderful cures and strange manifestations. Newell, however, is the only one who has made much money out of the business. He is expected to return in September and resume operations on an extensive scale.

C. J. ROWDEN.

Will It Come to This?

"I understand that there is a revolt among the young women," said the colleger to his chum.

"Yes," replied the professor in mild tones.

"What seems to be the trouble?" asked the latter.

"They refuse absolutely to wear the correct thing—red roses."

"Refuse to wear the correct thing?" exclaimed the colleger in astonishment.

"Well, I don't understand that they have any particular objection to the correct thing, simply refuse to put on the crown."

EDUCATING VOTERS.

HOW CAMPAIGN AMMUNITION IS PREPARED AND DISTRIBUTED.

Tons of Speeches and Other Documents to Be Sent Out From Washington During the Next Few Months for the Enlightenment of the Intelligent Voter.

The [illegible] campaign of education is [illegible] and [illegible] is [illegible] quarters of [illegible] the [illegible] himself [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

VERY HIGH GRADE

'96

Vim Pebble Tread

Tire

Has a.....

PINK BRAND

With our name on it

If the brand does not contain the word "VIM"

It is not a first grade, and

They Don't Skp. You Don't Want It!

—Enough said It's the pebble tread.

Speed in Tires.

There are very few people who know at different makes of pneumatic bicle tires differ in speed or that, in her words, one tire is "faster" than nother. And fewer still know that its speed quality is the direct result of anufacturing the tire in a certain way, at both are true.

Tires differ in speed as much as achts, and exactly as the naval architect builds his cup winner along certain es, so the tire manufacturer works e rubber and his Sea Island cotton bric in certain ways to produce a fast re.

The manipulation of the fabric is ually the method to produce speed in pneumatic tire. The degree of pseness" and the angles of crossing treads are points which have been udied over by every tire manufacturer the country.

One tire has during repeated trials, ade on special machines to the prec ace of scientific experts, demonstrated e relative speed as far ahead of any ther tire produced. This is the Vim re made by the Boston Woven Hose nd Rubber Co. at its factories in Cambridgeport, Mass.

The fact that Walter Sanger chose it or his wheel out of a multitude of others is sufficient proof of its speed. bout 25 firsts were won on it July 4, ld seconds and thirds too numerous o mention.

VIM TIRES

WIN RACES.

A FEW

July 4th Winnings

ARE

DAYTON, O.—One mile dash, W. Ranner..... VIM TIRES

NASHUA, N. H.—Two-mile handicap, J. F. McCarthy, from scratch, in 4 min. 46 seconds; track record. VIM TIRES

LYNN, Mass.—One mile open, A. L. Fuller..... VIM TIRES

One mile dash, championship, N. Y. Police..... VIM TIRES

Mile against time, A. L. Fuller, in 2:10 seconds..... VIM TIRES

BOSTON—One mile, Chas. H. L. A. Hermann..... VIM TIRES.

One mile [illegible] A. L. Fuller..... VIM TIRES

SANFORD, [illegible] open, J. L. Wetherell..... VIM TIRES

One mile [illegible] Kirk..... VIM TIRES

FITCHBURG, [illegible] Jerome B. Wright..... VIM TIRES

PROVIDENCE, [illegible] handicap, J. L. Fuller..... VIM TIRES

GARDNER, Mass.—[illegible] cap, J. L. Fuller..... VIM TIRES

CHELSEA, Mass.—[illegible] Jerome B. Wright..... VIM TIRES

Besides innumerable seconds and thirds.

Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.

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Besides innumerable seconds and thirds.

Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1896.

GOLD TEXAN RANGERS

A Unique and Formidable Band of Frontier Fighters.

TERROR TO OUTLAWS AND INDIANS

Organized by Sam Houston in 1836, They Have Had an Active and Picturesque Career Since Conservators of Law and Order.

[illegible] Texas rangers [illegible] most formidable [illegible] of the frontier [illegible] Texas [illegible] Mexican [illegible] Texas rangers [illegible] Texas [illegible] Texas [illegible] Texas

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

A Lesson Drawn From the Humiliation of Queen Vashti.

Attention Directed to Some Types of the New Woman Likened Unto the Biblical Queen Had She "Lost Her Veil."

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage delivered the following sermon upon "Woman's Opportunities" before his Washington congregation, taking for his text:

To bring Vashti the queen before the king with the crown royal, to show the people and the princes her beauty; for she was fair to look on. But the queen Vashti refused to come at the king's commandment by his chamberlains; therefore was the king very wroth and his anger burned in him.—Esther i. 11-12

We stand amid the palaces of Shushan. The pinnacles are aflame with the morning light. The columns rise festooned and wreathed, the wealth of empires flashing from the groves; the ceilings adorned with images of bird and beast, and scenes of prowess and conquest. The walls are hung with shields, and emblazoned until it seems that the whole round of splendors is exhausted. Each arch is a mighty leap of architectural achievement. Golden stars, shining down on glowing arbesque. Hangings of embroidered work in which mingle the blueness of the sky, the greenness of the grass and the whiteness of the sea-foam. Tapestries hung on silver rings, wedding together the pillars of marble. Pavilions reaching out in every direction. These for repose filled with luxurious couches, into which weary limbs sink until all fatigue is submerged. These for carousal, where kings drink down a kingdom at one swallow. Amazing spectacle! Light of silver dripping down over stairs of ivory on shields of gold. Floors of stained marble, sunset red and night black, and inlaid with gleaming pearl. Why, it seems as if a heavenly vision of amethyst and jacinth and topaz and chrysoprasus had descended and alighted upon Shushan. It seems as if a billow of celestial glory had dashed clear over Heaven's battlements upon this metropolis of Persia. In connection with this palace there is a garden, where the mighty men of foreign lands are seated at a banquet. Under the spread of oak and linden and acacia, the tables are arranged. The breath of honeysuckle and frankincense fills the air. Fountains leap up into the light, the spray struck through with rainbows falling in crystalline baptism upon flowering shrubs—then rolling down through channels of marble, and widening out here and there into pools swirling with the shiny tribes of foreign aquariums, bordered with scarlet anemones, hypericums and many-colored ranunculus. Meats of rarest bird and beast smoking up amid wreaths of aromatics. The vases filled with apricots and almonds. The baskets piled up with apricots and dates, and figs, and oranges, and pomegranates. Melons tastefully twined with leaves of acacia. The bright waters of Eulaeus filling the urns and sweating outside the rim in dashing beads amid the traceries. Wine from the royal vats of Ispahan and Shiraz, in bottles of lipped shell, and lily-shaped cups of silver, and flagons and tankards of solid gold. The music rises higher and the revelry breaks out into wilder transport, and the wine has flushed the cheek and touched the brain, and louder than all other voices are the hiccough of the inebriates, the gubble of fools, and the song of the drunkards.

In another part of the palace, Queen Vashti is entertaining the princesses of Persia at a banquet. Drunken Ahasuerus says to his servants: "You go out and fetch Vashti from that banquet with the women, and bring her to this banquet with the men, and let me display her beauty." The servants immediately start to obey the king's command; but there was a rule in oriental society that no woman might appear in public without having her face veiled. Yet here was a mandate that no one dare dispute, demanding that Vashti come in unveiled before the multitude. However, there was in Vashti's soul a principle more regal than Ahasuerus, more brilliant than the gold of Shushan, of more wealth than the realm of Persia, which commanded her to disobey this order of the king; and so all the righteousness and holiness and modesty of her nature rises up into one sublime refusal. She says: "I will not go into the banquet unveiled." Of course, Ahasuerus was infuriate; and Vashti, robbed of her position and her estate, is driven forth in poverty and ruin to suffer the scorn of a nation, and yet to receive the applause of after generations who shall rise up to admire this martyr to kingly insolence. Well, the last vestige of that feast is gone; the last garland has faded; the last arch has fallen; the last flagon has been destroyed; and Shushan is a ruin; but as long as the world stands there will be multitudes of men and women, familiar with the Bible, who will come into this picture gallery of God, and admire the divine portrait of Vashti the queen, Vashti the veiled, Vashti the sacrifice, Vashti the silent.

In the first place, I want you to look upon Vashti, the queen. A blue ribbon, rayed with white, drawn around her forehead, indicated her queenly position. It was no small honor to be queen in such a realm as that. Hark to the rustle of her robe! See the blaze of her jewels! And yet, my friends, it is not necessary to have a palace and regal robe in order to be queenly. When I see a woman with strong faith in God, putting her foot upon all meanness and selfishness and godless display, going right forward to serve Christ and the race by a grand and glorious service, I say: "That woman is a queen," and the ranks of Heaven look over the battlements upon the coronation, and whether she come up from the shanty on the commons or the mansion of the fashionable square, I greet her with the shout: "All hail! Queen Vashti." What glory was there on the brow of Mary of Scotland, or Elizabeth of England, or Margaret of France, or Catherine of Russia, compared with the worth of some of our Christian mothers, many of them gone into glory?—or of that woman mentioned in the Scriptures, who put all her money into the Lord's treasury?—or of Jephthah's daughter, who made a demonstration of unselfish patriotism?—or of Abigail, who rescued the herds and flocks of her husband?—or of Ruth, who toiled under a tropical sun for poor, old, helpless Naomi?—or of Florence Nightingale, who went at midnight to stanch the battle wounds of the Crimea?—or of Mrs. Adoniram Judson, who kindled the lights of salvation amid the darkness of Burmah?—or of Mrs. Hemans, who poured out her holy soul in words which will forever be associated with hunters horn, and captive's chain, and bridal feast, and lover's death, and earl's fowls kneel at the dying day?—and scores and hundreds of women, who I know on earth, who have given a cup of water to the thirsty, and bread to the hungry, and a home to the sick and sorrowful, the slave escaped, their doors opened along dark lane and in government hospital and in alms house corridor and by prison gate? There may be no royal robe—there may be no material surroundings. She does not need them; for all charitable men will unite with the cracking lips of fever-stricken hospital and plague-blotched lazaretto in greeting her as she passes: "Hail! Hail! Queen Vashti."

Again: I want you to consider Vashti the veiled. Had she appeared before Ahasuerus and his court on that day, with her face uncovered, she would have shocked all the delicacies of oriental society, and the very men who in their intoxication demanded that she come, in their sober moments would have despised her. As some flowers seem to thrive best in the dark lane and in the shadow, and where the sun does not seem to reach them, so God appoints to most womanly natures a retiring and unobtrusive spirit. God once in awhile does call an Isabella to a throne, or a Miriam to strike the timbrel at the front of a host, or a Marie Antoinette to stand a French mob, or a Deborah to stand at the front of an armed battalion, crying out: "Up! Up! This is the day in which the Lord will deliver Sisera into thine hand." And when women are called to such outdoor work and to such heroic positions, God prepares them fit for it, and they have iron in their souls, and lightning in their eyes, and whirlwinds in their breath, and the borrowed strength of the Lord Omnipotent in their right arm. They walk through furnaces as though they were hedges of wild flowers, and cross seas as though they were shimmering sapphires; and all the harpies of hell down to their dungeon at the stamp of her womanly indignation. But these are the exceptions. Generally, Deborah would rather make a garment for the poor boy; Rebecca would rather fill the trough for the camels; Hannah would rather make a coat for Samuel; the Hebrew maid would rather give a prescription for Naaman's leprosy; the woman of Sarepta would rather gather a few sticks to cook a meal for famishided Elijah; Phebe would rather carry a letter for the inspired apostle; mother Lois would rather educate Timothy in the Scriptures. When I see a woman going about her daily duty with cheerful dignity presiding at the table, with kind and gentle, but firm discipline, presiding in the nursery, going out into the world without any blast of trumpets, following in the footsteps of Him who went about doing good—I say: "This is Vashti with a veil on." But when I see a woman of unbecoming boldness, loud-voiced, with a tongue of infinite clatter-clatter, with arrogant look, passing through the streets with the step of a walking-beam, gayly arrayed in a very hurricane of millinery, I cry out: "Vashti has lost her veil!" When I see a woman of comely features and of adroitness of intellect, and endowed with all that the schools can do for one, and of high social position, yet mocking in society with supercilliousness and hauteur, as though she would have people know their place, and an unrefined combination of giggle and strut and rhodomontade, endowed with allopathic quantities of talk, but only homeopathic infinitesimals of sense, the terror of dry goods clerks and railroad conductors, discoverers of significance meaning in plain conversation, prodigies of badinage and transmendency, say: "Look! look! Vashti has lost her veil."

Again, I want you to consider Vashti the sacrifice. Who is this I see coming out of the palace gate of Shushan? It seems to me that I have seen her before. She comes homeless, houseless, friendless, trudging along with a broken heart. Who is she? It is Vashti the sacrifice. Oh, what a change it was from regal position to wayfarer's crust! A little while ago, approved and sought for; now, none so poor as to acknowledge her acquaintanceship. Vashti the sacrifice! Ah! you and I have seen it many a time. Here is a home emparadised with beauty. All that refinement and books and wealth can do for that home has been done; but Ahasuerus, the husband and the father, is taking hold on paths of sin. He is gradually going down. After awhile he will struggle and flounder like a wild beast in a hunter's net—further away from God, further away from the right. Soon the bright apparel of the children will turn to rags; soon the household song will become the sobbing of a broken heart. The old story over again. Brutal Centaurs breaking up the marriage feast of Dapithus. The house full of outrage and cruelty and abomination, while trudging forth from the palace gate are Vashti and her children. There are homes that are in danger of such a breaking up. Oh, Ahasuerus! that you should stand in a home, by a dissipated life destroying the peace and comfort of that home. God forbid that your children should ever have to wring their hands, and have people point their finger at them as they pass down the street, and say: "There goes a drunkard's child." God forbid that the little feet should ever have to tread the path of poverty and wretchedness! God forbid that any evil spirit born of the wine-cup or the brandy-glass should come forth and uproot that garden, and with a lasting, blistering, all-consuming curse, shut forever the palace gate against Vashti and the children!

During the war I went to Rogerstown to look at the army, and I stood in the night on a hill top and looked down upon them. I saw the campfires all through the valleys and all over the hills. It was a weird spectacle, those camp-fires, and I stood and watched them and the soldiers who gathered around them were, no doubt, talking of their homes and of the long march they had taken and of the battles they were to fight; but after awhile I saw those camp-fires begin to lower; and they continued to lower, until they were all gone out, and the army slept. It was imposing when I saw the camp-fires; it was imposing in the darkness when I thought of that great host asleep. Well, God looks down from Heaven, and He sees the firesides of Christendom and the loved ones gathered around these firesides. There are the camp-fires where we warm ourselves at the close of the day, and talk over the battles of life we have fought and the battles that are yet to come. God grant that when at last these fires begin to go out and continue to lower until finally they are extinguished, and the ashes of consumed hopes strew the hearth of the old homestead, it may be because we have

Gone to keep that last day's sleep
From which none ever wake to weep

Now we are an army on the march of life. Then we will be an army honorable in the tent of the grave.

Once more: I want you to look at Vashti the silent. You do not hear any utterance from this woman as she goes forth from the palace gate. From the very dignity of her nature you know that there will be no vociferation. Sometimes in life it is necessary to make a noise; sometimes in life it is necessary to resist; but there are times when the most triumphant thing to do is to keep silent. The philosopher, confident in his analogies, discovers principles, waiting for the coming of more intelligent generations, is willing that men should laugh at the lightning-rod and cotton-gin and steamboat—waiting for long years through the sneering of pill-peddled schools, in grand and magnificent silence. Galileo, condemned by mathematicians and astronomers, caricatured everywhere, yet waiting and watching with his telescope to see the coming of stellar reinforcements, when the stars in their courses would fight for the Copernican system; then sitting down in complete blindness and deafness to wait for the coming on of the generations who would build his monument and bow at his grave. The reformer, execrated by his contemporaries, fastened in a pillory, the fires of public contempt burning under him, ground under the cylinders of the printing press, yet calmly waiting for the day when purity of soul and heroism of character will get the sanction of earth and the plaudits of Heaven. Athletes, on luring without any complaint the sharpness of the pang and the violence of the storm, and the left of the chain and of the darkness of night. Waiting until a divine hand shall be put forth to soothe pang and hush the stormand release the captive. A wife abused, persecuted, and a perpetual exile from every earthly comfort—waiting, waiting, until the Lord shall gather at His dear children in a heavenly home, and no poor Vashti will ever be thrust out from the palace gate. Jesus, in silence and answering not a word, drinking the gall, bearing the cross, in prospect of the rapturous consummation when

Angels thronged His chariot wheel
And bore Him in His throne;
Then swept their golden harps and sang
The glorious work is done.

Oh, woman, does not this story of Vashti the queen, Vashti the veiled, Vashti the sacrifice, Vashti the silent, move your soul? My sermon converges into the one absorbing hope that none of you may be shut out of the palace gate of Heaven. You can endure the hardships and the privations and the cruelties and the misfortunes of this life, if you can only gain admission there. Through the blood of the everlasting covenant you go through those gates, or never go at all. God forbid that you should at last be banished from the society of angels, and banished from the companionship of your glorified kindred, and banished forever. Through the rich grace of our Lord Jesus Christ may you be enabled to imitate the example of Rachel and Hannah and Abigail and Deborah and Mary and Esther and Vashti. Amen.

An Unbeliever Abashed.

On one occasion, while Sir Isaac Newton was examining a new and particularly fine globe, a visitor entered his study. This caller, as Sir Isaac knew, had often expressed his disbelief in the existence of a God and his conviction that the world and its surroundings were the result of evolution or chance. He was greatly pleased with the handsome globe, and asked:

"Who made it?"

"Nobody," answered Sir Isaac; "it just happened here."

The man looked up in amazement at the answer, but he soon understood what it meant. Who can say that this beautiful and wonderful world came by chance, when he knows that there is not a house, or ship, or picture, or anything in it but has had a maker. The logic of the great philosopher was conclusive, and the infidel was completely silenced.

Joy in Worship.

The Hebrew worship, we are apt to think, was a woe-inspiring and therefore gloomy; but it had, nevertheless, huge room for gladness. The magnificent collection of Psalms which have come down to us give token that the element of joy predominated in the worship of their assemblies. To this day we can find no better expression of exultant emotion than these songs supply. We do not think we are wrong in asserting that the tone of public worship to-day is quite below that of the Hebrews, and certainly below that of the early Christians in gladness. In our hymns and liturgies we use their words; but it is seldom that in the worship of a modern congregation one is conscious of the exultant note of joy.

Christ, the Friend.

If you wear the livery of Christ you will find him so meek and lowly of heart that you will find rest unto your souls. He is the most magnanimous of captains. There never was His like among the choicest of princes. He is always to be found in the thickest part of the battle. When the wind blows cold, He always takes the bleak side of the hill. The heaviest end of the cross lies ever on His shoulders. If He bids us carry a burden, He carries it also. If there is any that is gracious, generous, kind and tender, yea, lavish and superabundant in love, you always find it in Him. His service is life, peace, joy. Oh that you would enter on it at once! God help you to enlist under the banner of Jesus Christ.—Last Words of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.

Worth Remembering.

Emerson's advice to writers is good. "Expression is the main fight. Search unweariedly for that which is exact. Do not be disarmed. Know words etymologically. Pull them apart, and see how they are made, and use them only where they fit. Avoid the adjective. Let the noun do the work. The adjective introduces sound, gives an unexpected turn, and so often mars with an unintentional false note. Most fallacies are fallacies of language. Definitions save a deal of debate."—Restitution.

Conversation.

The tone of conversation is the keynote of the moral influence. It is not necessary to be as learned as Aristotle or sage as Diogenes to be instructive in conversation. The wit which handles instruction winningly and honestly is the conversationalist admired. The frivolous buffoonery to win a laugh only is soon forgotten and its place void unless covered by nettles.—Rev. W. A. Colledge, Independent, Aurora, Ill.

The Beautiful.

Man is the only creature on earth which has an inborn love of the beautiful. No other animal can appreciate it. When God made man the lover of the beautiful he intended that man should be the creator of the beautiful. Beautiful poems and paintings and sculpture all men may not create, but they can do beautiful deeds and acts to their fellow-men. Rev. George C. Lorimer, Baptist, Boston, Mass.

Character.

Character is what a man is—the sum total of himself. Backbone is essential to the standing power of the human body, and the standing power of character is its essential element. Nobility always gets its standing place without compromise of principle; that would be quicksand on a floating seaweed instead of the solid rock of right.—Rev. Cortland Meyers, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

False Teachers.

I am confident that many ears are kept away from Christian activity because of false definitions of Christian life; they see odd to believe certain things as wrong which their conscience does not condemn, and the whole economy and power of Christian life is lost in a petty struggle over points notably absurd.—Rev. M. S. Bowden, Congregationalist, Braddock, Pa.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

ON CERTAIN ADJECTIVES.

A "[illegible]" [illegible]
Let it [illegible] of wrath it steals from me,
At [illegible]
In [illegible]
One [illegible] of all the [illegible], the land, the [illegible],
The [illegible]
You [illegible]
All [illegible]
"[illegible]"

"A [illegible]" "Royal!" Yes, a king
Whose [illegible]
This "[illegible]" [illegible]
And [illegible]
His [illegible]
Gleams red with stars from heaven fallen down.

"Royal," indeed!

"A working goddess!" Yes, yes! all ablaze
With horrid hells most [illegible],
[illegible]
The flash of hate, the rotting flame of caste,

The glitter of a madman's awful eyes,
The dying light that stinks across it dies.
Hence does the "sparkling goblet" get the glow
And radiant glances that delight men so.
"Sparkling," forsooth!

"Strong" drink, "strong" drink! Well may we call it strong
That drags so many to the pit men headlong
Down woe's most awful path to dreadful death!
That shatters happy households at a breath,
And fastens with its hot and crooked hands
On temple roof and splits that loftiest strands,
While marts and studios and statesmen's halls
It levels it to the slime wherein it crawls.
"Strong" drink, indeed!

And "rare old spirits!" Ah, how many a prayer
Beseeches God that they become more rare!
Rare—till the widow's tears less common are,
Rare—till the children's sobs, the wives' despair,
The drunkard's dreadful anguish, grow more rare!
Brothers, to work! to work with hand and will,
And make these "rare old spirits" rarer still!
God for the right!
—Amos R. Wells, in Golden Rule.

DRUNKARDS' WIVES' CLUBS.

Founded Out in Kansas by a Long-Suffering Woman

It is not the pleasantest thing in the world to be known and advertised as a drunkard's wife. Most women who are in that unenvied company are only too glad to cloak the truth from all the world and bear the misery of it alone. Here is a woman who takes a different view of the matter. She is Mrs. Fannie Mosier, of Kansas City, Kan. She thinks the only way to put an end to her suffering is to blazon it to the whole world, and so shame the drunken scamp of a husband out of it. Drink and her thirsty husband's love for it started Mrs. Mosier on this candid crusade. The name of her libulous spouse is Allen E. Mosier. She married him at Browning, Neb., in 1877. His cruelties and his thirst grew in about an equal ratio. One day he went home drunk and tried to strangle her. That was about 18 months after she had induced him to profess Christianity and join the Baptist church. Later he begged his wife's forgiveness, which was granted, whereupon he left her to her own resources. She took in washing, and in this way managed for a time to keep a home for herself and children. Then she conceived the idea of founding a society of drunkards' wives. This she is now endeavoring to do, visiting about from place to place and delivering addresses on the street corners. She has stitched away by hand, until she has completed a black woolen shirt and hat, and a blue waist. These make up her reformers' uniform. The sides of the hat will be decorated with pictures showing the horrors of the drunkard's home. The crowning feature of this striking outfit will be a red, white and blue umbrella, the panels adorned with legends such as this: "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve—the home or the saloon." It would seem on the whole that Mrs. Mosier's crusade was one born of long suffering, final despair and smoldering hatred of the spirit which has brought her so much misery. There is in the eccentricity of the garb she has chosen and her ways of going about her work of reform something that savors of disturbed mental balance, or ostentatious fanaticism. But the people who are prone to ridicule her stand dumb at the story of her much suffering and forget her motley uniform in their respect for her apparent devotion to the one purpose of dealing deadly knocks to the rum business.

CRIME HANDED DOWN.

The History of a Family, Beginning with a Bronkard in 1740.

Prof. Pellmann, of Bonn university, Germany, has made a special study of hereditary drunkenness. He has taken certain individual cases, a generation or two back, and has traced the careers of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren in all parts of the present German empire, until he has been able to present tabulated biographies of the hundreds descended from some original drunkard.

The last person whom Prof. Pellmann has immortalized thus in medical literature is Frau Ada Jurke. She was born in 1790, and she was a drunkard, a thief, and a tramp for the last 40 years of her life, which ended in 1860. Her descendants have numbered 834, of whom 709 have been traced in local records from youth to death by Prof. Pellmann. Of the 709, he found 106 were born out of wedlock. There were 142 beggars, and 64 more, who lived from charity. Of the women, 181 led disreputable lives. There were in this family 76 convicts, seven of whom were sentenced for murder.

In 75 years this one family rolled up a big bill of costs in almshouses, trial courts, prisons, and correctional institutions. Prof. Pellmann says this bill, which the authorities of Germany and elsewhere in Europe have paid, has been at least $1,000,000 marks, or about $250,000.

"One million dollars saved is large." Why not? If wholly a good for fathers, why not for sons?—Motive.

KOLA STIMULANTS.

Dangers to Which People Who Use Them Are Liable

It is the belief of nearly all correspondent physicians that there is no necessity for the use of which is not followed by a corresponding depression or reaction. For some years there has been a vast amount of fiction printed about the kola-nut. We have all of us heard the fairy tales about the Indians who were in the habit of running for miles for days in succession, and sustaining themselves by an occasional bite of a kola nut. We have never believed these tales, and we think very few physicians believe them. There is no doubt that kola is a stimulant, and that it has some of the qualities claimed for it, but no stimulant has yet been discovered that is not followed by a reaction. Nearly all stimulants, such as tea, coffee, caffeine, alcohol and others, act in the same way. They act upon the body as a whip does upon a horse, and compel it to increased effort. They make the heart pump the blood more rapidly throughout the circulatory system. But after the heart has been pumping at an accelerated rate, a period of depression will follow, unless the tissue waste caused thereby is replaced by new tissue, and sometimes even when the tissue waste is replaced. When a stimulant like kola, which contains absolutely no nutritive elements, is taken into the body, the effect must be similar to those of alcohol, and the use of this stimulant must be followed by a reaction.

Prof. Peter, the great German authority on physiological electricity, says that [illegible] is closely allied to [illegible] and other tissue poisons, the result of tissue waster, the accumulation of these waste products within the body gives rise to loss of energy, languor and a lack of ability to work. Beef tea which does not contain the fiber of the meat is also a mere stimulant, and is almost identical with breathing, one of the products of tissue waste. A great French surgeon once remarked that beef tea is a veritable solution of poisons. The late Dr. Edward Smith proved that tea and coffee stimulate people and impel them to perform greater amounts of work, but that the fatigue experienced after the effort put forth under the influence of the stimulants is always far greater than that induced by the same amount of work performed without the stimulant. Caffeine is very closely analogous to kola. It is, as we have before remarked, allied to the tissue poisons resulting from tissue waste. It is like cocaine, opium, cannabis indica, and other drugs a delusion and a snare. It temporarily removes the sense of weariness or fatigue, but it does not give any greater capacity for work; all it does is to whip the tired body as a cruel driver whips a tired horse on the last hill going home.

Kola is not coca, but of cruelties many evil tales are told tales that should warn people against these new stimulants. There is a striking case in the dry record of an Indiana asylum for the insane. It is told of a physician who was called in to cure a young girl of the opium habit. He succeeded in curing her by the use of cocaine, fell in love with her, married her, and, instead of relieving her from the cocaine habit, by which he had hoped to cure her of the opium habit, he joined her in the fatal vice, and both of them to-day are inmates of an asylum for the incurably insane.—San Francisco Argonaut.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

The convention of the American Anti-Saloon league, for 1896, will be held at Washington, D. C., December 8 to 10.

The copper coil of a still is called the "worm." Being a serpent coiled to ailing the vitals, it is fitly named.—Rum's Horn.

The great sin of our time is intemperance. Gambling and prostitution are its allies. It paves the way for them and bishes them.—Rev. Homer Ash craft.

African natives universally know how to prepare intoxicating liquors from such simple materials as the tops of broom corn, sugar cane juice and cocoanut milk.

Those people who cannot be happy here unless there are saloons handy would be so lonesome in Heaven, if they got there, they wouldn't want to stay.—Philadelphia.

The extent to which brewers control the retail liquor business of New York was manifested under the Raines liquor tax law. May 1, when one brewer filed applications for 700 certificates, another for 200, and another for 150, a total of 1,150, aggregating in money $575,000.

So long as we have breath in our body, so long as we can lift a pen to write, so long as we run this paper and the country is cursed with the damnable liquor traffic, just so long do we propose to print no uncertain sound against it. It is a warfare in which every true man should engage.—Corbett's Herald.

The editors of some of our daily papers, who are not known as prohibitionists or even strict temperance men, speak of decent people and saloonkeepers as belonging to two different classes. We are free to say that a decent man should neither keep a saloon nor patronize one.—United Presbyterian.

BACILLI IN ALCOHOL.

Celebrated French Doctor Blows Heavy Drinkers Something to Think About.

A well known doctor of France has recently discovered something which all drinkers ought to know. He has found out that alcohol in every shape, whether of wine or brandy or beer, contains parasitic life called bacillus potumania. By a powerful microscope these living things are discovered, and when you take strong drink you take them into the stomach, and then into your blood, and then getting into the crimson canals of life they go into every tissue of your body, and your entire organism is taken possession of by those nations infinitesimals. When in delirium tremens a man sees every form of reptilian life, it is only these parasites of the brain in exaggerated size. It is not a hallucination that the victim is suffering from. He only sees in the room what is actually crawling and rioting in his own brain. Every time you take strong drink you swallow these maggots, and every time the imbiber of alcohol in any shape feels vertigo or rheumatism or nausea, it is only the jubilee of these maggots. Efforts are being made for the discovery of some germicide that can kill the parasites of alcoholism, but the only thing that will ever extirpate them is abstinence from alcohol, and total abstinence, to which I would before God swear all men, young and old.

Cost of Destroying a Slum.

The cost of destroying a slum is very great; in London, $2,000,000 have just been expended in the effort in a single district. The Century well observes that American cities may with profit learn how serious is the evil of slum construction. In New York through the efforts of the state tenement house commission, legislation has been secured which if enforced and continued will lessen the growth of these dangerous congested centers.

SPIRITUAL AFFAIRS.

LIFE ETERNAL.

Who would not live always? Who joys not in life
The sunbeam [illegible]
The [illegible]
The [illegible]
Who would not live always, and bask in the light
Which never can cast into darkness and night?
The glorious existence of good throughout space,
The deathless and beautiful light of God's face?

Who would not live always? Why cares not to stay
Where fountains of love are forever at play?
Where life is the sun and water and source,
The river which runneth eternity's course

O wondrous conception! Forever to live!
With nothing to lose and all things to give,
Where starry-eyed skies and blossoming sod
Swing open their doors to the gardens of God!

Sweet soul-lighted thought from the temple of mind!
Man floweth forever, forever to find
Eternity broaden and deepen each day,
With God at the summit and Christ as the way!
—Ione G. Daniels, in Ram's Horn.

FEW DO IT.

Follow the Excellent Example Set by Sir Thomas Moore.

There is still existing a manuscript letter written by Sir Thomas More to his wife, Alyce, when the news came to him that his great mansion at Chelsea, with its offices and huge granaries, had been almost destroyed by fire.

Instead of lamenting over his loss, he bids her first "find out if any poor neighbors had stored their corn in the granaries," and if so, to recompense them. Secondly, to discharge no servant until he have another abiding place; and lastly, to "be of good cheer, and take all the household with you to church, and there thank God for what He hath given us, and what He hath left us."

He urges her: "I pray you, Alyce, with my children, to be merry in God."

Most of us, if we had lost property and home in a night, would think we did well if we were merry in God's name but to be cheerful, and even "merry" in Him, is an almost forgotten grace.

Robert Louis Stevenson, in a prayer written for his family on the night before his death, asked that when the day returned it should find them strong to endure if it brought sorrow, and eager to be happy if happiness were their portion.

"Who," asked a Hindu sage, "why are the Christians melancholy men? If I believed as they say, that the great God was my Father and His Son was my Elder Brother, I should not groan though I lost a few bushels of wheat, or even a harvest. I should be of all men most happy and gay. They do not believe what they say."

David, whose life was full of struggles and griefs and sins, taught the world its hymns, full of a mighty, joyous thanksgiving.

Paul in prison, knowing that death in its most painful shape might be near, could exhort his friends not only to be patient, but to rejoice in the Lord always. And again I say," he adds, urgently, "Rejoice."

Most men will laugh when they are well fed and their livery is comfortable, but it is a different thing to sing in prison, or when one's home is burning to find time to be kind to the poor and merry in God." Rev. Old Sir Thomas More.—Youth's Companion.

WISE SAYINGS.

Study your duty, not inclination.—Chicago Standard.

Religion spreads only as it deepens.—Chicago Standard.

To make our riches safe in this world, we must first lay up some treasure in Heaven.—Rum's Horn.

Success. True success is doing well what you have to do. It is not to be measured by complexity; completeness is not success.—Rev. G. H. Breening.

True to Self. You can never be true to truth, you can never be true to another, you can never be helpful to another till you are true to yourself.—Rev. Arial Shaw.

In age there is the accumulation of experience, greater maturity of judgment, a larger knowledge of the forces of life, and a nearer view of greater things in the future.—United Presbyterian.

We all recognize the evil of wasting money, and yet we are slow to measure ourselves of the matter of wasting time. If time is money, it follows that the one sin is equal to the other.—United Presbyterian.

The present time—youngest born of eternity, child and heir of all the past times with their good and evil, and purport of all the future—is ever a "new era" to the thinking man. * * * To know it, and what it bids us do, is ever the sum of knowledge for all of us.—Thomas Carlyle.

There is no life so humble that, if it be true and genuinely human and obedient to God, it may not hope to shed some of His light. There is no life so meager that the greatest and wisest of us can afford to despise it. We cannot know at what moment it may flash forth with the life of God.—Phillips Brooks.

—Love, like the opening of the heavens to saints, shows for a moment, even to the dullest man, the possibilities of the human race. He has faith, hope and love for another being, perhaps but a creature of his imagination. Still it is a great advance for a man to be profoundly loving, even in his imagination. Helps.

THE PROMISES OF GOD.

They Are the Strength of Those Who Trust in the Lord.

Does your spirit faint? The divine promises are a dropping honeycomb, better than Jonathan's. Dip your pilgrim staff into their richness and put your hand to your mouth, like him, and your faintness shall pass away. Are you thirsty? They are the flowing streams of the water of life, of which you may drink by the way, and fill your head. Are you overcome by the paltry burden of the day? They are as the cool shadow of a great rock in a weary land. Have your steps well nigh slipped? They are a staff in your hand, on top of which, betimes, like Jacob, you may lean and worship God. Are you sad? There are no such sources to beguile the road and to bear you on with gladness of heart. Put but a promise under your head by night, and wet your pillow a stone like that at Bethel, you shall have Jacob's vision, and the thirstiest wilderness will become an Elim, with palm trees and wells of water.—Andrew Gelkie.

Destiny.

Christ is the Alpha and Omega of destiny. As man he is teaching the world of duty. As God He is teaching men of destiny. We are in the midst of duties. We are at the beginning of destiny. If we succeed in duty, we shall in destiny. If we fail in duty, we shall fail in destiny. The path of duty leads into the path of destiny. Duty is destiny.—Rev. J. P. D. John.

FLITTING.

Harmful Tendency of the Spiritual Unrest of the Day.

Isaac Watts to the contrary notwithstanding, the busy bee is a dangerous exemplar for the Christian to follow. Flitting from flower to flower is not the exercise most conducive to growth. If the flitter were as eager to get the sweets from the flowers among which he flits, and as patient to digest them into honey, the bee might possibly serve as a suggestion, if not as a model. But, unfortunately, thus the flitters are not wont to do. They are more curious than industrious, and more eager to get than assiduous to utilize.

There are not a few in our day who flit from church to church, who go wherever they can hear the last new preacher or the last new soprano; who crowd the aisles of one church on one Sunday, of another church on the next Sunday, and are possibly on their leisure or reading the last sensational Sunday newspaper at home on the third Sunday. If they are not given the best seats in the sanctuary, they grumble at the inhospitality of the churches; if a contribution box is passed they drop a penny in, and wonder that the churches are always begging, and they go away from the church flattering themselves that they have rendered a distinguished service to the church and its preacher by honoring the one with their presence and the other with their attention. Such Christians grow as little as a plant that should be transplanted into a new pot every week. The soul is not like the aerial moss which thrives on the moisture in the air, and grows as it travels on the wings of the wind. It must be rooted if it is to be built up.

Of a similar fashion are men and women who flit from creed to creed. The Athenians survive in America, and they spend their time in nothing else but either to tell or to hear some new thing. That a conclusion is old and tried, that it has passed through the fire of controversy unscathed, that it has come out weighed and proved, is to dub it uninteresting; and it is not truth but interest that the Hitters seek after. Whatever is traditional they scout as false; whatever is new and their longing to be new has an irresistible attraction for them. Such men are like Pilate, of whom Bacon says "he asked: What is truth? and went out without waiting for an answer."

In the olden time men men were educated in creeds and believed them, not because they were true, but because they were traditional. The danger in our time is exactly the reverse; the danger of being educated to questioning and so to believe nothing which is traditional. The world wants not doubts and indecisions in business or politics; as little are they wanted in religion. The mind should have its compartments; an open one to receive the truth, a closed one to retain it. It is quite as important to hold fast that which is good as it is to grasp at all things. Men should question, not for the intellectual fascination of questioning, but for the solid satisfaction of securing a definite answer. The skepticism which leads only to an interrogation mark, leads nowhere. A positive conviction should be the object of all inquiry.

It is better to believe in anything which has spiritual truth in it, than it is to question everything. Put a tree in poor soil and it will grow a little. Transplant a tree every morning from one good soil to another good soil, and it will not grow at all. We are to build our faith as men build a house. Settle one foundation truth; when that is settled, refuse to question it; build the next faith on that; then lay a course of convictions, each on its predecessor, and lay them in cement. Refuse to be others' questionings, or your own unsettle them.

For instance:

The Gospel of Mark tells the story of a wonderful life, paints the portrait of a wonderful character. The life is a noble one, worthy of imitation; the character is a noble one, inspiring to every noble soul who reads it. This is what manhood ought to be, may be. This is an indisputable fact; a granite foundation.

This life and character presents an object for reverence and love. History furnishes no higher object. It is a revelation of no ideal, a disclosure in history of what humanity may shine when reverent wherever it is perceived. This is a second indisputable fact; another granite foundation. And these are facts whether the story is fact or fiction, history or myth. In either case the life and character is an ideal humanity and a manifestation of divinity. These facts settled, on these further buildings is possible. To build on these is to begin a building on Christ. And any building is better than perpetual lamentation from land to land, put up today and taken down tomorrow.—Outlook.

NOT OF GOD'S MAKING.

The Only Real Difference Is Inferiness of Spirit.

Nothing in God's creation can be really little in the sight of God. He has filled a drop of water with a host of living creatures active with life and sport. On some of these creatures there lives a yet more tiny parasite. In the direction of what we term the little, or the small, we know not when we shall reach the end of creation. But there is no reason why the concourse of suns should be any greater in God's sight than the animalcule concourse in the drop of water. Perhaps there is no real littleness except littleness of spirit, and this is man-made. Man thus belittles himself. Sometimes he realizes this, and in his effort to be as large in God's sight as a sun or an animalcule he reaches out in the wrong direction for greatness. He is grasping for acquisitions from without to make him great. But he needs first the great soul within him. What is to expand that soul? Love to God, and to all that God loves. What is to prevent his being little in the sight of God? Not getting, but giving to God.—Rev. Dr. Stalker.

The Ideals Are Realities.

All the beauty of flower, of sound, of literature, and all the beauty of men, all the beauty of home life, all that makes life true and great and noble, are but shadows cast He, the invisible and eternal God, casts on the screen that we look upon them. When Samuel lay upon the couch trembling and the voice called out of the darkness: "Samuel, Samuel!" God was not a hypothesis to account for the voice. God was, and the voice was the stillness of his presence. So the secret voice that speaks in the soul of man is a witness of a God that is. The ideals are realities.—Lyman Abbott.

The Soul of Jesus.

Like some great Eolian harp that quivers and responds to every breath of earth, so the great soul of Jesus Christ thrills and throbs with the joys and sorrows of every human life, every breath of human feeling; the faintest sigh of the weary child, the fierce wheat of the strong man as he battles against the tempest, finds its appropriate chord of response in that great sensitive heart.—Rev. A. L. Jones.

Do what you can do well and earnestly, and there is no question of your success, for you have it already.—United Presbyterian.

THE PUZZLER

No. 132. Transposition.

[illegible]
Whose [illegible]
The [illegible]
Will [illegible]
They [illegible]
The [illegible]
Is [illegible]
Before [illegible]
The [illegible]
And [illegible]
The [illegible]
The [illegible]
Will [illegible]
Behind [illegible]
Sunday [illegible]
But [illegible]
Becoming [illegible]
And [illegible]
Are [illegible]

No. 133. Subtraction.

A [illegible] of "Faded Leaves" (author of "Night Thoughts") (author of "Romance of the Republic"), dressed in a [illegible] of "Magic Isle" (author of "Country Church") (author of "Social Studies"), with [illegible] (author of articles in The Tattler and The Spectator) buttons and carrying green mouse (author of "Sir Eustace Gray"), the like of which is seldom seen in [illegible] (author of "Imaginary Conversations") was, and who [illegible] (author of "Memorial of Alice and Phebe Cary") to tell the name of a periodical claims to have discovered a "first poet [illegible] in the closet" (under Cowley) and [illegible] of "The Star Spangled Banner").

Do you play the game of nine men [illegible] (author of "Woodman, Spare That Tree")? I play it no (author of "The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain").

Since he lost his (author of "Adams and Liberty") he declares that he feels like a (author of "

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY EVE'G, JULY 11, 1896.

THE DIAMOND KING

How a Daring American Impostor Fooled the Parisians.

HE WORKED THE NEWSPAPERS.

With Their Assistance He Was Proclaimed the Returned King From Brazil and Sold Bogus Gems to the French Nobility — Tale of Clever Rascality.

COLONEL EDOUARD ARTON.

A number of French and English papers the other week told that Colonel Pedro Gonzales, known in Brazil as the Diamond King, was about to visit Europe and that he would bring with him a collection of gems such as could not be equaled in Europe.

That was an ordinary news article, but, as we shall see, it and the others of like tenor that followed were parts of a carefully planned scheme of plunder which for audacity has not been equaled in the whole history of brilliant imposition.

While the mid-year revels in London and Paris had begun, and while all those persons, from nursery maids still in the initial stage of social politics, up, when the newspapers announced that Colonel Pedro Gonzales, the Diamond King, had landed in London and would at once proceed to Paris—

The news item in the London Telegraph was as follows:

Colonel Pedro Gonzales, recently created count by his majesty Don Pedro, emperor of Brazil, has for years been known to the world as the Diamond King. He is a man of great wealth and stands near to the throne in his native land.

Colonel Gonzales traveled in simple style, his only attendant being a valet, who, curiously enough, is an American negro, who speaks the language and French extremely well for an Englishman.

The colonel proposes to remain in Europe for some years, as he wishes his two boys and two girls to have the advantage of the best continental schools. As soon as he has chosen a place of residence the countess and children will join him.

A representative of The Telegraph had the pleasure and honor of meeting the Diamond King yesterday at the Langham hotel. He talks English without an accent, and might easily pass for a London merchant in any circumstances. He is of medium height, well built and erect. Only the dark eyes and black hair and beard suggest his south European ancestry.

At any request Colonel Gonzales kindly showed us some of his gems, which, by the way, he had not brought over for sale. With out much knowledge of the actual value of these diamonds The Telegraph representative was dazzled by their beauty and found himself breathing the unconfirmed current exclamations. There is hardly a woman from the throne down who would not have had her head turned by the sight of these wonderful gems as the colonel let them fall carelessly through his loving, clasping fingers.

The colonel will remain in London for a few days until then hurry over to Paris, for he promises to pay us a much longer visit in a month or two.

This article and others of a similar import were republished in Paris days before Colonel Gonzales received there. That he had anything to do with their appearance no one suspected, for he had shown himself to be a most modest, unassuming man.

Paris was ready for Colonel Gonzales, as it ever is for every new sensation, and the Duc de Morny and the rich men with the diamond mania at once sought him out.

Only a little less remarkable than himself was the servant of Colonel Gonzales. He was a fair haired, blue eyed young man of the most respectful and self respecting bearing. Handsome, quiet, intelligent and with unmistakable evidences of culture in all his acts and words, Cyrus Dashburn, the valet, won the esteem of all with whom he came into contact.

Rich Americans, whether from the northern or southern continent, are regarded by the Parisians as semi-barbarous, and the majority warrant this opinion by their lurid and vulgar mode of life and their reckless expenditure of money.

There were those who believed the Diamond King would be the latest semi-civilized barbarian, seeking society and novelties for notoriety. But, to the surprise of "the emperor's set," Colonel Gonzales sought out nobody and did nothing to distinguish his way of life from that of the average well bred man.

This unexpected course interfered the interest in him. He was, in addition to being a diamond king, a romantic, and so the rest of us who do not belong to the aristocratic fashion must be denied to walk him out, and here was a great point gained, whether he was gentleman or impostor.

He delivered his letters of introduction and left his card that way still.

Prince Edgeworth, a rich Polish nobleman, was among the first to call on Colonel Gonzales. The prince was delighted with the interview. He was a bore of the deepest kind and loved the Brazilian would not understand a word he said, but he would be delighted to have him for a friend. He would be delighted to have him for anything.

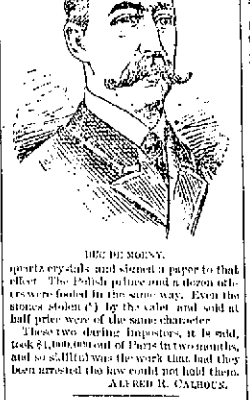
Then the prince and the colonel shook hands, but each declined to go out to dinner the following evening. Two weeks—this Colonel Gonzales told Baron Fernier, long from Brazil by both—he lies and I can hear of.

Ten days after his departure an elderly gentleman appeared at the office of the Paris Figaro and left a card bearing the name of Colonel Pedro Gonzales. Beside the name was written in pencil the words "Diamond King." The card was sent to the editor-in-chief, who had all things to do than to receive visitors, but from curiosity he directed the servant to show the gentleman in.

Figaro then believed the last and the genuine Gonzales, with the result that started Paris [illegible] revolution.

An interesting sequel followed which proved that the Figaro [illegible] of indeed that were his name, was a brilliant impostor.

The stones sold the Duc de Morny were changed in an instant, and he bought



DUC DE MORNY.

quartz crystals and signed a paper to that effect. The Polish prince and a dozen others were fooled in the same way. Even the utmost stolen (?) by the valet and sold at half price were of the same character.

These two daring impostors, it is said, took $1,000,000 out of Paris in two months, and so skillful was the work that had they been arrested the law could not hold them.

ALFRED R. CALHOUN.

The Russian Code of Honor.

Two young Russian officers recently quarreled over their cups in a cafe chantant at Orenburg, and one of them struck the other across the cheek with his open hand. The subalterns were intimate comrades, and the aggressor made an ample and satisfactory apology when he came to his senses. This was cordially accepted by his friend, but the regimental court of honor decreed that the officers should fight, and a duel was arranged with pistols at 20 paces. The young lieutenant who had received the affront and forgiven his friend was hit in the thigh and crippled and consequently is unfitted for further service.

Homicides in Italy.

"Every two hours a homicide is committed somewhere in Italy," is the startling way in which Baron Garofalo puts the fact that there are 4,000 homicides a year in that country, 10 times as many as in France and 35 times as many as in Denmark.

The Devil Doesn't Use Salt.

Reginald Scott (1539-99), the greatest opponent of witchcraft of his time, cites an affirmation of Bodin that as salt is a type of eternity, and used by divine command in all sacrifices so the devil loueth no salt in his meate."

An Orchestral Inspiration.

"We have a great many things to contend with," remarked the man who manages a theatrical company on the road last winter, "but the worst of them all is the orchestra."

"Musicians were never noted as being eminently practical," was the reply.

"I know that. But the worst of it is that they insist on trying to be so. They think they have ideas and go ahead trying to put them into operation. I was in a small town and over the leader the music that goes with our piece. 'We can't learn that,' he said. 'I haven't time and the men can't be rehearsed. I'm too busy. They're busy too. They all work in stores during the day.' 'Well,' said I, 'there's only one scene that I am very particular about. It wants something solemn and shivery.' 'We've got all kinds of tunes,' said he. 'Is it the scene I saw on the ballroom, where the villain is running the heroine into the sawmill and the girl rescues just in the nick of time?' 'That's the one.' 'Don't you worry,' said the leader. 'I've got the very thing to fit that piece. Want to hear it? It'll suit to a T.'

"And did it suit me?"

"Thoroughly. I never in my born days [illegible] to such a voice like. The leader in a way had me fooled on that piece. He was a good [illegible] and knew [illegible] but the rest of the orchestra [illegible] the same way. [illegible] after a [illegible] of some [illegible] Mr. Morny, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]